F.0 406

No.



# CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO THE

# AFFAIRS OF THE LEVANT.

PART I.

Foreign Office, November 1840.

Sec.

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|         | 1                       |          |         |            | shal Soult a desputch to Count Se  |       |
|         |                         | ,        |         |            | bastiani, of November 23   | .)    |
| 533     |                         | 2        |         |            | Mr. Isloombeed bus given to Count  |       |
|         | 1                       | [ "      |         |            | Nesseltode a copy of Marsia  |       |
|         |                         |          |         |            | Soult o desputch   | ul u  |
| -34     |                         | Perme    |         | 2.         | Copy of letter from Mr. Bleomfeld  |       |
|         |                         | 1        |         |            | on the communication of Mar  |       |
|         |                         |          |         |            | shal Soult's desputch  |       |
| 305     | Court Sesselande        |          | Dec     | 44, 1839,  | On French view of Russian policy to  |       |
|         |                         |          |         |            | the East   | *7    |
|         | Lart Granville          | 3        | Jun     | 13, 1840   | Con my with Valence Sign at  |       |
| .346    |                         |          | -       |            | specting the number of French  |       |
| 536     |                         |          |         |            | alupa in commission in the Much.   |       |
| 536     |                         |          |         |            |  | KD    |
| 536     |                         |          |         |            |  | 1918  |
|         |                         | 5        |         | 13         | Compression Marks with   | MII   |
| 336     |                         | 5        |         | 13         |  | 711   |
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| No. 448  | har Granville                           | No. 17    | Jan 14    | 1846.    |   |          |
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|          | 1 5                                     |           |           |          | 21.00 43.770  | 58       |
| will the | Laru Pomonne                            | 134       | Dec. 23.  | eas.     | Message of a few or Pashs of the se   | ,        |
|          |   |           |           |          | bus or les have stops shootes   |          |
| -4       |   | 21        | 24        |          | Satisfaction expressed by Rechid  | 562      |
|          |   | . 11.4    | 24        |          | 1. 1 0 4 50 50. 4-  | 583      |
| 54       | To Lord Clearisands                     | 8         | Jun. 16.  | 1640,    | Mr. Bluemfeld ought not to have   | 1        |
|          |   |           |           |          | dead to a state of South  | 553      |
| 592      | Earl Granville                          | 90        | J 19.     |          | The Pube not impatient at non-con-  |          |
| 541      | Lord Possonly                           | 344       | Dec. 25   | 1589.    | Letter from the Grand Viner by Kin-   | 544      |
|          | , ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, |           |           |          | mil Parks to Mehemet All  | 564.1    |
| 044      |   | 3-1-1     | 29,       |          | Report from Amstron Council in  |          |
|          |   |           |           |          | of Mehemet Ali  | 585      |
| 649      | Lord Bentevary                          | 7         | Fan. 12.  | 243      | Property No. 545 to Bridge  |          |
|          |   |           |           |          | Proposity's No. 545, to Prison<br>Metteroich, who writes up it to             |          |
|          | VI 1 4 1                                |           |           |          | 110. 7 11   | 566      |
| (6       | To Lord Lana aby                        | 14        | 24        |          | Assurer to his No. 244, res - p   |          |
|          |   |           |           |          | blobemet All  | 587      |
| 347      |   | palestate | 25        |          | To recommend that for powers should<br>be sent to Nouri Effendi to registrate |          |
|          |   | 1         | 1         |          | in Lucion   | 587      |
| 1.18     | To lared automore                       |           | 150.      |          | The old of other processes of February  |          |
|          |   | t         | 1         |          | two millions to the Porte would be agreed in by Governments                   | 3.68     |
| 3.44     | Earl Grandle                            | 91        | 20,       |          | Count Medens has communicated to  |          |
|          |   |           |           |          | Mar C St 1 4 2  | The same |
| -        | M. press Souge                          | - 1       | 24.       |          | F   |          |
| 1        | hard had                                | · ·       | 95        |          | 12 12   | 100      |
| 3 6      | Ear Gan on                              | 26        | 34        |          | Company Manager on  |          |
|          |   |           |           |          | is decimenate on Enterringston.   |          |
| n :t     |   | 3.2       | 27,       |          | Marshal Soult will forward his reply  | 591      |
|          |   |           |           |          | to Count Sebastians respecting  |          |
|          |   |           |           |          | Treaty between Five Parson and  | F 7500   |
| 5-4      | 4                                       | Confiden  | 2*        |          | the following and have the  | 192      |
|          | hard on the same                        | 7(4)      | 20        |          | 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4   | 3,12     |
|          | Sir Cyorke I (chalten                   | 3         | 211       |          | 100 (1) 1 21  |          |
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| p12      | Lord Logsophy                           | 2         | 2         |          | seet the Beauty   | 59.      |
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| 7        | bars Grantane                           | 3         | 20        |          | Res t 5 t a   | 11       |
|          |   |           |           |          |   |          |
| ,LD      | To Earl Grandle                         | 37        | 31.       |          | Respecting negotialisms now carrying  | . 640    |
|          |   |           |           |          | on in London for the untherment of  |          |
| 100      | Calonei Hodgut                          | 9         | Dec. 27.  | 16:00.   | Mebriot All smilgionies eress a   | 1 5      |
|          |   | 1         |           |          | Turkuh and Egyptus fores.   |          |
|          | Lord Clauncaph                          | BI        | 27        | -41      | \T  |          |
|          |   |           |           |          | Freed reply to Lord Palmerston a 2  |          |
|          | To Land Clause and                      | 10        | Date of   |          | No. 348 to Earl Granville   | 602      |
| , i      | To Lord Claurences                      | 16        | Fish. 3s. |          | 4. to Count Semilinde on Turkish  |          |
|          |   |           |           |          | Question, Russian arritation against  | . 1      |
|          | Mr. Count Warry                         | 18.       | Dec. 93,  | Likeo    | France  | 603      |
|          |   |           | -4 549    | 4 metals | Syrico office. Communical informa-  | Ann      |
|          |   |           |           |          |   |          |

| No. 866    | Bad Contaille    | No. 38 | Jan. 31, 1840,    | Marshal Souts approve of the pro-<br>position that the Egyptian Question<br>abould be settled by a Cournation<br>between the Suitan and the Fire | Page |
|------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|--|------|
| 567        | Colonel Hodge    | 9      | Dec. 20, 1889.    | Regards of Metermet 45 for making over my of an agent agent age.   | 5(H) |
|            |                  |        |                   |  | 400+ |
| 565<br>565 | Colonel Hodges   | 2      | Jun 4, 1540<br>4, | Extraordinary meeting of Mehanet   | 600  |
| 570        |                  | - 4    | 6.                | Au a Counci.    Meneuret Ali a conversations with  | 808  |
| \$21       | Sir G. Hamilton  | 11     | Feb. J.           | MM Cochelet and Medem Letter from Prinsian Officer at Con-   | 607  |
|            | ,                |        |                   | stantinople respecting means of  |      |
|            |                  |        |                   | L'asha.  | 667  |
| 572        |                  | 18     | ll,               | Conversation with Burun Worther  |      |
| 57.3       | Lard Pontonly    | .6     | Jan 15            | le free Meternet des colorans  | GUH  |
| 4 7        | tard rouses/j    |        | Pall 10           | 1 to an Indicator  |      |
| 574        | -                | 11     | 5,                | Japan to the to the state of the   | Mrh  |
|            |                  |        | * * * * *         | 1. 14 h 12 mm  | 010  |
| 578        | Earl Granville . | 5,     | Jefu 1%           | Market a series of the   |      |
| 516        |                  | 53     | n                 | In a Cat and a last  | 12   |
| , 0        | 1 29             | 33     | د0,               | place of French and Russ at the  |      |
|            |                  |        |                   | stale respecting ble Highness' se-   | 45.0 |
| 877        | Lord Pennsby.    | 300    | Jun. 18.          | Manual Pasks's rope of   | 610  |
|            |                  |        |                   | his mission to Egypt, and Melia-   |      |
|            |                  |        |                   | respecting Acubia .  | (4.8 |
| 575<br>879 | Colored Hedge    | - 5    | 13.               | Arrival of Goops from Syria  | - 4  |
| 670        |                  |        | 19.               | Turkuh firet to Constantingle  | 345  |
| 566        | -                | х      | .3.               | Mehrmet Ale forms corps of National  | ٠.   |
| 55         | 44               | - 0    | 14.               | Water to the second of Style or A. A.  | ,    |
| 30.4       | 4-               | 10     | . G.              | Mehemot All proposes to cond Egyp-<br>tian troops un board Turkish   |      |
|            |                  |        |                   | 1 equadron   | FIR  |
| 583        |                  | 13     | 16                | Mehemet All takes measures for fur-<br>ionized of Salional Guard   | 61.7 |
| 864        |                  | 111    | 17                | Intersees with Count Median and  | 6    |
| 543        |                  | - 5    | 24                | I M Whether a  |      |
| 586        |                  |        | 29.               | The second of the second   | 16   |
| 587        |                  | )<br>) |                   | r à va ip  | 6.5  |
|            | n                |        | 94.               | Photo Is of the enterth  | 4 9  |
| SNB        | Lord Clearwaydy  | 5      | 29                | Na op fign en a Harm   |      |
|            |                  |        |                   | era (2   | - 10 |
| 559        | Sa Co Harmon     | 1.     | Set 19            | manication to French Labort on   |      |
| - 1        | 1-140 (27.14-0   | 66     | 18                | Lastern Question<br>Inquiring whether the order for the  | 21   |
|            |                  | 7.3    |                   | e reinforcement of French Seet in  |      |
|            |                  |        |                   | for the latest the statest   | 21   |
| 555        | Lere Sanonty     | . 56   | Jun. 105          | Taronts of Mahamet Att. Branca   |      |
|            | e                | 43     | 25                | I they can alone give accurity   | •    |
| 1          |                  | 2.     | 24                | 12p ) 1 ro 1 r   | H91  |
| 514        |                  |        |                   | e - 1 = = e  | 6.5. |
|            |                  | 24     | 7.0               | 2 0 1 2 1 1  | 25   |
| 343        | Earl Gratville   | 67     | Feb. 21,          | The "Alger" and the "Suffren" first<br>proceed to Athena and then join   |      |
|            |                  |        |                   | Adapted Lahade, who has been   |      |
|            |                  |        |                   | reinforced by four ships of the line   | 623  |

| 1   |       |                       |         |       |          |  |       |
|-----|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|----------|--|-------|
|     |       |                       |         |       |          |  | P     |
| N . | 96    | To Colonel Hedgen . , | No. 1   | Pob.  | 95, 1840 | To represent to Melemet All, that  | Page  |
|     |       |                       |         |       |          | his zights are dependent on Sultan.  |       |
|     |       |                       |         |       |          | and to advise Turkuh afficers to   |       |
|     |       |                       |         |       |          | or to will dest to the stage.  | 623   |
|     | 11    | Mr Consul Weery       |         | Jun   | 15.      | Penns of the Hate Shoul.   | 023   |
|     |       |                       |         |       |          | 51 1 42 7 - correct correct  | 694   |
|     | D.    | Mr. Pro-Coard Werry   | 3       |       | 7),      | Nenga affa, es   | 693   |
|     |       | We Consul Worry       | Privide |       | 93,      | Egyptian forces in Saria. Fortifica-   |       |
|     |       |                       |         |       |          | no of here to and he were  | COP   |
|     | 610   | Mr. Cousu, allione    | 4       |       | 29.      | Her So ff Put a freting respect-   | 625   |
|     |       |                       |         |       |          | the Na tops tops of  | 627   |
|     | GE.   | Lance Herges          | 23      | Erb   | 6.       | Distribution of Egyptian Army under  |       |
|     | riba. | Leres Lemmenter       | 27      | 1     | 6.       | Mus Carlo of Carlo am  | 635   |
|     |       | ,                     |         |       | LA       | do a bas content   |       |
|     |       |                       |         | 1     |          | bring buck Turkish floot.  | f38   |
|     | File  | Lord Claurinarie      | 19      |       | 11,      | Motives for Instructing Mr. Bloom-   | ;     |
|     |       |                       |         |       |          | field to communicate to Count News   | 1     |
|     |       |                       |         |       |          | selrode Marshal Sould's despatch of November 25  | den   |
|     | (27)  | h1                    | 15      |       | 11       | Cat to a wat front Supercole   | 629   |
|     |       |                       |         |       |          | - ing Baron Brutmow's nego-  | 1     |
| 1   |       |                       |         | ١     |          | 13 0   | 629   |
|     | 4.a   | Lart Compense         | 86      | Mar   | 5.       | the section is a fine grant.   |       |
|     |       |                       |         |       |          | hone of the French Generoment  |       |
|     |       |                       |         |       |          | mamonts of Praces  | 630   |
|     | 0113  | To Lot Contineante    | 43      |       | 2        | ten to one seminar   | -     |
| 1   | - 1   |                       |         |       |          | to Count Nesselrode of   |       |
|     |       |                       |         |       |          | has been dequared of he  |       |
|     | 100   | Earl Granville        | 54      |       | 6        | Dar FALD or bab!   | 621   |
|     |       | j                     |         |       |          | The time had post too Turns  |       |
| i   |       |                       |         |       |          | 1 9  | 632   |
|     | . "   |                       | 10/54   |       | 9        | I do no to a 11 Diana Sugar  |       |
|     | 4.8   | Lord Choographe       |         | £     | 12.4     | to start to the  | 432   |
|     |       | 1                     |         | [rela | 24,      | Austriy of Count Necestrale at alou progress of Baron Brancows a tar-  |       |
|     |       |                       | 1       | )     |          | - Indiana - Indi | Cus . |
|     | li .  | In .                  | н       |       | 24       | re being foreign   |       |
| i . | 6.1   | To Lard Beauvele      |         |       |          | er being lorited   | 434   |
|     | " "   | 10 ENEG IMAGASIC      | - Ca    | Mar   | 5.2      | to - w a Mr. Gouldt open   |       |
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|     |       | 1 4 0                 |         |       |          | THEY are distanced with a  | 638   |
|     |       | Lat Crite B           | 22      | Mar   | 3        | Cin of M. Blore in the   |       |
|     | - (   | exis tempts or        | , H     |       | 1-       | Bree t West  | 639   |
|     |       |                       |         |       |          | S. b. b. d. Frd f.   |       |
|     |       |                       |         |       |          | ser a l b  |       |
|     |       |                       | 1       |       |          | e on sale to   |       |
|     | 5     | Lary Impanily         |         |       | 10       | th W r a rate  | 9.50  |
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|     |       |                       | 3       |       | 21.      | In uniting for Souri Effends o full  |       |
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|     |       |                       | 7,4     |       | 26       | M Boutérell communentes desputch   |       |
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| '   | f. 15 |                       | 3.9     |       | ."       | Count Kouigemarek entammerates   |       |
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| 4   |       | F N INTE F            | 3.5     | Mar   | 20.      | t s V Then a   |       |
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| -   |       | since the secretary   |         |       | 0        | f vegeties with Emperor as Baron   |       |
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|----|------------|-----------------------------|--------|---------------|--|--------|
| 70 | 653        | Coinnel Hodgy               | 30, 24 | Feb. 12, 1840 | by he with Mehenset Au respect-  |        |
|    |            |                             |        |               | the late appears lasha   | 643    |
|    | 623        |                             | 28     | 2',           | 31 are pre-meatines of M Punet   |        |
|    |            |                             |        |               | Sin Tought, of The ris officers  | 643    |
|    | 624        | To Colone, Hodger           | - 4,   | Viar 25.      | appearing a gange in No. 24 to   |        |
| 1  |            |                             |        | ,             | Ahmed Pasha  | 645    |
| 1  | G25        | To Lord Claumourde          | 49     | 24,           | Apprening his anguage respecting   |        |
|    | 425        | .,                          |        |               | Sa or parameters a unutinetry re-  |        |
|    |            |                             |        |               | ported in a No. 1  | 643    |
|    | 625        | To Lord Ponemby             | 29     | 94            | Tor use in his No. 33, respecting  |        |
|    |            |                             |        |               | Muses, is telegably correct  | 646    |
| ١, | 603        | East Granville              | 105    | 310.          | Opinion of Turkish Ambassador En-  |        |
| 1  |            |                             |        |               | fa in table so confer e meanures   |        |
| 1  |            |                             |        |               | against Millioner Au   | 646    |
|    | <b>#19</b> | Lord Possonby .             | 44     | Feb. 27,      | Sent a make a no sergion Schuma  | 64u    |
|    |            | Food Shounder               | 48     | Mar. 3.       | State of the Brown of the pro-   | 7340   |
| 1  | 622        | Lard Possosby               | 40     | inian. 94     | then are a maret one on Consum   |        |
| •  |            |                             |        |               | nople  | tel a  |
| 1  | 630        | Earl Granville              | 1,0    | 94,           | No. r fest per printe proceeding its   | 1      |
|    |            |                             |        |               | mediately to London  | 4,474  |
|    | 631        | Lord Beam de                | Secret | 10,           | Com of the frain Count Name reals  |        |
|    |            |                             |        |               | to caron lirona w on lastern   | 649    |
| 1  | 632        | To Lord Beautain            | 43     | 98.           | 4: 4 toll present that Asir rac  | 614.1  |
|    | 425        | TO MOTO BANKETON            | - 11   | 1             | would not take artire measures in  |        |
|    |            |                             |        |               | one had if the other Powers did  |        |
| н. |            |                             |        |               | pt-  | 650    |
|    | 653        | To Lord Pensonly .          | 43     | 27            | La a Craca S Nº 10 Na  |        |
| 1  |            |                             |        |               | l-firedit opmions respecting Mu-   | 198    |
|    | 634        | Lart Grandle                | 10     | 27.           | Notes All 100 Person that may for  | 24     |
|    | P-3-4      | Earl Crimitalion 21, 100714 | . 44-  |               | 1 m on   | fuel   |
| н  | 635        | Lord Popumby                | , 54   | 1 7           | Latte from Malormet Ale to Corn of   |        |
|    |            |                             |        |               | The Par Manage   |        |
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| 1  | 636        | n                           | 35     |               | And Market and the Programme   |        |
| и. |            | I                           | 1      |               | to at Fig.   | 115.0  |
| ъ. | 487        | Lord William Russell        | 2      | Auril I.      | and an art . Weether on  |        |
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|    | 035        | Earl Grantille              | 20     | 3             | Claim to a popular and the second  |        |
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| 1  | ff23       | Mr Court Werry              | 1 5    | Pob. 90.      | State of affaire to Syria.   | (5.7   |
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|    | 64.        | To Lord Pensonly            | 40     | 7,            | Instruction to Admirally in the event  |        |
|    |            |                             | 1 1    |               | Constantinople   | 1.00   |
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|    | 642        | Last Pouverby               | 59     | Mar 18.       | Catalog Catalog Sales  |        |
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|    |            | Lumin Hodge                 | 27     | Fel. 26.      | pulsa Pasha s appointment  | finite |
|    | ĒH ¢       | 1 Hanny Floright            | 67     | 1             | at St. Jean d Acre ,   | 0.6    |
|    | 645        |                             | 23     | Mar. 6,       | State of Syria. Military preparations  |        |
|    |            |                             |        |               | of Mehemet All. His departure  |        |
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|    | 616        | -                           | 1 40   | h.Za          | Bougainville," off Candia  | -6/6   |
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|    |            |                             |        |               | 1  | fores. |
|    | 648        | To Earl Granville           | L 125  | April 7,      | Copy of No. 29 from Colone! Hodges,  |        |
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| No 650 To East Grownile                 | Na. 130   | April 10, 1840 | Copy of Note from Note of Effects of         | Page   |
|   |           | ,,             | 1 il same the training of                    |        |
|   | !         |                | thorized to cope mie and gira t              |        |
|   |           |                | to see it to as hother P'e prome             |        |
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|   |           |                | re' arts of the Turco-Egyptica               | 1      |
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| - To Tour Million                       |           | 31,            | A 'An war of moneys of the Note of           | . 61.3 |
| 052 , Earl Granchie                     | .33       | 13.            | Else and A . M Thorn Lord                    | 1 663  |
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|   |           |                | म अंग  | F63    |
| 633                                     | 139       | 15,            | A see at me we which M 12 cm                 |        |
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| 634                                     | 141       | 17,            | ard and and                                  | 569    |
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| 655 Lard Clanmonde                      | 89        | 3,             | Le e e a tous Nowie to to Mr                 |        |
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| 65r Last Panamby                        | 42        | Mar 3.         | The house of the street.                     | 610    |
|   |           |                | 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1      | 670    |
| 65 1                                    | 25        | 23,            | Little was to chara Chian-                   |        |
| #10 44 . L . L                          |           |                |  | 613    |
| 558 Mr. Photo onno Warry                | 7         | Feb 30,        | Syran affant. Plague. Hatt Sheriff           |        |
| 630 Fo Lore Consents                    | 21        | 1              | - P  | 675    |
| 100 h. Friend and militality            | 61        | Photograph 1   | T a day of the grant of the                  |        |
|   | 1         |                | to Drawn                                     | 676    |
| 60 F Ear Count to                       | . 13      | 26,            | Country in authorized to discount the        | 010    |
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| ret his attachment                      |           | P              | abert gr v                                   | 676    |
| 66 Mr, Cansal Werry,                    | France.   | Feb. 20.       | Sug of Manager & of                          |        |
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| 45 them to be 4                         | 34        | 6.             | No. of Date                                  | 00-7   |
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| 4.76 Colonel Hodges                     | No. 3"    | P              | In w b                                       |        |
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| 675<br>675<br>675 | Colonel Hodgen         | No. 88 | April 16, 1610 | Further warline preparations of Ma-<br>h-tont v.h. Remarks on his foreign | z'age   |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------|----------------|---|---------|
| G79               | Colonel Hodgen         |        | April 16, 1510 |   |         |
| G79               |                        |        |                |   |         |
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| 689               | To Bart Granville      | 163    | May b.         | Lopy of letter from Admiralty of  |         |
| 689               |                        |        |                | April 17, relative to the amount of                                       |         |
| 680               |                        |        |                | the part of baguard and   |         |
| 680               |                        |        |                | representation and  | 695     |
|                   | To Admiralty           |        | 6,             | Two set use of the peto be  |         |
|                   |                        |        |                | similaries no of flux she ins to jus-                                     |         |
| 00                | T 1 -1 D 1             | 67     |                | open the areas of contract  | 696     |
| 68                | To Lord Pinteriby      | 0,     | <i>5.</i>      | Copy of the to Adm pay of 8th   | 240     |
| Carlo             | T. Paul Carrella       | 181    | 12             | Cary of bostes on the Agree of the  | 697     |
| G8 2              | To East Greatille      | 101    | 12             |   |         |
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| ***               | To Come/He             | 173    | 10             | and all the transfer  | 1.97    |
| 65.5              | Fam Grantillo          | 4.5    | 12             | Arr dila billion Tene   | 697     |
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|                   |                        |        |                | THE THIRD IN THE STATE OF   |         |
|                   |                        |        |                | Some the  | , 15.15 |
| DRS               | Mr Count Young         | 9      | 1 et 12        | Acre structure foreifrance  | day.    |
| GAG.              |                        | 3      | Mar 9,         | Macro attendity fortifying  | 0,24    |
| De D              | Mr. A. Di Cousul Warry | -      | 121 74         | Egypthia forms  | 698     |
| 607               | Mr. Count Wetty.       | 4      | 93.            | Fortifications of Acres, Series feel-                                     | 17.451  |
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| 644               | Mr. Coust Moore        | 2      | 27             | he was my of twee Junes and   | 3110    |
| -                 | 11. ( 041-1 110414     |        |                | Strange Program   | 700     |
| 663               | Lon Ponsonly           | 86     | Apro 25        | Co a a w It cha fis bo  | 4.1     |
| 40.               | ages I delined by      |        | 775-11.00      | W or refer defence of Constant  |         |
|                   |                        |        |                | Luph  | 71      |
| divo i            |                        | 40     | 96.            | Goodnet of Hant Parks, State of   | , ,     |
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|                   |                        |        |                | rel in Egypt to the Internancia   | 7.14    |
| 699               |                        | 103    | 86.            | Apprehension of revolt at Smyrna.   |         |
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| 694               | Nouri Ellendi          |        | 16.            | Tosportance of effecting an immediate                                     |         |
|                   |                        |        |                | का के लाम वे वर्ग व्यवस्थात   | 4 %     |
| 695               | To Lord Better         | 7.0    | 30.            | 1 1 ar bound  | 105     |
| 60                | To Lago alchembly      | -9     | .20.           | I with a tar Forte to take measures                                       |         |
|                   | ,                      |        |                | of e plantering in a  | *0.9    |
| 697               |                        | 70     | 20.            | Amen Town St. St. St. Streyman Str.                                       |         |
|                   |                        |        |                | John Louis instructed   | 7.0     |
| 698               | To Admirar 1           |        | 90.            | to of inclosure in Lord Possoning   |         |
| 1                 |                        |        |                | No. 69 Bingron. Bir John Louis  |         |
| ,                 |                        |        |                | to be instructed  | " }     |
| 650               | Far Comes due          | 176    | N,             | Interview with Chekile Liffendi   | 71      |
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| 703               | Chek b Effend          |        | 7.             | That the Eutern Question may be   |         |
|                   |                        |        |                | taken into introduce opporterating,                                       |         |
|                   |                        |        |                | Has powers  | 1 2 3   |
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| 3.10              | Lord Photomby          | 97     |                | Observation upon advance of Ibrahim                                       |         |
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| 1                 | 1                      |        | }              | I onetununopie  | 215     |
| 207               | Zaid Possesby .        | 1.00   | 18,            | Military preparations under guidance                                      |         |
|                   |                        |        |                | to the same   |         |
|                   |                        |        |                | march of Ibrahus  | - 6     |
| 708               | Mr Coong. Werry        | 5      | And            | State of Affines  | 7.7     |

|        |                      |         |              |   | [ [    |
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| B. 800 | ( -1 Hday-           | 2 . 471 | W 11 1010    | 11                                      | Page   |
| 49 103 | Columes Hadges       | No. 42  | May 13, 1640 |   |        |
|        |                      |         |              | to him respecting lamous of Ah          |        |
|        |                      |         |              | men s'asks and accommon                 | 717    |
| 75.)   |                      | 45      | 91,          | Public events in Egypt and Syria        | 1 [    |
|        |                      |         |              | to the state of any                     | 715    |
| 714    | To Column Hodges     | 3       | June 11,     | Age of his cubount as reported in       |        |
|        |                      |         |              | 1 1:                                    | 719    |
| 713    | Land Pansanaby       | 403     | May 15.      | Cause of delay in march of croops to    | 1      |
|        |                      |         |              | 1 h                                     | 719    |
| 713    | Mr. Consul More      | 8       | April 25,    | Further intelligence respecting for-    |        |
|        |                      |         |              | tifentume of Acre                       | 730    |
| 714    | Lar Grantine         | 3933    | June 19.     | Mehemet All much more favourably        | 1.42   |
|        |                      |         |              | inclined to the Sultan since the din-   |        |
|        |                      |         |              | musal of Horrer Pasks                   | 120    |
| 2.5    | Mr Binorafied        | 2       | Ġ,           | Tue 's lifts at the good to             | 120    |
|        | THE PROPERTY OF      |         | -,           | treat Free const                        | 731    |
| 27     | La Bremain           | 60      | 9            | Fr e M -n be me the bn                  | 734    |
| 1 ' '  | DE INCIDER           | 170     | -            |   |        |
|        |                      |         |              | I to be at a make service with          | - 11.1 |
|        |                      |         | 14           | Same and Fre                            | 721    |
| *17    | Lawr I month to      | 37      | May 26,      | Reports of what is passing on Eastern   |        |
|        |                      |         |              | office in London. Mr. Alexender         |        |
|        |                      |         |              | Photo's moremation with Admiral         |        |
|        |                      |         |              | laure ,                                 | 7.22   |
| 2.3    |                      | 128     | 29           | Defendes measures of the Ports.         |        |
|        |                      |         |              | Horrew Pashs to be replaced by          |        |
|        |                      |         |              | E # Tax                                 | 7:35   |
| 7 1    | To har t current     | 220     | June 26      | Ign axes of the Turkish Question        |        |
|        |                      |         |              | displayed by M. Thurs in his con-       |        |
|        |                      |         |              | versation with Lord Grandle re-         |        |
|        |                      |         |              | 1.2 3.1 1 3.1                           | 735    |
| 790    | To Lord Popularity   | 5-8     | 25           |   | 7.00   |
| 1 21   | 1 o Exilia hadamaded | 414     | 14           | i he retain for result                  |        |
|        |                      |         |              | ms a pression to be taken               | 200    |
| 1      | 1 11                 |         | ,            | 50 B . 4 50 S .                         | 726    |
| 721    | Lie Polisitory       | l la    | ,            | Me to be return of Meheart              |        |
|        |                      | 1       | 15           | Same Ferring                            | 726    |
| 744    |                      |         | 9            | Par F r and Coat Brown                  |        |
|        |                      |         |              | all in made his say free if             |        |
|        |                      |         |              | citory to temperated by Austra and      |        |
|        |                      |         |              | Prairie                                 | 25     |
| 231    |                      | 119     |              | Colonel Holgos thinks British squa-     |        |
|        |                      |         |              | drott alone would bring Mehamet         |        |
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| 791    | Mr. Bloomfeld,       | 1.5     | 90.          | Labrearances of Husen on the            |        |
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| 7,7    | Mr Bucwey            | 3       | Juy 3.       | Mehemet Ali is stated to be about to    |        |
|        |                      |         |              | restore the Turkub feet in the          |        |
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|        |                      |         |              | Syria .                                 | 139    |
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|        |                      |         |              | 1 | 740    |
| 731    | To Admirally         | السروا  | July 7       | To me wer it we first cot to            | 2.7    |
| 70.    |                      |         |              | gr - 20 to to 1 10th t                  |        |
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| 754 To Harry Hrunnew                                | +      | 13           | Am transfer on new Mo-  | 7.6      |

# CORRESPONDENCE

BELATIVE TO

# THE AFFAIRS OF THE LEVANT.

PART I

No. 1

Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received February 18)

(No. 59.)

My Lord, Paris, February 15, 1839

COUNT MOLE, in the course of a conversation I had with him this days ago, on the affairs of the East of Europe, took occasion to re tind me of the approach of the period of Mehemet Ali's return from his espedition to the mines of Sennaar, and to express his wish that hy previous communication, the French and English Governments should be propared to act in entire concert, when the Pasha again brought forward the question of his independence of the Porte, which he would not fail to do soon after his arrival at Alexandria. His Excellency observed, that although France and England both aimed at the preservation of peace between the Sultan and the Pasha, shades of the rence a stal in the into rests of the two countries on the Oriental Question who is should no previous concert be established might tend to promise a wait of in ty is the a groupe and proceedings of the two toyer marks, propid at these object which both have in view. It speaking if the varieties to the interests of the two countries, he all ided to Egy 1 a lope of a news of communication and of transit between hurses and the fit ship rethe first a what was an object of far greater in within the bagland than to brance. I replied that although the facility of some a consent In his through Egypt was a question in which England by guster interest than brance, like not see at vithat cocumstance should be but a exergence a the we sizes to be acqued for averting a collogion between the villag and Mehemet Ali, but that I had no doubt of my Government giving the most favourable attention to any proposal suggested by his Excellency, with the view of securing units in the largerige and proceedings of the two Governments in this matter,

Russia, against the assertion by the Pasha, of his independence of the Porte; and that we had threatened to employ our naval force against him, if, in spite of their protests, he carried that intention into effect. Here, had been exceeded at least or succeeding the announced declaration of independence.

court Mol. said he can than trely about the effect of our mercage of not person has call to the Pasha of an arrang most being more with the Sultan, favourable to the future position of his descendants; our object ought to be, considering the great age of Mehemet Ali, to gain

t me and to stave off the crisis in the affairs of the East; and nothing would tend more to the attachment of that object, than to indulge the Pasha in the expectation of the good others of France and England being employed at Constantinople to secure to his non the succession to the Government of Egypt, on the same conditions on which it is now held by Mehamet Ali.

The above in the substance of Count Molé's conversation with me on this subject, and he requested me to report it to your Lordship.

> I have, &c., GRANVILLE. (Signed)

#### No. 2.

# Lord Punsonby to Viscount Palmorston.-(Received March 3.)

(No. 18.)

Therapia, January 27, 1839. My Lord,

I HAVE heard from good Turkish authority that advice has been give i to the voltage some say by Reschid Pas in others by a Dr. Barrachin, to propose to the Great Powers the formation of a conference to decide the Oriental Question; and that M. de Bouténeff, having heard of it, has combatted the proposition, saying, with many observations and reauthings to show the danger to the Porte of such a measure, " that although certainly it would afford Russia a new occasion to give the Sublime Porte proofs of friendship, yet it is much to be feared that England and France would take advantage of it to suggest measures that might projudice the rights and violate the decorum of the Porte"

(I do not profess to understand what is meant by decorsis

That the Great Council was held on the 22nd, to discuss the question of pence or war with the Egyptione; that the Sultan is as much as ever abir to int quate and ib of the Rose ins knowing his belong are exchig and to weak the part is hitle hope of interesting in the Coast a might of a new source incoming for the reason of the Presty of July 6th, 1833.

That the Rinta Bey how been sent to Alexandrin in command of the stenmer which took out the Shorkh of the Mosque of Meeca, and has been ordered to obtain the best information of the state of the Army and Navy

of Meliemet Alt.

On the 26th (yesterday), I heard from the same Turkish authority that remours continued to increase of war between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, that there is much movement at the Sernskierate; that a levy of 50,000 men has been determined to be made throughout the empire, including the capital, and that great changes are about to be mad amongse if big I attend a fitte Port and accord of them will be replaced by men particularly known by their hostility to the Pasha of Egypt.

have heard from another authority, not Turkish, though good, that the Russian Mosser has against section proposition and a Lord Palmerston to the Court of Vienna, for the establishment of a Congress or Conference which Russia had declined and prevented, and, that if any such thing were to be established, it should be held at Constantinople.

where the Sultan might take part in it.

The rumours of war mentioned above, make this a proper place for reporting the mission of M. Franchini to Erzeroum, with despatches for the Russian Legation in Persia. I have some ground for supposing this mission may be connected with the schemes supposed to be entertamed here, for drawing the Sultan into measures that will produce hostilities between him and Mehemet Ali; and I am sorry to say, that Hafis Pasha is suspected of being now inclined towards the Russians, whilst it is certain that he has lately shown a disposition to induce the Sultan to act offensively against Mehemet Ali. Your Lordship will observe, in the Persian correspondence sent home by this messenger, what is said respecting as understanding between the Shah of Persia and

Mehemet Ali (a fact I long ago knew and stated), and that both those

parties are under the direction of Russ's

[ am informed that Prince Handjeri assures the Porte, that all matters in Persia have either been settled, or will be settled immediately; and that there is no manner of danger of collision between Russis and England. That there had been some jealousies in Russia about the British squadron being near the Dardanelles, and therefore it had been arranged by Hussin, that the English should keep away, and that a French squadron should come so far an Smyrna. The object of these communications apparently is to make the Sultan believe that he has no chance of support from England, and had best place himself wholly in the hands of

Russia, and depend upon the friendship of the Emperor.

I shall not be surprised if this succeeds; but I have endeavoured, as far as my means permitted me, to counteract what I knew (previous to the later information) had been doing with a view to induce the Sultan to deviate from his intention to wait for the results of Rechid Pasha's embassy to Her Majesty being fully known, before he should take any sters whatever of importance; and with this end in view, I sent M Etienne Pisant to Rosa Bey, to communicate to him, for the Sultan's information, the fact of Milosch's having thrown humself entirely into the hands of the Russians, and to urge the necessity for acting with the grantest prudence and caution in the difficult and delicate situation of the Soltan's affairs when a false step might have the most serious consequences, and when no evil could follow from continuing to avoid entering into angagements of any sort, and so escaping the risk of future embarramments which might be created by acting before the whole state of affairs could be known to the Sultan; and I observed, that from the nature of our Government, a considerable time was accusary to allow of the formation of plane offaction when immense interests are at touge; and that it would be wise that the Sidtan should wait, before he decaded how to not, for the coming of that hour when the opinion of Her-My sty ellescomment the belong of the Parnament, and the disposition of the ligitud public, could be known to him; and I observed, that it was a had thing to be on the aide of the weaker with that every body aggreed in considering the present situation of off ax rates, that every one anagened war to be likely; and it seemed evident that should war unhappily take place, England, France, and Austria, must, in consequence of their own great interests, be found on one side, and Russia alone on the other; that the mane of a contest between such Powers could hardly be a matter of doubt, and I hoped the Sultan would not be found on the aide that should be defeated. I need not trespose further on your Lordship's patience, by stating all the observations I made in furtherance of my object; and I have only to add, that notes were made of them, and that Risa immediately went into the Sultan's presence, and after the lapse of a considerable time, returned to where M Etienne P sum was, and desired him to tell me, in the Sultan's name, "that His Imperial Majesty was highly pleased with the sincerity of my communication; that he was not surprised by the behaviour of M loss have that a bad observed that the Imperial Majesty felt the truth of my observations, and that he would take care not to contract any organization that could become here for ciabarrassing to him." I have abridged as much as I can the account of what was said, leaving out the complementary part; but M. Etienne Pisani assures me that Riza Bey's manuer, after he had been in the So the someone was such is to mark you stringly that the commission he had just executed had been agreeable to the Sultan. I have much reliance on the penetration of M. E. Pinoni, and I feel sure his observation us a just one

I have that the Rassaus will not a ceeer in drawing the Sultanontoany engagement or harse of action a financiale to high-shireterstabefore the period when two position of Rect to Pasha somes in to be against shall be fully known.

> I linve. &c., PONSONBY. (Signed)

#### No. 3

# Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received March 3.)

(No. 19, Confidential.)

(Extract.) Therapia, February 4, 1839

TWO days after the departure of the January messenger, I had the honour of a visit, here, from the Internuncio. He spoke extremely openly to me on the political state of affairs, and left no room for doubt in my mind, of his own conviction, that the Austrian Government would result (if necessary,) by force, the establishment of Russian authority over this country. He very explicitly said be thought war likely, very likely; when I said to him, that I carnestly wished some means could be found to secure against future danger the interests of England and Europe (hand up what the real in lependency of the Orthorn Covernment, he replied, that he feared it would be impossible to induce Russia to consent to arrangements that would produce that security.

He thinks war will take place, and entertains a great opinion of the means of Russia to some upon Constantinople by a maritime compide main, and thereby to obtain an almost irrematible power. He admitted that there could be no attack made in Turkey in Europe, without the consent of Austria; and that no attack through Asia could be successful excepting under circumstances almost impossible. I think I proved to have I do not set core text that a coup de main has a work and give ultimate success to Russia, unless England and France submitted to it. That the attempt also magnit be case a fieled by existing cross of employed; and that its failure would be most negrously injurious to Russia.

The Internuncio was very frank and very cordial in his monner to me, as he always is good shough to be. I think he came to sift me, and I was very a long be should be an all good to have the apportunity for disavowing hostile or unfriendly feelings towards Russia, and asserting the first, that nothing was sought for, or desired, but security against injury and wrong; and further to call his attention to the means because of units possessed and or at invest and company to have recourse to force, to maintain her rights and the balance of power in Europe.

#### No. 4

# Lord Possonby to Viscount Palmerston. -(Received March 1.)

N + 20.3

My Lora Therapia, February 6, 1889

ON the 4th, there was a Grand Council of Menisters and Pashas, for the further discussion of the question of war or peace with Egypt.

The difficulty of obtaining from the Minisulman population men enough to complete the projected layers, was taken into consideration, and a pinn for taking Rayah Regiments, to be commanded by Turkish Alicers.

I am ignorant of the decrees of the Council, the report of it is gone to the Sultan. I may not be able to ascertain the result, but I believe, if was no determined on, Housew Pasha will be made Bash Yeld Prime Minister), he being the most marked enemy of Melsenet Ali.

I have at the same time to report, that the Ottoman treasury is said to be empty, that the Minister of Finance states his mability to provide for the most argent expenses, and upon that poverty justifies the continuation of monopoles

I have written despatches, which will go by the messenger, to

acquaint your Lordship, that I had endeavoured to prevent the adoption of any warlike measures against Egypt; and it will there appear that I have been aware of the state of things and mindful of it.

Some people say that Russian influence is exerted to push the Sultan on to war; some say that it is not so. My views of these matters have been sufficiently stated to Her Majesty's Government.

1 have, &c . (Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 3.

# Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received March 3.)

(No. 24).

My Lord, Therapia, February 8, 1839.

WITH reference to my despatches Nos. 18 and 20, I have to say, that I do not believe the Sultan will commence houtlittes against Meliemet Ah at present. I have just had a communication with his Highness, and recommended most strongly his observance of the greatest prudence in his conduct; and said, that his Highness could not at this moment have sufferent grounds on which to force a sound pregment of his position.

The Sultan thanked me for my communication, and renewed the assurances he previously gave, that he would do nothing precipitately. It is certain that Halls Pasha has been advising war

The Russian Mouster asked Nouri Effendi the menning of the russour of war and of preparations for it, and said, that the Emperor Nicholas would learn with great dissatisfaction, that the Sultan had done on hing to distarb power. Near replie that he had just be may red to in a similar manner by the English Ambassador, and that the Porto had a intention whatever of making war.

It is with difficulty I have written the above: I am unable from feverals indisposition to do more, and I do not think it right to detain the messar gove who arraved here in the night of the 5th initial?

I have, &c (Signed) PONSONBY,

#### No. 6.

# Lord Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 13.)

(No. 28)

My Lord.

Therapia, February 12, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to state, that I received on the 10th, a letter, extracts from which I transcribe and forward to your Lardship.

"Co samedi, 9 Février, 1889.

"Je m'empresse de porter à la connaissance de votre Excellence, le

froit de mes recherches, quoiqu'il ac so't pas fart agréable,

J'ai appris que l'idée de faire la guerre au printens prochaia, est plus que jamais enracinée dans l'esprit du Sultan, et que ceux qui voudraient maintenir le state que, ou prévenir les hostilités, auront beaucoup, mais heaucoup, à faire, car la guerre est comme résolue. Que Sa Hautesse compte fort peu ou rien sur la France et l'Angleterre, puisqu'elle ne reçoit de ces deux Puissances que de belles paroles:—qu'elle aut très-bien que l'Ambassadeur Britannique ici n'est pas appuyé par son Gouvernement;—que d'un côté elle compte pass au peu l'appui des Russes q'ill est par conseç ent d'elle, tr'un propi à se sacrifier une fois, q'elle par conseç ent d'elle, tr'un propi à se sacrifier une fois, q'elle par conseç ent d'elle, tr'un propi à se sacrifier une fois, q'elle par conseç ent d'elle, tr'un propi à se sacrifier une fois, q'elle par conseç ent d'elle en que ets Ministres actuels de la Porte ignorent plus de montié sur ce qui se passe, et c'est peurques en remarque la paleurs coma in cations avec le Corps

Diplomatique une si flagrante contradiction entre ce qu'ils crosent oux-mêmes et la tournure que l'on donne à cette grande question au Sérail, qui est récliement le centre et la source des affaires de quelque importance. Le Capitan Pacha, qui est parti avant-hier pour les Durda-tielles, à bord d'un bâtiment à vapeur, jouit actuellement d'une grande influence, et il est un des excitateurs à la guerre."

"Dans on autre ordroit j'ai appris que les Princes Persons (arrivés 101) ont eu une longue conférence avec et chez M. de Bouténeff, le vendred) dermer."

"On parle du rappel du Baron Roussin : d'autres supposent que ce sera pour le fatre Ministre de la Marine ; mais ce qu'il y a de vrai, c'est que Monsieur Bolé à dernièrement invité et beaucoup engagé Monsieur d'Eyragues à retourner ici, mais que le Marques n'y à pas voulu consentir."

All of the foregoing that relates to the feelings in the Seragleo, is derived from excellent sources, namely, the Ottoman friends of the writer, who has inhabited this country during many years, and is very intimately acquainted with its language. That which relates to French affairs, is I presume, the mercantile news of Galata.

I hope the Sultan will avoid committing himself in any way of present. I omit no opportunity that offers, or that I can create, for renewing to His Imperial Majesty the counsel not to put anything to risk

> I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 7

# Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received March 14)

(No. 107) My Lord.

Parts, Morch 11, 1839

THE last depatches from Admiral Romain, represent that the appearance of affairs at Constantinople is very warlike. The Ambanador states that the Grand Signor is intent upon attacking the Egyptimus; and his counsellors, though differing in opinion from the Sul or a state product to of the counsellors, though differing in opinion from the dare not risk incurring the displeasure of his Highness by giving him advice to remain at peace. On the other hand, Ibrahim Pasha, it is attacked by the Turkish Army, he has no doubt of entirely defeating it, and that he shall in that case march upon Constantinople immediately

t have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE

#### No. 8.

#### Uncount Palmeraton to Lord Ponsonby

No. 38.5

My Lord, Foreign Office, March 15, 1839

HER Majesty's Government entirely approve the language which, as respect to a specific of the language which, as the Sultan to avoid committing himself in any way at present, and I have to instruct your Excellency to press strongly on the Sultan, that while, on

the one hand, Great Britain would undoubtedly small him to repel any attack on the part of Mehemet Ali; it would, on the other hand, he a different question if the war was begun by the Sultan.

I am, &c , (Signed, PALMERSTON,

#### No 9

#### Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received March 24)

(No. 42) My Lord,

Therapia, February 26, 1839

THE Ottoman fleet has been brought out of port, and is getting ready to be employed, if wanted.

(Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 10.

# Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 6.)

(No. 59)

My Lord, Constantinopie, March 7, 1839

ON the 20th February, I was made acquainted with the following fact upon which you may rely; and I have to beg that you will not communicate it to Reachid Pasha, because he will suspect an individual of being the person who furnished me with it, who ought not to be exposed to such empreson.

The Sultan sent a Hatti-Shorif to the Great Council, to the following

Paris Pasha informs me that my Army is able to defeat the Egyptian Army in Syra. The Capudan Pasha tells me that my fleet is strong enough to defeat and destroy the Egyptian Fleet. It remains for you to be courageous, and to do your duty

To this Hatti-Sherif the Great Council returned for answer, " that his Highness' Minuters would do everything in their power to act in conformity with the pleasure of their master."

Your Lordship knows that Hafiz Pashs is suspected of being tochised to Russian alliance, and that he is supposed to be extremely influenced by the flatteries said to be lavished on him by the Prussian officers in his district; and that those officers are secured of being instruments of Russia. I give no opinion on the truth of the abovementioned suppositions and accusations, because I have not sufficient data to form one correctly.

The Capudan Pasha had been notoriously a warm friend of the Russians. He appeared by his conduct, whilst he was in close connection with the British officers belonging to Her Majesty's squadron, to have false to a what IN city a chaffers, a gait that he supposed that he has reverted to his former connection, when it is recollected that he gave to the Research of the Supposed Section of the Sectio

The Capudan Pasha must be perfectly cognissant of the formal remonstrances addressed to the Sublime Porte by the Russian Mission, against the adoption by the Porte, of any measures calculated to produce hostility between the Sultan and the Pasha of Egypt. Why has the Pasha atimulated the Sultan to war against Mehemet Ali, and at the same time et a ced numself to M de Bouteneff, not to employ British officers?

Your Lordship has been informed that M do Bouteness proposed to the Ministers of the Sultan, the project of an arrangement for the establishment of peace between His Imperial Majesty and the Pasha, upon the basis of the surrender of Syria to His Majesty, and the establishment of the hereditary right of Mehemet Ale's family to the Covernment of Egypt. If that roject is to be executed by fair means and persuasion, then the process age of the Russians may be consistent. If Mehemet Ale is to be forced into the arrangement and Russians to be a party to the care in it may account for the conduct of the Caputan Pasna and show him to be one of those secret agents by whise instrumentality Russian might seek to obtain a result which it is expedient for her to appear to have taken points to prevent. There are many reasons why Russian may be as an interested to a sander her policy of the status quo

Effectly saving that setters from Resch I Paska contained some things that but rused as got hope of a favourable issue to us neget about with the Bratian Mosters and the Most soor besides one to tell his what I know up to subject on high that the burthen and expense is intolerable to which the Post is exposed, by the necessity for keeping up a vast arms to grave against Milleret A.

I feel at that I had not the least knowledge of the proceedings, nor of the intentions, of Her Majesty's Government.

I have taken every me a rewith this prince to persuade the Sestim of the allocations to I result that must be derived from parent so I produce case I as I estile movements on his one. I hope the Salton is considered of the truth of a cut I have said to him, and I expect that he will not act at present and not the Passa or harpet.

(Signed) PONSONBY.

#### No. 11.

# Mr. Milbanks to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received April 6.)

(No. 33.

In also Proce Maker or well for real a questional i would be the channel of communicating to your Lordahip the aubstance of a report which he had fast reason from the According to the Secondare Foreign the threatened by M. de Boutonell to the Russian Ambassasion hero, from which it appears, that after an unusual degree of activity asserted to some outstand of the Posts a contract activity asserted to some outstand to the Posts a contract activity as the position in which he was requested to give his opinion upon the position in which he was requested to give his opinion upon the position in which the Posts will be disally placed in the contract of a size of the position of the position of the trace of the respecting the light in which such an event would be viewed by them

M. de Bouteneff's answer is, as it appears to me, calculated to reske the Sol or peruse before a modes are so frip the diff. American Hafin. Pasha's plans seem likely to entail upon him; and as I thought it important that your Lordship abould be made acquainted with the contents of it, I requested Princo Metternich to send a copy of it, for communication to your Lordship, to the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires in London by this opportunity, which he has promised to do in a private letter

The object in sending for me, however, was to begine to call the earnest attent and lifer Map of a Go man of to the recess to of at once patting a stop to these warlike challitions, by the united remonstrances of all the Grent Powers; and he and that he was about to dispatch a messenger to Constantinople, with instructions to Baron Sturmer, to state to the Sultan and his Ministers, in the most positive terms, that Austria would not queetly allow events in the East to assume a character by which the peace

of Europe itself might be compromised. That if the Pasha of Egypt was the aggressor, as the Turkish Ministers wished to make out, the Sultan might count upon the assistance of the other Powers in repelling any attack. But, that if the approach of the Turkish Army to the Syrana frontier led to a violation of the established status quo, the Turkish Government must not be surprised if those Powers withdrew their countenance from the Sultan, and abandoned the Empire to its fate.

Prince Metternich then added, that as he conceived thus to be a case which admitted of no delay, he trusted that your Lordship would not lose a moment in instructing Lord Pousonby to concert with his colleagues the means of warding off the mischiels which the present conduct of the Sultan was calculated to produce.

I have written this in great haste, being anxions not to delay the messenger longer than was necessary, but I have, I believe, correctly stated the substance of Prince Metternich's communication to me

I have, &c., (Signed) J.R. MILBANKE.

#### No. 12.

#### Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received April 11.)

(No. 138.)

My Lord, Paris, April 5, 1839

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatches to N 136, in heave A letter having appeared in the "Journal des Débata" of yesterday, bearing the date of the 19th of March, from Constantinople, stating that the hopes which had been entertained of maintaining peace in the East had vanished, and that a war with the Egyptians was considered to be inevitable,—I, this day, enquired at the Foreign Office whether the last despatches from Admiral Roussin confirmed this intelligence?

I was informed that no despatches of a very recent date had been received by the French Government from Constantinople, but that Count St. Aulaire had written from Vienna, that the Russian Ambaistador at that Court had communicated to Prince Metternich a despatch from M de Bouténeff, in which it is stated, that although be, M. de Bouténeff, had declared that the assistance to the Turkish Government stipulated in the Treaty of Union Sweless could not be claused of the Turkis were the aggressors in a war against Mehemet Ah, the Sultan had not renounced his worlds in the Franches and that it was nost desirable that the Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople should be furnished with instructions to use the strongest language to deter the Sultan from carrying into execution those intentions

I have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE

#### No. 13.

#### Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Pensonby

No. 43.

My Lord, Foreign Office, April 12, 1839

I INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch from Her Marist a Minister at Alemen reporting the substance it a conversation with Prince Metternich, upon the disposition manifested by the Porte to commence hostilities with Mehemet Ali. I also inclose a copy of a despatch from Prince Metternich to the Austrian Charge d Maries in this country, inclosing a copy of the despatch from M de Bouténeff to M de Tatistcheff, referred to in Mr. Milbanke's despatch

With reference to what is stated in these papers, I have to instruct. your Excellency to continue to co-operate actively with your colleagues in endeavouring by all means in your power to prevail upon the Sultan to alastain from any hostile proceedings against Mehemet A 1.

I am, &c., PALMERSTON.

P.S.-I add a copy of a letter which I have addressed to M Hummelader, on returning to him Prince Metternich's despatch

> Inclosure 1 in No. 13. [See No. 11, p. 6.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

Prince Metternich to M. Hummelauer.

Mon cher Hummelauer,

Vionne, ce 28 Mars. 1839 LE passage d'un courrier de Lord Ponsonby par Vionne, me' procure le moyen de vous prier de rendre Mylord Palmersten attentif aux nouvelles preuves de soudrement moral du Doran contre Mencinet to, ot de son des r d'en venir aux mains avec lui en Syrie. Tont ilans ce pour est faix et e est pas provoqué par un sentiment de force, mais par de

l'irretation qui to iports est l'apparage de la faiblesse. L'ai pre Mr M banke de passer chez mo et de bien voicion se charger de rendre compte à son t itunet, le la lecture que je lui a, fait faire, d'un ra port ca a dre enternonce et donc depecte de M de la denell & M. l'Ambassadeur de Ress e près e ure Cour Pormi ces proces, e est la depeche de M de Beuteneff qui offre le pius d'interêt, car e est le primier acteur qui a tote appele à entrer en scène

de preuds sir min de vous nutoriser à donner confidentiellement corna ssan e au Pr regal Secrétaire d'Etat de cette dejeche. Le capport de M de Sturmer en est le reflet, et je préfère les originaux noix COP 18.

Je no perdrai pas an moment pour faire passer par courrier à Internonce l'ordre de par les son langage à cela, de sou coangue de Russie, en y ajoutant, que telle est non seulement la pensée de notre Cour, mais que l'Empereur des re q e le Sultan ne mette pas en doute --

1º Que Sa Majesté Impériale dans un parfait accord avec ses Alliés, saura continuer à maintenir le Pacha d'Egypte dans une ligne de respect pour la for jurée, et que s'il devait se permettre de la violer, il aurait certre la l'Europe teute ent ere,

2. Que la paix de l'Empire Ottoman étant ainsi mis parfeitement à convert it l'appur le l'Europe etant assure à Sa Hautesse dans les verezand the queen, i Autriche pour sa part, se regarderait comme dégugée de le me egard enters la Porte, s' c'était elle qui commit la faute de leverir l'agresseur.

Le rapport de M. de Bouténell renferme la preuve que les instructions que possede eet l'evere sont conques cans un meme seus a que service actions covers or than sont conforms a cet espect describe schuque. Ce que nous regardenous comme fort désirable, ce serait que Lord Possesser rout to sea out des directions analogues, et que, pe aveforme pas de doute, doivent entrer dans les vues du Cabinet Britannique Si Lord Ponsonby devait vouloir concerter ses démarches avec l'Internoore, et ses autres Collègues, la cause publique ne pourrait qu'y gagner

J'anrai soin de vous faire passer incessamment la direction que adresserai à M. de Sturmer, et je m'en rapporte du reste, au compte que Mr. Milbanke ne manquerai certainement de rendre au Principal Secrétaire d'Etat, de l'entretien que je viens d'avour avec lui

Recevez, &c. METTERNICH. (Signé)

#### Inclosure 3 in No. 13.

Copie d'une dépêche de M. de Bouteneff à Son Excellence M de Tatistcheff, en date de Pera, le A Mars, 1839.

JE regrette d'avoir à informer votre Excellence, que depuis quelques jours il est malheurensement de nouveau question d'un conflit probable et procha n'entre les troupes Ottoman's et Egypten es cr Sirie en depit des assurances formelles que m'avaient ête a meses il y a misson un moin, et que j'ai ou l'hoonour de porter de son tems à la connaissance de Votre les edence Voils ce qu'à ce s'ict notre premier lut i refe a recueilli dans une entrevue à laquelle il fut expressement invité, il y a quolques jours, par Nouri Effendi et le Capitan Pacha. Con fonctionanires chargérent le Prince Handjéri de m'annoncer par ordre du Sultan, que Hafis Pacha, Commandant de l'Armée du Taurus, dans un rapport adressé au Bash Yékal, alarmé par les mouvemens de l'Armée Egyptienne, croyait à une attaque prochame de leur part, et demandait, de son côté, l'antorussion de se rapprocher des frontières de la Syrie, pour se mettre en menure de repoumer l'agression du Général Egyptien, pour le cas où ses apprensions venocit à se resister. Que la Perte eta t disposée à approuver le plan d'opération de Hafis Pacha, qui était purement défennsf. mais qu'avant de donner les ordres nécessaires, elle désirerait commitre comment cette détermination aerait jugée en Europe, et particulièrement par la Cour Impériale, son amie attiée; et nommément, si ce mouvement des troupes Ottomanes amenait, contrairement aux intentions de Sa Hautesse, un conflit, la responsabilité en retemberait our le Sultan? la fin, les Ministres Ottomans avaient ordre de me consulter, pour savoir s . s pouvaient faire de semblables communications aux Représentant des principales Puissances.

A cette interpellation imprévue, j'ai cru, dans ma réponse, opposer une entière franchise. En conséquence, j'ai chargé notre premier interprête d'annoncer à Nouri Effendi et au Capitan Pacha, que n'ayant pas, et ne pouvant pas avoir, des instructions de mon Gouvernement, sur une queston a sed grave d'où dependet , est 'tre la prix de l'Eurone je ne manquerai pas de porter ces déclarations des Ministres Ottomans à la compa sean e de la Cour Imper une quen attendant per personatire qu'une opinion simplement personnelle, et que pour complaire au désir qui m'avait été exprimé de la connaître, je n'héadain point à soumettre à l'appréciation de Leura Excellences, les observations suivantes:-

I type same me permettre le jujet de le jouton te et la reside stratégique du plon d'opération proposé par llafis Pacha, il me semblait difficule, smon impossible, d'admettre, que Méhémet Ali ait de ma part attaquer l'Armée Ott mann un mannet et es tros tengage l'et en ext principle 1 mental case I resent decorate to a rate of consen fils of que da lines, os direces a porte consideros I Care e d Mexage line in four search has a trace be in her de cogo ire

2 Q: . see bear at deces a send rations, on no saurast guère supposer que Méhémet Ali songe réellement à commencer aujourd ! 10 ace hostilités, après avoir reculé tont dermèrement encore devant les déclarations formelles de toutes les Poissances, de L'opposer à ses projets d'indépendance, car il ne peut pes douter de rencontrer aujourd'hui le même accord entre les Cabinets pour l'en empérher : 3°. Que le rapprochement des troupes Ottomanes des frontières le la

Syrie, pourrait faire naître, bien que contrairement aux intentions de Sa

Hantesse, une collision, dont les suites seraient incalculables, mais dont l'effet immédiat serait la proclamation de l'indépendance de Méhémet Ali.

4° Pour ce qui est enfin de la question de savoir sur qui péscrait la responsabilté d'un premier conflit, cela dépendra entièrement du parti que prer les la Porte Tant quell presence dans l'att tude par fique qu'elle a maintenue jusqu'ici, elle peut compter sur l'appui et la sollicitude des Puissances; mais la question serait jugée différemment, si la Porte autorisait des opérations militaires qui lui donnersient l'air de provoquer des hostilités;

5°. Quant aux sacrifices et aux fardeaux que le stoins que impose à la Turquie, de sont grands sans doute mais de serment certainement bien legars, lorsqu'on les comparerait aux éventualités d'une guerre qui pourt i desenir générale et niettre en peril i existence même de l'Empire

Ottownson.

6 le nolement que ce status quo, d'ent Sa Hautesse paraît ai des reuse de sortir, n'est pas l'ouvrage de la Russie, qui, au contraire, n'a men épargné pour l'empêcher; mais une fois établi par volonté du Sultan, les l'assances y ont vu la seule garantie possible de la conservation de la paix en Orient, qui est dans l'intérêt général, et sont toutes décidées à la maintenir;

T'. Quant à la demande, si les communications de la Porte pouvaient être faites a la Representante les autres tirances l'estances programe les Municipes Ottomates à son exployer avec eux avec une entière franchise, polisque tous les Cabinets étaient également intéressés au maintien

de la paix.

Telles sont, M. l'Ambassadeur, les réflexions que j'ai eru devoir exposer comme mon opinion individuelle, à l'appréciation des Ministres Ottomans. Je désire ardemment que mes conseils soient écoutés et suivis, mais mon espoir est loin d'être une certifide; et des informations indirectes qui nous parviennent du camp de Hafis Pacha, s'accordent toutes à annoncer la criso comme imminente

#### Inclosure 4 in No. 13.

#### Viscount Polmerston to M de Hummalauer.

I HAVE the bonour to return to you herewith, the letter from Prince Metternich, and the copy of a despatch from M de Bouténeff inclosed in your letter of the still a start and to offer to you not best that is for their communication. You may assure Prince Metternich, that instructions have already and frequently been given to Lord Ponsonby, to endeavour by all means to dissuade the Porte from commencing hostifities against

by all means to dissuade the Porte from commencing hostilities against blehemet Ali; and that Lord Ponsonby has continued, whenever circumstances required it, and especially of late, to carry those instructions into execution. I shall not fail, however, to write again to his Lordship upon this important matter by the monthly messenger, who is about to set out, and Her Majesty's Government would fain hope that the united represen-

tations of the Representatives of all the Great Powers will succeed in persuading the Sultan to remain quet.

(Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 14.

# Lord Possonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 6.)

(No. 67.)

My Lord, Therapia, March 16, 1639.

I INCLOSE copy of a message I received this day from the Sublime Porte, and my reply to it.

l have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

### Inclosure in No. 14.

# Lord Ponsonby to M. B. Pusani.

Therapia, March 18, 1839

I HAVE received your note containing the message from his Excel-

lency Nouri Effends, in the following words.

"D'après les dépèches reques à la Porte, de la part de Hafis Pacha, de Malatia, écrites il y a environ vingt jours, un corps très-considérable de troupes Egyptiennes, sous le commandement de Kourschid Pacha, est arrisé à Adana, taislis que a corps d'armer à Alep recent tous les jours des renforts. La distance d'Adana au camp de Hafis Pacha, est d'environ 60 heues. Cet état de choses donne beaucoup à penser à Hafis Pacha, qui a été conseillé par les officiers Prussiens employés dans son armée, de lever le camp, et d'alter occuper certa des post ons militaires s'tures entre l'emplacement du camp et Adams. Cette meaure est jugée néces-aure par les dits officiers. Les dépèches de Hafis Pacha ons donné lieu à la tenure d'un Consest. La Porte se sait pas quelle réponse elle devrait faire à Hafis Pacha, qui attend ses ordres. Elle se trouve dans le cas de prendre, en cette curonstance, i avis de son Excellence Le ni Ponsonby Je le prie de me faire savoir quelle serast, dans un manière de voir, la menteure répense à faire à Hafis Pacha.

To the foregoing, I request you will reply, in my name, that I am very acoustile of the honour cone me by the Ottoman Government in desiring my counsel, and that nothing would give me more satisfaction than to be able to prove my attachment to the oterests of the Sulame Porte, by offering advice that might be of service, but that I value too much the interest of the Sublime Porte to venture to speak upon a military question. being myself ignorant of the art of war; and the question proposed to me is one that belongs exclusively to military men to determine. But 1 will, with the permission of his Excellency, take this occasion to renew what I have often and often saw, with relation to the politic as part of the important matters of which this military question forms a portion, and again beg of the Sublime Porte to weigh most deliberately its decisions, and to make prodence and caution its guides. A false step might occasion premeduable muschief; and it seems to me, that the Sublime Ports can hardly be at this moment fully and completely acquainted with the precase situation of affairs in all those parts of the world where what is done, or doing, or to be done, must have a powerful action upon the welfare of the Sublime Porte

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 15.

# Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston. (Received April 13.)

(No. 12.) (Extract.)

Cairo, March 11, 1839

THE Pasha may be expected here on or before the 17th instant, who has the 1st of the Turkish month of Maharem

The Pasha's iron steamer left this for Essonan, five days ago, in order to convey him to Caro.

Abban Pashs, who is intrusted with the Government, during the absence of Mehemet Al has been assumed by the reports which lave been received from Corstanting se of the warlike preparations of the Sultar who have said to be breeted against Syria, and in consequence, wrote to press the return of the lineary to Carco.

Orders have been given and are in execution for getting the Pasha's that ready for sea. A classificable quantity of arms has been sent to Seria, and this sipposed that 4,000 troops, which have lately arrived at Alexandria from the interior, are for the same destination.

#### No. 16.

# Colonal Campbell to Viscount Palmerston,-(Recoived April 13.)

(No. 13.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 11, 1839.

THE Rula Bey who arrived here on the 14th of February, left this on the 1st instant for Alexandria, which place he left on the 7th instant for Constantinople, on board of the Sulton's steamer.

I saw the Rula Bey different times during his stay in Cairo, and he expressed much denire to see Mehemet All, but feared that he should not be able to await his return to Cairo.

I have not been able to learn that the Riala Boy came here with any ostensible mission; and conclude, that the object of his coming to this country, was merely to observe and to report the result of his observations.

He did not however appear to me to be a fit person for such a mismon and although the different public establishments here were ordered to be open for his inspection, and the chiefs of them were directed to afford to him all facilities and information, he did not evince any desire (to visit) them

The Rials Bey was attended by an officer of the Egyptian Navy, and ledged in the palace of Housein Pashs in this city.

Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL.

#### No. 17

# Lord Possonby to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received April 14)

No. 71.)

(Extract.)

Therapia, March 19, 1639

WHAT I am about to report may have connection with what I had the become to communicate in my despatch No. 59, to your Lordship, and I entertain no doubt of its general truth. I got it from a Mussulman who has made me acquainted with many facts

"Hafit Pasha and the Prussian officers are incessant in their demands and cries to the Porte to murch against the Figy trans, alleging that there will never again be so favourable an opportunity for driving them out of Syria. The Russians have been inferious of the last reports from Hafia and the Prussian officers, and they support them, and tenew the most splendid offers of success in case of need. The reports were received almost at the same hour with another report from Reschid Pasha, in which it is said that there is nothing to be expected from the Courts of London or Paris. The two reports have given force to the dearer to attack fibrahim, before his father can return from his journey; and it is almost certain that on the 17th instant, a resolution existed of following the advice of Hafis Pasha and the suggestions of the Prussian officers with his army. Rehance is placed upon the sid of the Russians in case of defeat."

Your Lordship will understand, that when I say, I believe in the general truth of what is stated, I mean, that I believe what is sated has taker piace in the Seraghe. I do not mean to say that I or eve to Ottoman Government will not in the way described, for on that point I

I have to state from some other sources of information, that the Russian Dragoman has been continually with Nouri Effends, and the Prussian Dragoman also; that the Austrian Dragoman has not. An opinion prevails with several people, that the Russian and Priocian agents have been correctly, but covertly, pushing on the Turks to war with the Egyptians. It is my own opinion, that such conduct would be consistent with the best policy Russia could adopt for the attainment of her ends.

#### No. 18

#### Lord Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.- (Received April 14.)

(No. 72)

My Lord,

Therapia, March 20, 1839

AT the moment of the departure of the post, I have received a private letter from my friend the Baron de Stürmer, and think it right to send an extract from it for the information of Her Majesty's Government, as to the opinion of that gentleman.

The Internuncio's letter is dated Pera, the 19th of March, and runs thus:—"Les bruts de guerre ici se consolident de plus en plus; des lettres de Malatia, du 4 Mars, disent que Hacs Pacha allait commencer son mouvement pour se porter en avant. Dans ce cas, un confist paraît inévitable; et quand je songe aux conséquences qu'il y peut avoir ai les Tures sont battus, j'en frissionne d'avance. Ce n'est pas aux conseils des Puissances Etrangères qu'ils devront a'en prendre, car ai je ne me trompe, ils out été unanimes en faveur de la paix. Les Russes, loin de rester en armère, ont adressé à la Porte les plus vives représentations. More Bouténeff m'a lu un travail qu'il a fait remettre à Nouri Essendi, et qui j'en aux aux, mérite votre approbation, si vous le connaissies. Je pourrais, si vous êtres curieux de voir cette pièce, vous lire un extrait que j'en ai fait pour mon Gouvernement."

I have, &c , (Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 19.

# The Marquese of Classicarde to Viscount Palmerston, (Received April 15.)

(No. 28.) My Lord,

St. Petersburgh, April 1, 1839.

WiTH reference to the apparent probability that war may break out between Turkey and Egypt, and to the desire of the Seltan to reduce his refractory vassal to better subjection. I have to report to your Lordship that Count Nesselrode tells me he is confident the Sultan will maintain peace, and resign the hostile intentions he cherishes against Mehemet Ali, provided the Russian and British Amhastadors at Constantinople, hold to the Divan the same language on that subject

hold to the Divan the same language on that subject.

H's Evcellenty says that Lord Pousonby, last year, inflamed the Sultan's denire and hope of overcoming the Panha of Egypt. I understood Count Nesselrode to allude to the negotiations upon the Commercial Treaty which Her Majesty concluded last year with the Porte, and which I thought it needless to discuss; and I only stated to his Excellency how assured I was that my Government would spare no effort to induce the Sultan to maintain poace.

My colleagues here are firmly convinced that it is the sincere and carnest desire of the Emperor that Turkey should remain in perfect tranquility; and I see no reason to differ from them in that opinion.

1 have, &c., (S.gned) CLANRICARDE

#### No. 20.

#### Viscount Palmerston to Lord William Russell

No. 63.1

My Lord, Poreign Office, April 16, 1839

If IAA is to matruct your Lordship to state to Baron Werther, that Her Majesty's Government have been informed that the Prussian officers employed with the Turkish Army under Hafis Pasha in Asia Minor, have united with that Pasha in urging the Porte to march against the Egyptian forces, alleging that so favourable an opportunity of driving the latter out of Syria cannot be expected to occur again.

Her Majesty's Government is convinced that if the Prussian officers have acted in the manner reported, they have not followed the instructions which they have received from their own Government.

I am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 21

Lord William Russell to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received April 29.)

(No. 48) My Lord,

Herita, April 24, 1839

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 16th instant, No. 63, by which I am instructed to state to Baron Werther, that the Prossum officers employed with the Turkish Army under Staffs Pashs, have urged the Porte to march against the Egyptian forces; I beg to say

that having made that statement, Baron Werther read me an extract from a letter written by Colonel Fischer, in which he had endeavoured to prove to the Porte that the commencement of hostilities must lead to the most disastrous result; and his Excellency appeared to be much irritated at any suspicion of having departed from their instructions, being thrown upon the Prussian officers at Constantinople. Baron Werther has written to the Prussian Weitster in London, to desire him to communicate the substance of this letter to your Lordship.

There is such want of unity of thought, language, action, and policy, in Pressian diplomacy, that I am never surprised when I hear that the diplomatic agents have departed from their instructions. But I am surprised when I hear this accusation made against the military agents be were in the case it is possible that the accusation may not be without foundation. There are four officers who form the Prussian Military Mission at Constant apple Colonels Fischer and Finke, distinguished men, on whom perfect reliance may be placed, and Colonels Moke and Muhibach, of whom I know little, but in whom I have no confidence. There has officers are, I believe, at the Head-Quarters of Hafiz Pasha, and it is very possible that they may have urged him to march against the Egyptian Army.

In the conversation I had thus morning with Baron Worther, I told him, he would do wall to recall Messieurs Molke and Muhlbach. He said he would consult the Minister of War.

I have, &c., (Signed) WILLIAM RUSSELL

#### No. 22

### Viscount Palmerston to Lord William Russell.

(No. 74.) My Lord,

Poreign Office, May 3, 1839.

WITH reference to your lespatch No. 45 reporting the substance of a conversation with Har n Werther respecting the Prinsian others in the Turkish service, I have to instruct your Lordship to explain to Baron Werther, that the statements which had reached Her Majorty's Government, and on which my despatch No. 63 was founded, did not relate to the Prussian officers at Constantinople, but to the Prussian officers in Asia Minor, who are with Hafir Pasha, the Commander of the army which is in front of the forces of Ibrahim Pasha.

I am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 23

# Lord Possonby to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received April 29.)

, No. 76, Confidential.)

My Lord,

Thorapia, March 23, 1839.

I INCLOSE a copy of M de Boutenell's instructions to the Russian Drag ma. It is in its either that Russia cessing to have ostensible declarate to prove her compete on with the other Powers, or that Russia has revert dite for display, and will maintain the status quo. I am size if the cotten of Russian agents to excite to war as I before a cotten to year Lordson.

arswer to his first eiter, dated 20th March, from which I sent an extract of my respect No. 72

The amicable counsel given by such a powerful friend as the Emperor of Russia, to such a feeble friend as the Sublime Porte, ought to be persuasive.

-8

Nouri Effends sent me a message on the 21st instant, indicating that my advice on this subject would be followed. I do not believe it had much weight, but I think there will be nothing done at present to disturb the peace.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY.

#### Inclosure 1 in No. 23

Copie d'une Instruction trés-confidentielle au Prince Handyéri, en date du 11 leurs, 1839 ; remise à Nouri Effendi le 11 leurs.

JAI voué l'attention la plus rérieuse aux explications confidentielles et spontances que vous avez été dans le cas de recuel ir dans l'entrevue qui vous a été expressement assignée l'er par leurs l'acellences de l'apitan l'act Noure Effende et que vous avez éte charge par leurs Excellences de me rapporter, en y demandant une prompte reponse de ma part

Ces explications sont d'une ai hante importance par leur objet que j'ai prefère y répondre par écrit, afin d'y mettre plus le clarté je crois devoir en reproduire sei le résume tel qu'il se trouve exposé dans votre rapport par écrit.

D'après les explications fournies par les deux Ministres susmentionnés, et d'après le contenu du rapport officiel du Commandant-en-Chef Hafix Pacha, dont leurs Excellences ont bien voulu me donner amicalement conomissance par votre entremise on peut en conomice de qui suit.

Que Hafis Pacha, alarmé des mouvemens faita par l'Armée Egyptienne en Syrie, pour se rapprocher des frontières respectives, croit avoir les de red-uter une agressen brusque et prochaine de la part d'Ibrahim Pacha, et représente en consequence, la nécessate de face marcher en avant l'Armée Ottomane vers le même point de frontières, afin d'occuper une position plus avantageuse, tant pour la sécurité de son armée, que pour empècher l'invasion imprévue des possessions de Sa Hauteuse.

Que de son côté, la Sublime Porte appréciant la force et la justeme des motifs allégués par Hafis Pacha, et considérant en général les fardenux et les sa réces de test genre, qui resulte et pour elle de rétat de choses actuel, paraît disposée à l'autoriser à exécuter le plan d'upération qu'il propose, mais sans vouloir nullement prendre l'initiative d'une agrasion contre l'Armée Egyptienne

Que néanmoins, malgré l'urgence de ces motifs, la Sublime Porte, guid'e par ses de santions biense l'antes, et par ses égants envers les Puissances ses amies, qui n'ont cessé de manifester leur solheitude pour le bien-être de l'Empire Ottoman, comme pour le maintien de la tranquellité générale de l'Orient, voudrait connaître de quelle manière une pareille détermination serait envisagée en Europe; et nommément, si les mouvemens projetés de l'armée de Flafia Pacha, pour se rapprocher des frontières de la Syrie, venaient, contre l'intention de la Porte, à amener un conflit entre les Armées Ottomane et Egyptienne, cette opération de Hafia Pacha pourrait-elle être ou non, regardée ensuite comme une espécide provocation à la guerre, et d'agression de la part de la Sublime Porte?

Ce sont là, sì j'ai bien compris, les principales ouvertures qui vous ont été airessées par les deux Ministres leurs Excellences ont ajoute, que Sa Hauteise, par une suite de ses sentimens de configure et d'amité instérables envers Sa Majesté l'Empereur, son auguste ami et allié, avant bien voulu leur l'inner l'ordre de s'exploquer un premier heu et anna réserve, avec le Représentant de Sa Majesté Impériale, et de connaître mon openion sur ces faits, avant de prendre les déterminations ultérieures qui lui paraîtront dans sa haute ingesse, les plus analogues aux conjonetures.

Je n'ai pu qu'être pénétré de ce nouveau témoignage de la confiance bien-fondée que Sa l'inutesse le Sultan se plait à placer dans l'amitté et la sollicitude éprouvées de Sa Majesté l'Empereur. J'au été infiniment flatté aussi de celle que Sa Hautesse dargne accorder aux dispositions personnelles qui m'animent. Il est donc de mon devoir de répondre avec autant d'empressement que de franchise, à l'interpellation qui m'est adressee.

Mais ma réponse no saurait être que préalable et incomplète, et uniquement fondée sur ma manière de voir individuelle; car il s'entend, que pour donner une réponse positive et formelle sur une question tellement importante, qu'on peut la regarder comme une question de paix ou de guerre, je dois nécessaurement attendre des instructions de mon auguste Cour e la surte du compte que je vais lu rendre sans déla , les ex meatuous que je viens de recevoir de la part des Ministres de Sa Hautosse.

Non-sculement je no possède pas maintenant, et je ne pouvais même avoir l'instructions de ma Cour qui puissent me servir de guide, puisque la Sublime Porte ne m'a jusqu'ici fait aucune ouverture de nature à m'obliger à demander des instructions aur les questions exposées plus haut mais je prévois que le M nistère Imperial à opronvers pas je de surprise en recevant aujourd'hui de ma part, une domande semblat le Er effet, dans mos derniers rapports adressés il y à à peine un moss, l'avais rendu compte à ma Cour des explications ransurantes et officielles qui m'avaient été données alors par son Exectience Nouri Effendi, et par lesquelles ce Ministre avait formellement démenti les bruits répandus sur les préparatifs et les projets d'hostilité de la Sublime Porte, en protestant de sa ferme determination d'ex ter avec son le it ce que pour un provequer un conflit avec le Pacha d'Egypte. Le Ministère Impérial ne pourra der que être surprise en apprenent ce changement de résention de in Sublime Porte, sans qu'il ait été motivé par aucun changement apparent dans l'état des choses depuis un mois.

Man on attendant les instructions que je vais demander à mon auguste Cour, je n'héaste pas, punque la Suidime Porte vent luen conaulter mon opinion personnelle, à l'exposer sei avec une pleine franchise, ou prenant pour guide la connamence que j'ai des intentions invariable ment trenveillantes et loyales de mon auguste Cour, mass que les dispoations personnelles qui m'animent pour les intérêts et la glore de Sa Hauteure le Suitan.

Sans me permettre miliement de jugar des consulérations militaires et de l'apportunte des opérations milique par Huge Purha cause et de l'apportunte des opérations milique par Huge Purha cause et apportunte des projets audicieux pour l'avenir, one, dans le moment actuel, nonger sérieunement à une agressions atminiquate contre l'Armée Ottomane, ou à une invasion des pomessions de Sa Hautesse. Les informations les plus récentes que nous avons de l'Egypte ne fournissent au moins aucun indice à ce sujet. Méhémet Aluréet pas encere de retour au Caire de son voyage dans le Senaar; on parle même de aurirée prochane d'Egypte ne fournissent des projets d'agression de sa part.

Mais en mettant de côté cos informations, comment crorre que le l'acha qui s'est vuil y a quelques mon, exposé aux remontrances énergiques et unammes de toutes les principales l'ansances de l'Europe, dont l'acord et la fermeté de langue aux est sells durs paur le fair une dintement renoucer au projet le pris airer son indexe large comment croire, dis-je, que Méhémet Ali ait aujourd'his l'audace et la présomption d'aller bien au-delà de simples projets ambitiquement proclamés,—sayor, d'oser attaquer en pleme paix, et sans provocation, l'armée et les posses sons de sen souverant s'est une le control de la proper de la cette supposition me parait, je le répéte, madmissible dans les conjunctures accurages.

Pour ce qui concerne le plan proposé par Hafis Pacha, de faire marcher l'Armée Ottomane vers les frontières menaces, selon le , par l'attitude de l'Armée Egyptienne, je pois encore moins me permettre d'en prier et cuant pas page en de telles matières, et se companiement nullement le détail des situations respectives.

Mans c'est avec une vive natiafaction que j'ai vu tant dans les assures données par Leurs Excellences le Capitan Pacha et Nobri F que dans le rapport de Hafiz Pacha, qu'il est bien loin de l'intention de la Sublime Porte de vouloir commettre aucun acta d'agressica. Toutefois dans les dispositions actuelles des deux parties, a est-il pas possible, et mome trup vraisemblable, que ce rapprochement des deux armees en presence l'ane de l'autre, pourrait entrainer d'un moment à l'autre, une collision involontance mais presqu'acvitable, dont les consequences pour-

raient deceme aussi incalculab es que fut estes?

La première et la pius probable de ces consequences serut, sans doute. comme je l'avais fa t'o server, ti y a un mois, à son Excellence Nour Fill de l'adependance por que que Melamet Au se haterait de proconfer also tot. Il y a lengtenis que la attend pour cola quan pretexte mas serut ce à la Subl me Perte à vouloir de la fourne? Les Paissances air es le la Silvine Porte ont sans foute déciaré qu'enes ne reconn i ra ni pan an leperala ce de Melemet Ali, mas une fois qu'elle serant roclames et ser it deverue un la taccompil ce fait n'et serant-il pas me is in vi ent et immelse ner e christ de l'Empire Ottomar Quart à la coest a, de say ir sur qui re or bernit la responsabilité de Lagresse , I externs any historical outla colles in sus-mentionnee viendrant à selater, c'est un point qui me parait devoir dépendre du parti que prendra anjourd'hui la Sabletae Porte elle-même. Si elle cont que à persévérer dans l'attitude prudente et pacifique qu'elle à su maintenir squ'à ce moment avec tant de sageme, et tant d'efforts dignes d'eleges il est clair que la responsabilité d'un tel conflit éventuel rejuillerait alors tout entière sur le Pacha d'Egypte, en assurant à la juste cause de Sa Hautesse l'intérêt et l'appui unanimes de toutes les Puissances aimes.

Mais cette question seruit jugée tout différenment, si la Sublime Porte de gant l'attitude décaut mar une ses armies à la reacontre le l'Armée Egyptionne, avait ainsi en quelque norte l'apparence de vouloir alles au-les ent d'une provent en less de la la la la lorse donné a personne de prévoir si de prévoir les chances, au encore moins d'en arrêter les

conséquences futures.

è i contarer une la gage de vérite et de franchise à l'égard du status que, il peut m'être permis de rappoler que jamais la Russie the core in a section a amener be ab secretar or ce status quo que la Sublime Porte trouve maintenant si odieux et pénible pour elle Si ca un le con la estable et sanctionné par la vilente en Sultan la Cour line weak syres areas or a ment consacre see efforts et sa puissay . . verrer a couse ce ba lla itesse maynit plus heade & b'asaisare surecorrect over to his sea Grandes Physianges, pour instater sur le sécurité pour l'Empire Ottoman, et de paix pour l'Europe entière. Si maintenant cet état de choses en étast renu à un tel point de crise, qu'il dot être modifié de manière ou d'autre, sans compromettre toutefois les deux conditions ci-dessus énoncées, intimement fiées entr'elles, ce n'est qu'à la sagesse de Sa Hautesse, et à la solbeitude commune et réciproque dis Passaners ames de la Salime Porte, qu'il pent appartenar d'y avuser; mais sans doute ce n'est pas au moyen d'une collision brusque et spontanée entre les Armées Ottomane et Egyptienne en Syrie, que ce bot salutaire pourrait être obtenu.

Telle est l'opinion personnelle par laquelle, dans ma conviction intime par les te pas à repaire à l'interpellation que le urs l'accilences le tapitat Pacha et Nouri Effendi vous ont chargé, d'ordre du Sultan, de m'adresser. En les priant de soumettre respectueusement ma manière de voir aux hautes et cages lumières de Sa Hautesse, post me flatter qu'elle daignera en tout cas rendre justice aux sentimens qui m'ont guidé. J'occ également espèrer qu'elle se plaira, par une suite des intimes liens d'amité et d'alliance qui l'unissent à Sa Majesté l'Empereur mon Auguste Souverain, me mettre à même de faire connaître plus tard à la Sublime Porte, et en tems opportun, la réponse de ma Cour au Rapport que je vais lui adresser par exprès, sur l'objet des présentes explications.

Vous voudres bien, mon Pripos, faire part du contenu de la présente à Son Excellence Nouri Effendi, et même lui en laisser confidentiellement

la copie

#### Inclusure 2 in No. 23

# Baron Stürmer to Lord Pensonby

My Lord,

Péro, ce 22 Mars, 1839

JE p'ai reçu que hier au son votre billet d'avant hier au son. Jy ai vu avec un extrême planie, that you sterit au le pes that nothing will be done at present; car pour mand tes son avant est érement queté, et c'ent dans ce sens que per au rel mais conversement sar la peste d'avant-hier. Quoiqu'il en soit, je pesse comme vous, 'that this impossible things can long remain in the position in which they now are." J'espère en causer avec vous, Mylord, plus amplement, de vive vois, lorsque nous nous reverrons. En attendant, je m'empresse de vous envoyer le travail de Bouténess, puisque vous m'aves témotgné le desir d'in printre consuissance. Ce n'est pas l'extrait dont l'a en l'honne qu' de vous parter, mais la pièce esème teste qu'elle a été présentée à Nouve Effendi. Je peouse que vous en seres content. Le langage qu'y tient le Massire de Russie, me paratt prouver du moins que cette l'ussance veut la paix aussi franchement que nous, et que nous n'avons pas à craindre qu'à elle seule.

Veuilles agréer, &c., Sgr., STURMER

#### No. 24

# Reschid Parka to Viscount Palmorston .- (Received April 26.)

Monajeur le Vicomte,

1, Bryanston Equare, 26 April, 1839

IL y a quelques jours j'ai eu l'honneur de demander à votre Excellence qu'elle vouist bien me communiquer le plus tôt possible, le projet de Traité contre les prétentions d'indépendance de Mébamet Ali.

Sachant bien que vous n'avez pas perdu de vue cette affaire, je ne vous la rappellerais pas aujourd'hut ai je n'avais pas absolument besoin de m'absenter pendant quelques semaines; ce qui me sersit facile après avoir envoyé ce projet à Constantinople.

Si vous pensier, M. le Vicomte, que la confection de ce document dut entraîner quelque délau, je vous serais infiniment obligé de me le faire

124

:23

savoir, pour que, suivant votre réponse, je diffère ou avance le voyage dont je vous ai parlé.

J'at Phonneur d'être, &c.,

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de la Sublime Porte. Ambassadeur Extraordinaire,

(Signé) RECHID.

#### No. 25.

#### Viscount Pulmerston to Rechid Pasha

Sir, Foreign Office, May 6, 1839.

I HAVE had the honour to race ve your Exce ency a letter of the 26th of Apr., respecting that I will down in each to you, as soon as possible the draft of Trenty 6 opposition to the protein cos to independence a lyanged by Mehenne, A and I have to acquaint your Excenency that I propose to send it to you in the course of a few days.

(Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 26

# Rechid Pasha to Viscount Palmereton .- (Received April 29.)

(Confidentselle.)

Monneur le Vicomte, 1. Bryonstone Squore, 27 April, 1839

METANT te pours fait un devoir le ter rivitre le vecllence au courant le la termanie et les affures prement à l'enstatine, le put aujourd'hui l'honneur de lui annoncer que les craintes premer muit sur le commoncement des hostilités entre l'armée de Sa l'inutesse et les troupes de Méhémet All, nont très-affaiblies par la teneur des dépêches que j'ui reques aujourd'hui même; la paix semble désormans assurée pour cette année

Je mun, &c., Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de la Sublime Porte, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire.

(Signed) RECHID

#### No. 27

#### Viscount Palmerston to Rechid Paska

Poreign Office, May 6, 1839

1 HAVE had the bonour to receive your Excellency's letter of the
27th of April, acquaining me that the tenour of the despatches which
you had on that day received, led you to imagine that the apprehensions
of hostilities between the Sultan and Mehemet Ah were much dismosahed,
and that it was thought that peace would probably be maintained during
the present year; and I hasten to express to your Excellency the sincere
satisfaction which Her Majesty's Government have derived from this
intelligence.

(Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 28.

### Lord Possonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received April 27.)

(No. 88.)

My Lord, Therapia, April 6, 1839.

THE messenger who was the bearer of your Lordship's instructions to No. 35 inclusive, arrived late on the 4th instant. That evening I sent for translation into the Turkish language, the substance of your Lordship's Color in to be the day to were greed with Radd Pushe on the principle of the proposed Trenty, and employed in preparing the details, and your entering units of all both the set crosse of field use, to induce the Porte to abandon warfike policy for the present. I pleaded for delay, knowing that I should do greater harm than good by calling for more

I adopted this mode of communication because it is the only way to ensure a correct report being made by his Ministers to the Sultan, of my statements; and the report has been sont this day to His Imperial Majesty.

The Mousteshar Nouri Effendi has replied to my communication, "that the Subhme Porte could not be satisfied with the Treaty, because it is not the Treaty that Rechid Pashs wished to make; that the Porte desired to desire y the status quotiend in Treaty to proved by the Palmeraton not only leaves it in full force, but also binds the Porte not to all satisfies in the reconstruction and the last offer that Lord Paracesta's Treaty with it extraords my a replicate at the last satisfies and shall or down, and Submit Porte to the last satisfies and shall or down, and Submit Porte to the against Macmet Ad, if he or his successor (of his family) shall declare by adependence, or commit any aggression."

Nours Effends has promised to give a written answer to my communication as soon as he are received. Side a second and I will do not the assessment that it may be transmitted to your Lordship immediately.

Yener P was the of the hit M. I will be the Scrass I was dispeted by the steamer for Trebwood, from whence he goes to the head-quarters of Hafis Pasha. He was dispetched after the Treaty in question had been submitted in the first instance to the consideration of Nouri Effendi and the Capidan Pasha; and secondly, to the consideration of the Council. I have reason to fear the orders of Tahar Pasha are not of a nature to please your Lordship.

of a nature to please your Lordship
I believe that M. de Bouténell has been seriously endeavouring to
prevent war; the Internuncio has done the same, and the French Ambasander also; and I have continued uncessingly to recommend to the
Sultan to delay at least, if not to abetain altogether from everything that
may commit him in a periodic enterprise.

(Signed) PONSONBY

#### No 29

#### Mr. Consul Moore to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 29.)

No 10.

My Lord, Bewrout, March 14, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the forced conscription is again in operation in Syria.

The levy to be raised is given but as 9,000 men.—a number, small as it may appear, the country will have great difficulty in supplying, so great has been the preceding drain on the population.

Some modification, it is said, is to take place in respect to the manner of raising the conscripts, who are not to be seized as formerly. An eyewitness, however, informed me that he met recruits betwirt Aleppo and Damascus manacled.

By advices from Damascus to the 9th instant, Ibrahim Pasha left that place on the 5th, for the north of Syria, where his immediate presence is

Rumour adds, that the insurgents of the ranges of the Taurus have been joined by the Sultan's troops on the Aleppo frontier,

At the Ledgen things remain in state quo.

Up to this day, the authorities here remain without instructions relative to the Commercial Treaty, and the sale of the monopolies proceeds In this neighbourhood all is tranquil.

March 15

We hear to-day that Ibrahim Pasha will remain for the present at Homs or Hamah. His Highness is making military preparations to conecquence of advices received from the north. Solyman Pacha is about leaving Acre to join Ibrahim Pasha.

Affairs at the Lodgen are represented as " a very dimetted state, notwithstanding the conscription has been remitted, and a free promise of

pardon given to everybody.

I have, &cc. Signed) N MOORE

Murch 16

PR -Solvman Pasha is expected to pass near Beyrout this day, on his way to Aleppe, on urgent military affairs.

March 18

Solyman Pasha arrayed at Beyrout on Saturday evening, and left tibe mig fr Horis and Harrish His F. miles spoke parancy of sire probability of an approaching conflict with the Sultan's furces in the is a hard the trough are all ordered to be a a material resolutions.

N. M.

#### No. 30

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Pulmerston,-(Received May 9.)

No. [8.)

(Extract.) Caire, April 1, 1839

TITE P she delices that he will not be the aggressor, but that f the Sultan does attack him, he will follow him up, and take entire powersion of Orfa and Dinrbekir, and which nothing will then oblige him to relinquesh. He stated so this morning in my presence, in that of the Consuls-General of Russia and Tuscany, and of Boghos Bey.

The Pastia achied, that he hoped the Sultan would not be so impolitic as to attack him. I am, however, of opinion that the Pasha was not sincere in his hope; and that he does desire a war with the Porte, provided the Sultan were the aggressor.

#### No. 31

Viscount Ponnenby to Viscount Palmerston. (Received May 16.) (No. 99)

My Lord, Therapia, April 22, 1839.

IN No. 88, I reported that, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions. I urged with the Porte, as arguments against a breach between the Porte and the Pasha of Egopt the facts that a rewere. Rech : P and in the principle of a Treaty, and were occupied in preparing the details, &c., &c., I also reported Nouri Effends a namer, and his promue to give men further reply in writing, after he had ruce ved the commands of the Sultan, for which I would detain the messenger.

I endeavoured to gain from Nouri Effendi some knowledge of the Treaty to which your Lordship alluded, in order to be better enabled to execute my matructions, but Nouri Effendi's answers were unsatisfactory On the 12th, he said, "The Treaty is rather mischievous than useful to the Porte. We must take time to consider it." He promised to inform me what was decided upon

The 13th, I acquainted Nouri that a French merchant had talked of a Treaty of Alliance being in aegotiation at London, between England and Turkey Noori said he must have bearnt I from the From b Habassy as France was eng ger, in the afta r

(b) I have preased to give me conflict a a copy of what the Partie I of recover lifery Reel a Pas in and or the 18th he sent ment of the Trenty with a melant

Your I and the comparered to Treaty a motive that should adject the Porte to abstant from nostilities. I thought it my duty to car to reject it (although I set be no rected by you to do so, and did not know its contents free voir for up and indirits inpression, I began, on the 18th, a draw many a 1 North water I have continued up to the present time. senting him reasonings, written in Turkish, to be submitted to the

On the 21st A in said he agreed with me a many prima and difspend from it is of one but on the war he was at done that are Treaty a ald be of any use to the it rests of for Pate which hall of for its expect the description of Mehemet Ab and toerefore on Perty begotte t mase any Truty

I re to that the British Government cople not be exacted to that he is not a margin its known party and the state of the state of expect t. That Her Majesty & to are north asset the Pinte for a thing. but of the costraes gave the Porte by this Treaty a seal security agrant of per from we attacks made a one Pasca of teapt. That the we strat to thought to the epische the best thin it to be exposed to a all transit of a form of motor Armonaganes

Near each valued ray one a very much that he felt his responsebe to rest set who fits that as well arrise ar port to be seed at a the war tage him with my discrete ma-

Year le rhouse il ser il ste il Neuro any they trong they after a and a three of bull confess large where you assured wat sterre to pret or viral time to reach Treat The sent to place before \ note 1 gerte al at p. tage as to be the to state to a self-terporteristies about at the transfer of the transfe something the state of the stat we rome that the coverage are series and a series of the are to to it was

I can be I have very from the Ports the reply which was promised to my for created a 1 and of hostilities, and for which I 1 of a most get that care tarns from other quarters enough to a at the collaboration to costile movement will be made at present by the Porte, and I therefore dispatch him with that statement, but to in Leroscop will observe that I be not speak positively because a collision may at any time take place when hostile parties are in juxta position, as is at present the case.

It appears to me that the opposition to this most beneficial Treaty arises chiefly from the Capudan Pasha and Noon Effends, who are both

supposed to be the tools of Russia.

The Sultan continues to repose confidence in Rechid Pasha. He has sent him orders to return here, and he will on his arrival resume the exercise of his functions as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Ellendi and Mustapha Kiance Bey, and also Aristarki Logotheti, who is intimately connected with them, and is the avowed agent of Russia.

(Signed) PONSONBY

#### Inclosure in No. 31

Traduction de la Minute d'un Traité à être conclu entre la Sublime Porte et le Couvernement de Sa Mujerié Britannique, contre les projets insénses d'indépendance du Pacha d'Egypte.

(N.B. Cetto traduction out faste our une traduction Turque envoyée de Lumires par Réchtel Parka.)

ATTENDU la possibilité que la Pacha d'Egypte, qui se considère devoire auxquels il est obligé en et qualité de sujet, attendu qu'il est proposité de partie de la laces. La Pacha, et de que per autre événement, quelqu'un de ses fils, ou quelque membre de la famille du Pacha, ou quelqu'un autre, se rende coupable de désobéssance à la rende de la famille du Pacha, ou quelqu'un autre, se rende coupable de désobéssance à la rende de la famille du Pacha, ou quelqu'un autre, se rende coupable de désobéssance à la rende de la famille du Pacha, ou quelqu'un autre, se rende coupable de désobéssance à la rende de la famille du Pacha, ou quelqu'un autre, se rende coupable de désobéssance à la rende de la famille du Pacha, ou quelqu'un autre, se rende coupable de désobéssance à la rende de la famille du Pacha, ou quelqu'un autre, se rende coupable de désobéssance à la rende de la famille du Pacha, ou quelqu'un autre, se rende coupable de désobéssance à la rende de la famille du Pacha, ou quelqu'un autre, se rende coupable de désobéssance à la rende de la famille du Pacha, ou quelqu'un autre, se rende coupable de désobéssance à la rende de la famille du Pacha, ou quelqu'un autre, se rende coupable de désobéssance à la rende de la famille du Pacha, ou quelqu'un autre, se rende coupable de désobéssance à la rende de la famille du Pacha, ou quelqu'un autre, se rende coupable de désobéssance à la rende de la famille du Pacha, ou quelqu'un de ses fils, ou qu'un de ses

#### ARTICLE I

La Sultan étant le nouveran (Padishah) de l'Egypte, de la Syrie, et dépendances. Sa Hauteure permet à la Botte Anglaise d'arrêter les batimens de guerre et de commerce du Pacha; et comme il est probable que le Pacha se servira de bâtimens marchands des Puusances Amies qui de bouche, le flotte du Sultan visiters, d'après le droit clair et évident de Sa Hauteuse, les bâtimens ci-dessus désignés, et, s'il le faut, elle en saisura les chargemens.

#### ARTICLE (I

Les Flottes Ottomane et Anglaise se réuniront, pour agir de concert, sur les côtes d'Egypte et de Syrie.

### ARTICLE ID

Le prosent Traité sera en vigueur l'espace de

#### No. 32

### Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received May 16.)

(No. 15.)

My Lord.

Vienna, May 8, 1839.

PRINCE METTERNICH'S last advices from Constantinople assure bim that the Sultan will not attack Mehemet Ali. His Highness has applied to Prince Metternich for advice in the very difficult attuation in which he is placed; and the Prince is drawing up an answer, of which Prince Esterhazy will be the bearer to your Lordship

The main idea in it seems to be, that the Sultan should run are life against Mehemet Ah's, denying at the same time the great data alto of his situation, if he will but be content with it, and alundon the idea of improving it by the premature employment of force.

I have, &c

Signed) BEAL VALE

#### No. 33

### Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 10.)

No. 103 )

My Lord,

Therapia, April 23, 1839

THE Internunces called on me this day to inform me of the substance of a communication be had made, by order of his Government, to the Porte II was to the effect that an attack made by the Porte upon the Posha of Egypt might be considered by the Great Powers as a justification of their taking the part of Mehemet Ali. The expressions used by the Internuncio were very friendly towards the Ottoman Government; and the Ministers in return used equally friendly language, whilst they stated the miser) produced by the continuance of the states que, which they said it was impossible to maintain without completing the ruin of this examination. They said the Sultan had no desire for a triumph, because it must be bought by the blood of his people, but that things were hastening to rain &c... &c.

The impression of the Internuncio was, that the Porte would not at pression bouthlies, but that they might be caused by accidents; and has form that the state of affairs in this count y cannot be a state of as a state of the state of a fair at the state of a state of the state

We both the stat to support Mehemet Ali against the Sultar of twere count to a reason to be done by the Great Powers), would be a partition of the Ottoman Empire do facto.

It was evident that this communication, made to me by the desire of Prince Metternich, was intended to show a disposition to act in concert with Her Majesty's Government.

The Internuous spoke with entire frankness, of the community of the interests of England and Austria with respect to the preservation of Furkey

The Internuncio told me, that the Ottoman Minister, in reply to a question, and, that there were still hopen of the success of Reselud Pasha in London. He did not ask me what the Treaty was, but talked of one being in contemplation between the Governments. I said, I thought it would be product to form some connection with Turkey, as a counterpose to it exists a relate is between the Ottoman and Russian Covernments, and for the express purpose of giving confidence and courage to the Paris. The Internuncia the ug (1) possibly that Russia would now enter into engagements that might give security for the future. He did

not appear to have any distinct ideas of what would give security, and I did not examine that point.

My impress on is, that Prince Metternich would not venture to permit Russ a to establish her authorsty here; that he feels he would be forced by the situation of Hillingary and of his own country generally, to resist by arms, the progress of Russia

> I have, &cc., (Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 34

The Marquess of Clauricards to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received May 27)

No. 44.) My Lord,

St Petersburgh, May 14, 1839

COUNT NESSELRODE expresses great confidence in the continuance of peace between the Sultan and the Pastra of Egypt

His Excellency has shown me the instructions he has sent to Count. Moder the Russian Consultiereral a Egy, t, to persuade Meneral Ali to w thoraw his forces in Syria from their prisent has anced proute to, and the despatch directing Count Pozzo in Horgo to communicate these nate to one to your Lorest a

Use it Nesse rome professes to disbelieve the probability of the Shah of Persia med at ng any military expedition for this summer; and his have ency save out the man of that Sovereign is entirely occupied by his anxiety to renew friend y relations with Great Britain.

Louve Se (Signal) CLANRIC GRDE

#### No 35

Colonel Campbell to Piecount Paimersten,-(Received May 27)

(No. 20)

My Lord. Alexandria May 4 1839

THE Pashe's steamer "Nile arrived here or the est ustant from Beyrout, and brought me a sotter from Mr. Consul Moore, of which the following is an extract:-

"I hasten to acquaint you with the intelligrace we have received here confirmed by Mr Werry this more ug from Damesers, - I'v letter is to the 27th that the " Man's forces have crossed too hu, brates at Bir All the troops from every quarter are ordered to the north

I much fear that this intelligence is true, and that the Sustan on spite of the remonstrances of Lord Ponsonby, as I of the other Ambassadors at Constantin-ple has been personaled by the presum, tunus course a of R toz Pasha, to take this cash sep-

The Push as theer is all comes for new, and I doesnot probable that he besself will very soon be here if the reports from Syria prove to be

The two sons of Ibrahum Pasha have returned from Syria in the " Nile" steamer.

I have, &cc. PATRICK CAMPBELL No. 36

# Colonel Compbell to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received May 27)

(No 27)

My Lord

Alexandria, May 5, 1839

WITH reference to my despatch No. 26, of yesterday, I have now the honour to transmit to your Lurdship the copy of a letter from Boghoe

Bey, together with that of its inclosure.

Your Lordship will see by thes inclosure, that Ibrahim Pasha writes to the Viceroy, that the Sultan's forces had advanced beyond Bir, where they had erected some fortifications, and that Ibrahim Pasha was going to Aleppo whach is on a about sexty in tes from hir and that Me wriet Ali, evidently in order to prevent any possibility of his being considered the aggressor has directed thealing Past a not to make any movements in

I send copy of this despatch and of its inclosures to Lord Ponsonby, in the bone that it may possibly reach his Excellency before any collision may have taken place between the armies of the Bultan and Mohemet Ali, and that the Porte may be induced to listen to the counsels of his Lordship and to prime its troops in fire any best best commerce, but still I much fear that the prudent measures of Mehemet Ah may be construed by the Sultan's General into fear, and that he will advance, and force Ibrahim Pasha into active hostilities; and, indeed, it is difficult to conceive that the two armies can remain long so near to each other without coming into hostile collimon.

it appears to me that the present movement of the Sultan's army must have been formed some time since, and the necessary preparations made, as by crossing the Euphrates at Bir, they avoid all the fortified defiles of the Taurus, and will completely come in the rear of them.

Should bostilities take place, I think it very probable that the army of Kourschid Pasha, which is now in Arabia, will either march on Bagdad, or come in the rear of the Sultan's army.

I have &c. (Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL

Inclosure 1 in No. 36

Boghos Bey to Colonel Campbell.

Alexandrio, ce 4 Mai, 1839

EN exécution de l'ordre supériour, le Soussigné à l'honneur de transmettre par la presente à 11 le Coune Cambel Agent et Consudiences de Sa Majeste Brotar empre en Egypte et de sen Janeos, la traduction a une lettre du 16 Sefer 1255 cler Ma que M. Artin Bey, premar Secretaire Interprête, lui a adressée de Chiban, dans la Basse Egypte, par commandement de Son Altesse le Vice-Roi, et relative à ce qui se passe en ce moment aux frontières nord de la Syrie.

Il sausit avec plaisir cette nouvelle occasion pour lui réitérer les agsurances de sa trés-haute consideration.

BOGHOS JOUSSOUFF BEY (Signé)

### Inclosure 2 in No. 36.

Lettre de Monsteur Artin Boy, premier Secrétaire Interpréte de Son Altesse le Vice-Rol, à Son Excellence Boghos Boy, datés 16 Sefer, 1255 (ler Mai, a Chiban, dans la Basse Egypte.

#### (Traduction.)

SON ALTESSE le Correaliss pe y ent de faire : ana tre par une lettre pirtier cre que les forces du Sultan ont ocpasse Balegal, appele actue enci dir et y out fait quen les fortifications. Son Altesse le touern same a, rés avoir d'ane ordre a mus régime le commes e i Syrie te mar-ier vers Vlep, ulla t se renort en person e dans certe valle.

Son Altesse le Vict les ayant juge que cette conduite de la Porte devait avoir pour but de faire tomber la faute sur nous, a écrit à Son Altesse le Généralissime de ne faire aucun mouvement avant que d'être sur de l'avancement des troupes du Sultan, et de se confier en Dien, et d'agir en conséquence, si l'avancement de ces forces se constatuit d'une manière positive.

Son Altense le Vice-Roi charge Votre Excellence de communiquer de suite à Messicura les Consuls-Généraux, ce que j'ai eu l'honneur de lui écret excession

#### No. 37

# Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received May 27)

(Private) My Lord,

i. Alexandria, May 7, 1839.

COUNT MEDEM read to me, yesterday, a despatch of 12th April, from Count Nesselride

Count Medem is directed to intimate to Mehemet Ali, to recall Ibrahim Pacha from Syria, and to retire the Egyptian troops towards Damaseus, without delay. That as it is clear from the reports received by the Emperor from Constantinople, and from the Prumian officers in the service of the Sultan, that the officesive movements of the Egyptian Army have been the sole cause of the advance of the Sultan's forces, Mehemet Alimust be the first to retire his troops, and then the Emperor will prevail on the Sultan to cause his army to withdraw from the Syrian frontier

Count Nesselrode adds, that a copy of the despatch will be sent to the different Counts of Europe; and he directs Count Medem to communicate it to his colleagues here.

data, in assuming that Mehemet Ali was the aggressor; and this assertion appears to be made solely for the purpose of an excuse to carry into effect the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi. So far from Mehemet Ali being the aggressor, it is a fact, that for some months past, the letters of Lord Ponsonby to me, and the despatches from Baron Stormer and from Admiral Roussia to their Consula-General here, mention the hostile preparations of the Sultan, and his intentions to attack Syria, and the efforts of the different Ambassadors to prevail on the Sultan not to take so rash a step, and, indeed, I am confident that the resolve of the Sultan to invade Syria was caused by his opinion, that upon the appearance of the Turkish Army, the whole of Syria was all rise and in favour

to be break to be on assert optotently that it never was his intention to be the active aggressor, nor to pass the frontiers of Syria, nor to at the break to the street of the optotent of the Consula-General of the Great Powers, including Count Medem house of

The Consul-General of Austria has received instructions from Vienna, similar to those received by Count Medem, but they are avowedly grounded on the despatch of Count Nesselrode, a copy of which was sent to Vienna. I believe that it is the intention of Count Medem to proceed to the Pasha, but M de Laurin will pass a note to Hoghes Bey on the subject, in three or four days, as before doing so, he wishes to await further details of the operations in Syria. M de Laurin is quite of my opinion, that the Emperor of Russia has proceeded upon very erroneous data.

I do not believe that Mchemet Ali will accede to the intimation of Russia, either to recall Ibrahim Pasha, or to retire his troops, as in the latter case, he could not have any occurity, that after their withdrawal, the Sultan's army would not enter Syria, and perhaps destroy all the works erected by Ibrahim Pacha in the Taurus frontier; and if circumstances proved favourable, they might advance still further.

I need not point out the evident fact, that the Prussian officers in the service of the Suitan, appear to have been placed there in order to answer the ends of Russia.

I trust to be enabled to communicate to your Lordship, officially, by Her Majorty's next steamer, the result of the communication of Count Medem and of M de Lauriu with the Paslin.

I have, &c., (Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL.

#### No. 38.

# Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received May 27)

No. 193)

My Lard, Paris, May 23, 1889

THE Marshal Soult called upon me this day for the purpose of informing me that a telegraphic despatch had been received this morning from Marseilles, communicating the important intelligence that the army of the Sultan had made a movement in advance, and that hostilities had actually commenced between the Turkish and Egyption forces.

This intelligence was brought by a steamer which left Malta on the 16th of this month, and it appears that it had reached that island from Syra as well as from Alexandro

Signed) GRANVILLE

#### No. 39

# Raci Granville to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 27)

(No. 1944)

My Lord, Paris, May M, 1839

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatches to No. 197 inclusive.

I have not seen Marshal Soult succe his communication to me visterday of the outer great hard just reserved by to greath of the commencement of hostilities between the Turkush and Egyptian troops.

When I called this morning at the Foreign Office, his Excellency was attending a Cabinet Council, which was deliberating upon the measure of the adopted by the French Government, in consequence of this intelligence.

I had, however, the opportunity of conversing last night with several members of the Cabinet, and amongst others, with M Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior, and with General Schneider, the Minister of War; they both seemed strongly impressed with the seriousness of the danger to the peace of Europe, which may be apprehended from this

invasion of Syria by the Turkish Army. They expressed an anxious desire that inder the second care in instances, the most contain concert should exist between the French and British Governments; they had no doubt that the French Government would make great exert in to fit but a form diable flext to be sent to the Levant, and he peo that it would co-operate with any il force of tire it British.

I may therefore, I think, give your Lordship reason to expect that whatever pray is suggested by Her Majesty's Government as most expedient to be done in the present alarming state of affairs in the East, will be most favourably attended to by the French Government.

I have, &c

(Nigneo) GRANVILLE

#### No. 40.

# Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received May 27.)

No. 197)

My Lord,

Paris, May 25, 1839.

A DESPATCH was received vesterday by the French Government from Turns, stating that an Austrian steam-vessel had arrived at Trieste, which brought an account of hostilities having commenced between the Turkish and Egyptian Armies.

The intelligence previously received by way of Maits and Marseilles being thus confirmed, the French Ministry resolved to propose this day to the Chamber of Deputies, a vote of credit of ten millions of france, to define the expense of an argumentation of the breach naval force in the Levant, rendered necessary by the rupture of the peace between the Sultan and Mehemet Al.

I have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE

#### No. 41

# Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received May 30.)

(No. 199.)

My Lord,

Paris, May 27, 1839

THE inclosed "Monitour" contains the speech of the Minister of Mirror in the Charles of December of December of the mount of ten millions of france, to defray the eventual expense of an augmentation of the naval forces of France in the Levant, which the miniment rupture of the peace between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, may render expedient.

The Chamber will, without doubt, acquiesce in this demand.

Marshal Soult told me this morning that his last despatches from Constantinople and from Alexandria, were both dated on the 7th of this marth.

Admiral Roussin writes, that the Turkish Ministers still continue to give assurances that the Sultan will not attack the Egyptians; but the unwonted activity in the arsenals of Constantinople, and the extraordinary efforts made by the Turkish Government to send reinforcements to their Army on the borders of Syria, contradict these assurances.

To Marshal Soult, as well as to me, the Turkish Ambassador at Paris asserts positively that his latest advices from his Government are of a pacific tone; and he contends, that if hostilities have commenced, the Egyptians must have been the agreesors

On the other hand, the despatches of the French Consul at Alexandria, state, that according to advices received by Mehemet Ali from Ibrahim Pasha, the Turkish Army had crossed the military line of demarcation

between the Turkish and Egyptian Forces, and established fortifications at Bir, on the Euphrates; that he, Ibrahim Pasha, was in consequence, concentrating his troops at Aleppo; but that Mahemet Ali, under the persuasion that twas the abject of the Turkish G vermin of to throw the responsibility of aggression on the Egyptians, had enjoined his son to make no movement, until the Turkish troops had advanced no far as to put that question out of doubt, and then to trust to God and his Prophet for the success of his arms.

Marshal Soult and his colleagues, with most of whom I have had the opportunity of conversing upon this subject, express the strongest desire that the British and French Governments may act entirely in

The Marshal received this morning a despatch from M. de Bourquency, reporting the substance of a conversation he had had with your Lordship, after the receipt of the last intelligence from the East, and was much pleased with this report; he understood from it, that the British Fleet in the Mediterranean, including the reinforcements which might be sent to it, would amount to ten sail of the line; and he told me that in a very short time, so less than eight or nine French sail of the line would be prepared for the Levant station.

1 have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE.

#### No. 42

### Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmeraton,-(Received May 30.)

(No. 108c)

My Lord.

Therapia, May 1, 1839.

I INCLOSE for Her Majesty's Government, the answer His Majesty the Sultan has been pleased to make to my late communications respecting Mehemet Ali, and I reserve for the next messenger the remarks I may have to offer.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

#### Inclosure in No. 42

Réponse du Sultan aux communications qui lui ont été faites au «net de Méhémet Ali; communiquée par Son Excellence le Monsteshar Neuri Effendi, à Son Excellence Lord Ponsonly, le 28 April, 1839.

#### (Traduction faite sur la copie de la Réponse.)

LES instructions qu'accompagnant un billet de la part de votre Excellence, ont été mises sous les yeux de Sa Hautesse, qui en a pris commusance.

L'internonce d'Autriche a communiqué à la Sublime Porte les réflexions que le Prince de Metternich vient de faire sur une mesure qu'il l'émain suvoir d'abandonner les préparatifs de guerre dirigés contre l'avaits qui se le Paris d'Egypte le est meme venu le va peu de jours, au Mabein, pour faire soumettre à Sa Hautesse quelques considérations reglant sur la necessite le prendre un terme moren pour lettre fin à cette question embarrassante, sans recourir à la guerre. J'ai requalors de la propre bouche de Sa Hautesse l'ordre de dire à M. l'Internonce, ce qui muit: "Ca Méhémet Ali n'a cessé, depuis l'affaire de Conia, de se mettre sur un pied à tout entreprendre. Il ruine les pays qui ont passé sous son commandement, et il réduit les habitans à la misère il lève des troupes, et fait construire des batteries et d'autres fortifications. Ma Sublime Porte à avait songé, jusqu'à une époque récente, à élever

ne le joirt des fert lecations et ce n'est que depu s l'année passée qu'el e a er in pres de faire fortifier que ques presitiens dans les envirens de Coma. Et compe es proces s'de Meh met Ali et ses folles pretentions, sont de nature a no nous absert on rese security in a cid premire les mesares or aeferse que les regres le la principer suggern ent, en enverant au vuet su de tost ce monde les troupes et le materie, de guerre necessaire, your Swas of Coma Sees Grand a Pressances are dismont has be met contre es acres de cebe or ce Mounet Ab et elles sebst naient, en même tems, a voule r'empecher Ma Sub-me Porte d'agir, voila, certes qui to serat me enterme any egards cor les thouvernemens se doivent estreux in cors contacy les sentimens de bienve ance que con profeese et es et ret evident des. Monmet Micommet quelque actedagress of Ma Schere Port repourrage is rester dated fraction II. est egre and clair et es lett ple estime los ne doit dans aucurcores stones y mber ceffus in a saing quest use as se de la guerre, se Meetast A recornic et pratque la obligatoris que los repese sa qualité de se jet Ma Suttime Porte de prendra point à partire la grerre dia tart, les que as pass se mus virte verrenent de Meleret la, lessant carre de mes por les blaires, la perte d'immises de part et dirette et les many qui vinnaraient fooder sur les pays et all ger les pour it de et serial les casses provres, de me toucher des prese ir te de la part ex a temme deven par tambitum et aviaté qua ter, tiles priets serfides? That que cet that de chises dure, an serie of hi transpeditte in disches he sawratent exister, et je su's dans it can depresent a granes frais, une armée et un camp Impéria. Si l'en consu-rait cette quest in, comme on levrait le faire sous les rapports des cens rances que deavent notherver entre fronvernement si un texammut avec the weillan let justice a est-ce pas que let treaverait que la rason es tent a at de mer cote et que Mélémet Ali est comparte? Quant au l'in e Mot rach, cest un homme namé de sent mens l'enventions of busine bus excellent pagement, je con done soupconner et ere re pre e ti chaleur et cette vanere que corneterment le langage qu'il there are no me from the service to effect by this war lequel on the quel and quei soit d'intres en roits. Milliternence à parle à Noiri Etlei d'el terme moyen pour la solution de cette questien, sans avoir recours oux armen; cela reut dire la rentrée de Mobemet Ali dans la dis un qui letconventantale sujet, mais cette position ne peut se réaliser que par la restit ition, par Méhémet Ali, d'Adana, de Daman, d'Alep, de Seyda, de Jérusalem, et de Naplouse, et par la réduction de ses forces actuelles à ce point pe seal sora to compatel le avec sa qualité de seget S. les Grandes Puissances veulent travailler à faire naltre un pareil état de choics, alors il seruit digne de moi d'y donner mon adhésion Impériale."

Telles sont les paroles que, d'ordre du Sultan, j'ai rapportées à M l'internonce. Son Excellence ayant prêté une oreille attentive à tout ce que je lo ai dit elle m'a assuré que conformément aux ordres qu'elle avait reçus de sa Cuur, elle va faire savoir tout ce que je lui ai rapporté

Au Prince Metternich.

J as également reçu de Sa Hautease l'ordre de dire, que as le Gouvernement le Sa Mig se Bi tantique vent faire un acte d'amitte et de menveillance en miliérant à un Traité d'Athance conçu dans le sens ciclessus expremé, Sa Hautesse l'acceptera avec plaisir; et M. l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre est prié de faire savoir à sa Cour cette réponse du Sultan.

N B .- The foregoing answer is contained in a letter from Sayd Bey the Bultan's Private Secretary, to his Excellency the Mousteshar Nouri Effenda.1

No. 43.

# Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 2.)

(No. 203.)

My Lord,

Poris, May 31, 1839.

I CALLED upon Marshal Soult this morning, and I informed his Excellency that your Lordship had not, as yet, had an opportunity of bringing under the consideration of the Cabinet, the measures which it might be necessary to adopt in the event of a collision ensuing between the army of the Sultan and that of Mchemet Ali. That I had, therefore, no official instructions upon the subject, but that from a private communication which I had received from your Lordship, it appeared that you were of opinion that, in the first place I was essential that to uplete unanimity should exist between the Governments of England and France, #5 to the course to be pursued; that a combined fleet should proceed to the coast of Syria, and that the orders given to the admirals should be ideatical; the object of such instructions being to arrest the progress of hostilities, if commenced, between the two parties.

The Marshal said be entirely concurred in this opinion; and I gathered from his conversation, that he would be ready to give instructions to the French Admiral, in conformity with those addressed to the

British Admiral.

His Execulency informed me, that he had dispatched two officers, the one to proceed to Constantinople, the other to Alexandria, with directions. after having communicated with the French Ambassador and M. Cochelet, to repair to the head-quarters of the two armies, and to endeavour, by personal representations to the respective commanders, to prevent the breaking out of hostilities, and to report the exact state of affairs.

The Marshal also stated, that he had written to M. de Baranta, to inquire of the Russian Government whether it would be considered-the ated in the Treaty of Unknar Skelessi, had arisen; but M. de Barante is estructed to be cautious that his inquiries should not imply the recognition of the validity of that Treaty.

His Excellency added, that supposing the threatened collision should this time be averted, he considered it would be necessary that the Five Powers should concert together as to the means of definitively settling the future relations between the Sultan and the Viceroy.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE (Signed)

No. 44.

The Duc de Dalmatie to Baron de Bourquency, communicated by Baron de Bourqueney, June 🔒 1830.

(No. 16.)

Monsieur,

Poris, le 30 Mai, 1839

J'Al reçu les dépêches que vous m'aves fait l'honneur de m'écrire jusqu'au No. 43 melusivement. Lour contenu étant de nature à me faire pensur que vous aures biuntôt à me tranametire des informations plus précises sur les vues du Cabinet Britannique, par rapport à l'état actuel de l'Orient, je me réserve de discuter alors quelques unes des opinions que vous a exprimées à ce sujet Lord Palmerston. Je me bornerai pour le moment à remarquer, que ce Ministre me aemble prendre un peu trop facilement son parti d'une seconde expédition Russe à Constantinople, moyennant des garanties peut-être illusoires; je crains aussi qu'il n'apprécie pas d'une manière suffisamment impartiale. la position respective de la Porte et de Méhémet Ali. A Vienne, on est à cet égard

dans des dispositions très-équitables. Avant même de connaître les derniers événemens, M. de Metternich venait de se décider à une importante démarche. Frappé du danger dont les chances toujours imminentes d'une collision entre le Sultan et son puissant vassal, menaçaient depuis six ans la paix du monde, il allait, survant ce que M. le Comte Appony m'a annonce de sa part, charger l'Internouce d'appeler l'attention de la Porte sur la convenance d'un arrangement qui, en accordant au fils de Méhémet. Als l'hérédité du Gouvernement de l'Egypte, en rassurant par conséquent le Vice-Roi sur le sort de sa famille, calmerait en lui cette agriation inquiète tant redoutée, dit-on, à Constantionple.

Bien qu'avant d'avoir reçu des informations plus complètes, et de nous être concertés avec nos Alliés, nous ne puissions évidemment pensor à arrêter une détermination définitive sur la grave question qui vient de surgir, il est certaines mesures préliminaires tellement indiquées par la situation, que nous avons du les prendre eur le champ. On sast déjà à Londres, que nous avec s' que de la Claint res de nous ouverr un crédit destiné à couvrir les frois des armemens maritimes qui pourront devenir nécessaires. L'accueil fait à cette demande prouve qu'elle sera votée avec empressement. J'ai, de plus, envoyé à M. l'Amiral Roussin et à M Cochelet, des instructions qui leur prescrivent d'insuster pour que les bostilités cresent si clies ent comment, et pour qu'en tout cas les armées rentrent, de part et d'autre, dans les positions occupées par elles avant la marche des Turcs vers le point frontière des territoires respectifs. Ces instructions serent remises Alber destination par deux de mes observes d'ordonnance, qui se rendront ensuite, l'un en Ame Mineure, l'autre en Syrie, à l'effet de constater l'état des choses, et, s'il y a lieu, de faire entendre avec énergie, aux deux parties, des paroles de prudence et de raison. Enfin, Monsieur, je viens d'écrire à M. de St. Aulaire, à M. Bresson, et à M. de Barante, pour les charger de a'entendre avec les Cabineta auprés desquels ils sont accrédités, sur la marche à suivre dans les conjonctures actuelles. J'ai particulièrement recommandé à M. de Barante de s'attacher à pénétrer si le Gouvernement Russe penserqui à étendre la portée du Trasté d'Unksar Skélessi à un état de choses auquel il ne s'applique dvidemment pas, pulaque am stipulations sont formellement concues dans la prévision d'une attaque dirigée contre la Porte, et non d'une lutte dont la Porte prendrait elle-même l'imitative Je n'as pas besoin d'ajouter, que M. de Barante devra mesurer son langage de manière à éviter ce qui pourrait faire supposer que nous reconnaissons, même dans le seus le ,l' s' restre at la , del te d'un Traite contre equal nous avons protesté en 1833; comme aussi ce qui donnerait à croire, qu'indépendamment de ce Traité, ou de tout autre engagement formel, nous fussions disposés à tolérer, soit le renversement du trône du Sultan. soit le démembrement de l'empire.

Veuilles, Monsieur, donner connaissance à Lord Palmerston, des

informations contenues dans la présente dépêche.

Vous trouveres ci-joint copie des derniers rapports de M. l'Amiral Roussin et de M. Cochelet.

> Receves, &c., DUC DE DALMATIE (Sugué)

#### No. 48

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received June 6.)

(No. 111.)

My Lord, Therapia, May 11 1539 Mr. (1-10) P At 1 rem and his last tribute to it. Sulta P rethe chef conductor of that are the beautiful and the second person berein the last steel or strained a belowdled sattlete to estreet s the experience in many and fleet absorb all his finits, and put the

payment out of his power. I read this letter and I have no reason to suppose the writer says anything but what he himself he eves to be the truth, and it is probable he has means of knowing the fact. I have, &c.,

37

PONSONBY (Signed)

#### No. 46.

# Earl Granville to Viscount Palmoraton .- (Received June 7.)

(No. 209.) My Loni,

Paris, June 5, 1839

THF inclosed paper contains the essent at part of a long dispatch from M. Cochelet, which was received yesterday by the fire out a culture of the fire of th corat a meated to me a despatch from Virinia. Repission in the losses upt of which, dated the 17th ult. from Therapia, the Audiral mace, that though no account of hostilities having commenced in Syrin had reached Constantinople, be considered them to be inevitable.

I have only time to wild, before the departure of the post, that I was much gratified with the cordial confidence was which Marked South communicated to me the whole of the despatches he received yesterday form

Alexandria and Constantinople.

I have, &c., GRANVILLE (Signed)

# Inclusure in No. 46

# Extract of despatch from M. Cochelet to Marshal Boult

LE Vice-Roi a déclaré à M. Cochelel, Consul-Général de France, quid scorage, dans le cas ou les troipes de Sillion primit fractil'Emphente près de Bir, se retireranest de l'ancre cote i leuve d' l'une un mouvement rétrogade à son armée, et de rappeler son la literior. Pet a A Thomas, que dans l' us n'ette him e tration parche e serat a ser our se vie d'un mouvement rétrograde de l'armée de Hafix Pacha au-cela cie Maintin, Son Altease rappellera le Généralessime en Egypte De plus Son Alterre le Vice-Roi a ajouté, de son propre mouvement, que si les Quatre Grandes Prissueces conscitue du l'inguignir eta paix et ginté. reservaent a lui obtemi sa sactession or la firmile, il retirere une parte de sex troupes de la Syrie, et serait prêt à s'entendre sur un arranger en definal progre à gara dur la sécurité et adapté aux besoins du pays

#### No. 47

# Earl Grancille to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received June 9.)

(No. 215.) My Lord.

Paris, June 7, 1839

I HAD an interview this morning with Maridial Soult. His Excellency has received a hospatch from the Past of a later date than hose which he communicated to me on Wednesday last and o' work I - Thing by the post of that d

It may perhaps be worthy of remark, that is M Cochelet's desputes which was read to me by the Marshal, the Feerel Council attributes partly to the encroachments lately made by England on Mehemet Alix dominions, the Pasha having given up his intention to assert his independence of the Porte. Meliemet Ab, he can a request that if in the character of vassal of the Sultan, and in defence of the Turkish Empire, he claims the assistance of other Powers, in resisting these encroachments, his representations will be more favourably received, than if, as Sovereign of an independent State, he claimed their intervention.

The Marshal expressed his regret, that I had not as yet been able to make any official communication to him from your Lordship, in regard to the instructions to be given to the Admiral of the combined Reet on the Levant station. He said that the question of these instructions had been mosted in the Cabinet Council by Admiral Duperré, but that he, the Marshal, had desired to defer deliberating upon it, until they were in possession of the opinion of the British Government on that matter.

I have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE.

#### No. 48.

# Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received June 9.)

(No. 117)

My Lord, Therapia, May 19, 1829.

I COMMUNICATED to Nouri Effends the substance of your Lucian per instruction No 38, which gave great disastisfaction.

I have, &c., S gned PONSONBY,

#### No. 49

# Placount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received June 2.)

(No. 120.)

My Lord. Therapia, May 20, 1839

LIRUTENANT-COLONEL CAMPBELL transmitted to your Lordwhip, copy of a letter, dated May let, written by Artin Bey, and commuted to the Consuls. A copy also reached the Sultan, who was so
exapporated, that he gave orders that war should be declared against
Mention that R. R. h. h. and the letter to be recalled but
orders were issued to heaten the equipment of the fleet, and to press the
dispatch of troops and military stores to the army: both orders are in

The Sultan said he would rather die, or be the vassal of Russia than not endeavour to destroy his rebel subject. The language of those about the Sultan is: "We hope for success, because all the Syrans are enemies to the Pasha; but if we should be beaten, we are still sure of succour from Russia.

I learned the above from that Turkish source from whence I have

before alten got information, and which was always correct.

Nobody here doubts of war, and the general opinion is, that the Army of the Sultan will be defeated. My opinion is not worth anything, as I

am not skilled in military matters.

If the Sultan should be victorious, there will be comparatively little difficulty, at 1 is on the probable consequences of his defeat. The common opinion is, that the comparer will march for the Capital, having declared himself independent. It appears to in a rock by how 1 is the Push days of B gold. Orfs. Dinribeker, &c., &c., and that the Russians will mediate, and induce the Sultan to confirm the possession of those conquests to Mehemet Ah and give his family bereditary right to all the Governments held by it. Such an arrangement will fair to relate distribution of the Ottomen Empire. It will take from the Sultan his best table to the Khalifat; it will leave him entirely dependent upon Russia; it may be liked by those who

think peace is worth any price, however great; and it will give to Russia all she could hope to obtain and save her from the risk of a war which she is not ready to support.

The Treaty of Unitiar Skelessi gives a fair pretext or right to Russia to act. Count N seeleste's arranges to Mehemet Ale to a thickness his troops, has prepared the way for the abandonment of the status que by Russia; and having thus declared the Pasha to be the aggressor, she is free to threaten him with her arms, but may easily make it appear, that the Sultan having lost his army, prudence requires that a solid peace should be established to prevent the total destruction of the Ottoman Empire by a protracted war; that the Pasha, being the victor, will not consent to less advantageous terms, and that the means Russia must employ to force him to do so, would a method to the status of the status of the consent to less advantageous terms, and that the means Russia must employ to force him to do so, would a method to the status of t

Such a termination of these affairs leaves Rissin the absolute mistress of both parties,—the Sultan and the Pasha at wall is such a testablish Russian power in Person, secure for him his orbit is read to completing all her plans of conquest in the Caucasis and elsewhere; rivet the dependence of Wallachia. Moldavia, and Servia upon her, and put it in her power to close, at pleasure, the Black Sea; and by direct or indirect, by sudden or by gradual measures, put a stop to that commerce now carried on there by Austria and England, from which, if continued civilisation, and knowledge, and wealth, will be generated in those countries, to the roin of the moral power of Russia and her system.

There is one way to meet and defeat this possible or probable plan, which is that be seen as a line to detect a assume the right of equal interference with Russia in the settlement of the question, and should support that assumption by arms. Austria and France should be invited to do the same; and when all the Great Powers act together, Russia will have no better chance of carrying her point than may rest upon her capacity to deceive those site is obliged to act with

The end that should be proposed to themselves by England, France, as a Austria, is pointed out by common sense and by the experience of the late difficulties and dangers; for nobody can deny that the ambition of Mehemet Ah, and his rebellion against his Severeign, are their original of the common safety, the settlement of Europe, the preservate of price, the prosperity of commerce, will all demand the extinction of that diegrammite despotism which has originated those evils, and at the same time has sacrificed a monety of the population of Egypt for its selfish gratification; harrassed and distressed Syria, Arabia, and other countries; and obliged those exertions to be made in Turkey, by which the unhappy people of that country have been nearly as much dimensibed in number, and oppressed by poverty, as the Egyptians themselves Mehemet Ali, the loud professor of liberatum, has been the curse and a troyer of men, women, and children, everywhere within the circle of

The Great Powers have established, as the criterion of right or wrong, the abstinence from aggression, declaring the culpable to be the Sultan or the Pashs, as the one or the other might be the first . commence bostilities. Judgment has been given by Russia, who assumed to speak in the name of all, and the l'asha has been declared the aggressor. The charge of aggression made against but by Russ a is confined to late acts done by the Pasha; but from the beginning, during to all period as we as it to all the source Paul, the course been the aggregate, and the Soltan has a right to claim from the Great Powers the maintenance of their own dicharations. Passing over all the nets of the Pasha until the moment when the presumed (who a vertice) at a structure or exist it set h si in inter will be found from that hour in a state of quiescence, relying upon the intervention of the Great Powers for the settlement of differences as to territorial questions between himself and the Pasha, and for the payment of the miserable pittance of tribute due to hun for the possession of kingdoms alienated from him. He made no preparations for war, in mitted no over acts indicative of design to use force the remained . state a latty madequate to the defence of his remaining territories, and I

he was forced to have recourse to augmented armaments, by the menacing attitude of the Pasha who had never ceased to assal the Saltan's power by intrigues, and had openly fortified all the avenues that lead through the Taurus into the provinces still under the Sultan's sceptre. The Pasha had never ceased to increase and perfect his army and his fleet, nor to push his conquests into new countries for the establishment of his power and he made those conquests in his own name; he openly called on the Great Powers to sanction his assumption of independence of the Sultan Could his intentions be doubted? The Sultan had the right of selfdefence to justify his tardy exertions to guard against danger, and he had the further right inherent in every man, be he sovereign or be he dependent, of placing himself in a position to repel insults.

No one of the Great Powers would have continued in a pacific attitude no long as the Sultan did, had any one of them been exposed to even a small part of the danger and the provocations he had to hear with.

Russia has declared a truth-a fimited truth; the Great Powers cannot deny it; their repeated declarations engage them to oppose the

I have, &c., **PONSONBY** (Signed)

## No. 50.

# Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received June 9

(No. 23.) My Lord.

Vienna, June 1, 1839.

PRINCE METTERNICH forwards to your Lordship the reports of the Internuncio, which agree with those of Lord Ponconby as to the

The Prince seeming to expect much from the arrival at Constantinople of his advice to the Porte, as to the course they ought to pursue, I observed to him, that the reply from thence might lead to the commencement of a negotiation, but it might also announce that of hostilities.

ile admitted this, adding, that the only course to pursue was, for the Four Powers to agree among themselves what line to take; that the establishment of Egypt as an hereditary fiel in Mehamet Ali's family, appeared to him the only solution of the present difficulties; that Austria. France, and Russia, were of this opinion; but that the real insue from all complications, must depend upon an infimate understanding between the Cabinets of London and Vienna, because England secures the concert of France, and Austria that of Russia.

If Her Mayesty's Government should be disposed to enter into the Prince's views, as to the a spoist on to be made of Egypt, it will be necessary to decide whether the auccossion should be made personal to Ibrahim Panha, or extended to his descendants, or to other descendants of Mehemet Ali. I would further remark, that such an arrangement, if it were practicable, would offer the best chance of preserving order in Egypt after Mehemet Ali's death, which will otherwise be exposed to many chances; and that the state of the Principalities on the Danube, would point out a permanent bereditary succession as far preferable to successive nominations,

This first branch of the question being disposed of, I remarked to the Prince that a all stars there is a mement when writings and reasonings cease, and action begins. He admitted the truth of this, and also, that in this instance the moment aught possibly be arrived. That it was not then that the real affur comme, red that every tang previous was but talk, and that it was probable that we might now be at the beginning of its end.

la it not time then, I asked, to foresee, and if possible, to regulate its march? He said it was; and that as the first branch of the affair could only be conducted by the joint moral weight of the Four Powers, so must the second be (if it should present itself), by their combined material action; neither Russia, nor England, nor France, nor Austria, operating alone, but jointly, and in the name of the Alliance.

Being unacquainted with the views of Her Majesty's Government upon the subject, I did not think it advisable to press for anything more specific; but I should add, that the Prince said more than once that Austria would not decline her just share in the operation.

I have thought it my duty thus far to clear up the subject, and hope hereby to have furnished Her Majesty's Government with sufficent grounds upon which to determ ue to ir me of condict, remarking only, that if war between the Saltan and the Pasha is to be averted a firm and early demonstration on the part of the Four Powers, may, perhaps, he best calculated to produce that effect.

I would also observe, that nothing permanent would be graned, unless on both sides they are induced to disarm.

I have, &c., BEAUVALE. (Signed)

### No. 51

# Lord William Russell to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received June 10)

(No. 70.)

Borlin, June 5, 1839.

My Lord, HAVING found in Colonel Campbell's despatch of the 7th ultimo, to your Lordsity the fall wing passage

I need not point out the ex lent fact, that the Prissian efficers in the service of the Sustan, appear to have been theed there is order to answer the ends of Russia. I again spoke to Baron Werther on this But jeet. He treated the credulity of Council Cam, bell with derision He had, however (in consequence of the formal complaint I had made against one of those officers, written to Court Kennysburck to warn them against giving advice to the Turka, so opposed to their Instructions, and to the interest of Prussia. The Prussian Minister at Constantinople, as well as the military officers, had all co-operated to preserve peace and the status que. One of them (Colonal Vincke) had drawn up a memoration in which he strategically proved to the Turks, that the commencement of hostildies must cell by their defeat. This distinguish his Excellency said, had made more impression on the Turks, than adthe remonstrances of the Foreign Ministers.

Baron Werther said, that no man had laboured more zeal only and succeedy to preserve peace than Court houtened, the Russian Acronisador at Constantinopie, and he (the Barer, feet convinced that the Court of St Petersburgh ardently desired the maintenance of peace in the East. I share this opinion with Baron Werther. Whatever may be the ulterior views of Russis, the maintenance of peace at this moment is her object and enterest.

Baron Werther thinks that the Five Powers should call upon the Sultan and Mehemet Ali to retire and disarm their respective forces.

I have, dec., W. RUSSELL (Signed)

#### No. 52

# Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 13.)

No 121

Therapia, May 21, 1889. My Lerd.

TAHAR Pasha returned on the 19th, in the afternoon, from his inspect, a of the Ottomar Army upper Hafiz Pasha. A Council was held to take h s Report into consideration

43

The best informed persons concur in thinking war will take place.

The fleet is nearly quite ready: workmen have been employed night and day to fit it out; it may sail, if ordered to do so, in two or three days time.

Signed) PONSONBY.

No. 53.

# Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 16.)

No. 220)

My Lord, Paris, June 14, 1839.

Tille, telegraph on Wednesday last anew used the arrival at Marsel so of a straight stress of levart tringing disputeous with a straight the rest of estates has beginned by the Torkish as here of each army what had been represed by their respective of as "For est of each army what had been represed by their respective of as "For est of each army what had been represed by their respective of as "For est of each army what had not remain to the tripe the time of each army and the had not remain the Foreign Office at the time I am an after what a direction in this marrows.

I tide to Mars of that its glad horself end restruction upon the Tare buye at Question, I have received private letters from your Lord of power letters and control of the vocal taken by the Austrian and French Covernments, as to the bast and most practicable settlement of the question name y that buy it should be come an horse tary for in the family of Michemet Ah in for the sovereignty of the Saltan, and that the Egy, that trought also a product by the

Mars no Son a said that in the destatches of Count St. Aulaire from Vicinit of the 18th an 22nd of last more a and of the 4th of this month, all reporting the conversations he had neid with Prince Metternich on the affairs of Tieses it did not appear that the Austrian Minister had suggested the evaluation of Syria by the Egyptians, as forming part of the reposed are general.

I a led that I was not apprised of the communications made by Prince Extern zy a tais matter list that your largest, was one or the supresso a test test was the year both of the Austrian and French Governeachs and in eed it seemed to me if Syria were to be continued on ter the government of Me caset Ass, no muliconsent could be found for the So an con chirg to Meacast Ah the perchitary government of Egypt-Heal or Pasha of the reas of jeet a led groun ! of the necessity of a force. go later bert ress as process wil contract to to maintage a consider of b. print in that could be an along of such an army in for view ty of As a Min sew the second upon to Sa tau the burden of keeping up a lang in any call his brack in test previous and the preservation of pear what was the out tofall the bangean Powers, well to be ments in the tree by being if the question of the occupation of Syria se only provisionally arranged at this period. Marshat Soult did not , what they are the remarked, that by ris was not the only Pashalic which was occupied by the Egyptians; that the Pashalic in which was situated the sacred city of Mecca, was held by Mehemet Ali, and might be a surious obstacle to our arriving at a satisfactory settlement; but on all these matters, his most anxious desire was, that our two Cine enmert should be excepted in bretaining, and those of a conference of the Four Powers (or of the Five, including Prusses,) should take place on the affa es of the Fast the attactions of the Representatives of France and England at such conference abould be identical.

The Marshal then asked me, if I had read (as reported in the "Monitour", the speech he made yesterday in the Chamber of Peers, saying

that he thought I should be satisfied with the sentiments he had expressed on that occasion, in regard to the allumee with England.

I incluse the "Moniteur," and have marked the passage to which the Marshal referred.

l have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 54

# Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received June 17)

(No. 223.)

My Lord, Paris June 15, 1839.

at the moment of the messenger a setting off for Calaira, lare last right, of the autstance of the desputches from the East, which had just reached

Thave been informed this morning at the Foreign Office, that two describes were received from the French Consul at Alexandria; one dided in the 24th of May and the other on the 27th. In the first, it in staced that some Albano habenouging to the Parasa Army had entered a videge occupied by the highest are another been dimentally a detailed to the rest of two my and that in the commuter my our American and are high term in the two my and that in the commuter my our American and the track that the proposals the Tink I Army to be in a most deplorable state that temperature from the winter provides that the track that temperature is a direct of the arms that the track that the base than a direct that the object of the first order and a second to the highest provides that that netwithstanding and the arms of greater that the day as health the relation of Market in the the agreement

Advanced Reason witter from Constitutions that a though North 1981 and issues him that no on exchave been given be can not a lastificate but the charge can be placed a those assignance new subjects of complete against Mehenry. In have been around degraphed The Lake to tenerament assist that belt Orfo is a Bassara cave been occupied by high plant from a latting assume with above all others. but itritated to seiten against the constant of the constant from the constant of the degrations against the highest season from Mecca, of the degrations against the highest season from Mecca, of the degrations of them to be a season to the season from the Meccanic than the constant them to be a limit of the Meccanic transfer of them to be a limit of the Meccanic transfer to the constant them to be a limit of the Meccanic transfer to the constant them to be a limit of the Meccanic transfer to the limit of the Meccanic transfer to the constant transfer to the constant transfer to the limit of the Meccanic transfer to the limit of the limit of the Meccanic transfer to the limit of the limit

It may be intered from the texastches received from Alexandra, that the said a said wolf from action for the two first reports

1 bave & GRANVILLE (Signed)

No. 55.

# The Marquess of Clauricards to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received June 17)

(No. 55, Confidential)

My Lord. St. Potorsburgh, June 8, 1839.

1 WAS informed on the 2nd instant, of a movement across the Euphrates, of the Turkish Army, by a letter from Mr. Yeames.

I met Count Nesselrode the following day. He appeared uneasy, and in had humour; and as soon as I mentioned the subject, interrupted me, saying, he believed that there was not a word of truth in the report; that his accounts from Constantinople were the most recent possible, and they led him entirely to disbelieve the intelligence which had been communicated to me, and which had appeared in the German papers.

I saw Count Nesselrode again, last evening. He appeared in good

M

spirits: but although it is impossible any longer to deny that the information which has been received from every quarter is wan-founded, the Russian Ministers will not admit that it is accurately true; and they maintain the accounts to be exaggerated, because they are to them displeasing. Some assert, that the movement was merely one of reconnaissance, and a necessary precaution against a surprise, and that the Turkish Army speed is returned to its proper term ory. Others aftern, that in some parts of the country near Bir, the Euphrates is not the boundary of Syria, and that the passage of the river does not necessarily constitute an invasion of the Pashalic of Mehemet Ah.

The Chancellerie of Count Nemelrode was in great activity on the 3rd are 4th instant on the last of which days his Exercise, wanted upon the Emperor at Zarakoe-Celoe; and I believe, (but I do not know it.) that directions have been dispatched to Constantinople and Egypt, to spare no remonstrances or threats to prevent, if it may yet be possible, a conflict

between the troops of the Sultan and the Pasha.

I am convinced that this event has caused surprise and great annoyance to the Imperial Government; that the Emperor will not seek, but will avoid, as far here, we go may any count federal that the Saltan may allege to have armen under the Treaty of Univar Skeless.

I have no means of learning the exact amount of military force in the couth, and on the easiers frontier of Russia. I believe that about 30,000 men might be speedily mustered in Bessarabia; and more troops than usual are quartered in Pultava, Karkoff, and other garrisons, south of, and not distant from, Moscow, which might easily be moved towards the Black Sea. The losses in the Caucasus, although immense in proportion to the force employed have as yet made a searcely perceptible drain upon the vast army of the Emperor, or upon a population which exceeds 50,000,000.

It is certainly true that (as Lord Beaurale, in his despatch No. 10, reports Count Figusimont to have stated to his Government) the Russian true at least term less and from exceparing at empartment, so much so, indeed, that the abandonment for this year of the proposed review and ceremony on the plan of B rod as which will demand a con-

inderable sum of money, in under consideration

These difficulties, however, are but temporary, and arise from the layish profusion of the Emperor, and from a defective administration of the resources of the country, which are in a prosperous and thriving continue. The revenie is rap by non-signal and thriving continue. The revenie is rap by non-signal and thriving continue that no advantage is taken of this circumstance, either to lessen the small public debt, or, as would be far more wise, to lessen the burthen, and improve the sources of taxation.

The rapacity of the courtiers does not leave in the Trensury aufficient money to answer the demands made by Ministers for an improved admi-

nistration of their different departments.

The discontent in some provinces of the Empire upon matters of education and religion, reported by Count Fiquelmont, I have noticed in former despatches: but these and other elements of weakness, which may hereafter cause the overthrow of the Imperial Government, offer no immediate hindrance to any military operations the Emperor may choose to undertake; and his army is apparently in better condition than it has been at any former time.

His Imperial Majesty, however, will not dare to take any course which might involve him in a war with England and France, or with

England Glone.

It is expected in some quarters, that the failure of the Imperial negotintions and influence at Constantinople to restrain the Saltin, may occasion the dismissol of Count Nesselrode from his office. But the Emperor will find so much difficulty in replacing him, that I think his Excellency's official existence will last as long as his natural life.

(Signed) CLANRICARDE

No. 56.

Mr. Acting-Consul Werry to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received June 17.)

(No. 11.)

My Lord,

Aleppo, May 6, 1839

I HAVE the bonour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, copies of two despatches, dated the 30th March and 4th instant, which I have addressed to his Excellency Lord Poisonby, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

Smoothe latter despatch was closed, nothing further of any interest late transpired on this frontier, and menting your Lordship's attention

The last note correspond to the fresh of the direction of Br. s. that the Sultan's forces continue daily to cross the river, with attimum tion, stores &c. But we have to adven or the further as value of any of the Sultan's troops on any other point of his frontier.

His Excellency Ibrahim Pasha is still here, and the Egyptian forces

are daily arriving, and concentrating here from different points.

It is now rumoured, that his Excellency will soon march forward with his forces towards Amtab and the river Sedjour, there to wait any attack who I must be made against him by the Se takes for it is recorded that his Excellency has positive orders not to pass his limits, or be the first aggressor.

But I am very much afraid, my Lord, that these movements will, if they are not intended immediately to take the offensive, eventually dege-

nerate into hostilities.

I shall not fail to watch vigilantly, and forward immediate advice of all that transpires, to his Excellency the Ambassador at Constantinople, and to Colonel Campbell in Egypt.

I have, &c., (Signed) F. H. S. WERRY

It closure 1 in No. 56.

Mr. Acting-Consul Werry to Viscount Pensonby

(Extract.) Aloppo, March 30, 1839

I HAVE to acquaint your Lordship, that during this month the nuther this love and the plant to a street have not need to give in making extensive preparations with regard to the laying in of stores of all sorts. 4,000 okes of biscuit have been, and are still caused to be, daily made here, and in every town within this district, which are all being attend.

His Excellency the Scrankier has transmitted positive orders to this Government, to produce within five days time, besides the usual allowance made by the "Shora," 100 cantain of soap, and the same quantity of oil, as it set of refers all the war at and barba the transmit of a price reflict Excellency further demands of the Government here to produce as many horses and mules as possible, without considerations to price; and directs that neither the animals they purchase, or those of the artiflery regiments in garrison here, are to be put out to grass until be arrives to give further orders on the subject.

I hear that of late there has been a considerable quantity of ammunition and military stores brought to this coast from Egypt, part of which have been landed, and are daily arriving here; the remainder, it is said, have gone round to Tarsous, and from thence conveyed to the defile of the

Taurus and that district.

I am informed that this Government has issued orders to all the forces at the different points on this frontier, to hold themselves ready; but with the exception of a regiment lately landed at Suedia, from Egypt, which

I bear is to proceed to I lep there is no further movement of any sort among any of the troops, who, I hear, all continue in their usual positions. His Excellency the Scrask er Ibraham Pasha left Damasons after the Ramasan, and arrived at Hamah on his way to this place, under the 4th instant, where he has been ever slace occupied it is said in causing wheat and barley to be purchased, and all the horses and mules that can be procured. It is also positively stated, that his Excellency Solyman Pasha French Colonel Solves, has arrived at Hamah, from Soyda, in order to have a conference with the Scraskier, for what object it is not yet known.

His Excellency the Sernskier is now daily baked for here, but it is

ancerta i whither he was be accompanied by Solyman Pasha.

I beg leave to acquaint your Lordship, with regard to the movements of the Sultan's forces, that I learn from persons that have lately arrived from Stalatia, Diarbekir, and Mesopotamia, that very great and extensive military preparations are also being made by all the Sultan's authorities throughout the whole line of that country. I have not been able to elicit to what direction all these are to be directed. The persons from these parts say that the most current report even with the troops is, that they are soon to march to Al person others again say that they are to act in conjunction with Ali Pasoa of Hagdad's ferres, against Ismael Pasha (the

Koord) of Amadich.

Other sources coming from Mulatia, state that there has been very extensive military preparations making, but that they had very much decreased, and that there was no particular movement of any sort much even among any of the troops; and further ament, that the benesher Hafus Ali Pasha had been called to Constantinople, and had been replaced by the late Seraskier Rechid Mahamed Pasha's son, who has any command to the Sultan's forces in Mesopotamia and that neights who said that Solyman Pasha of Marnah had also received orders to proceed forthwith to Constantinople with two other Posmas the names of which I have not been a set to leave this stated that at Marash there are bardly may troops at all; at Hir there are about 5,000 and at Orfo from 15,000 to 20,000 men; the forces at Malatia are stated to be about 2, 800 to 3,000 men; for owing to the very severe weather in those parts. Ord the barracks the back of the troops are now at Darker re-

From aid a counts to multary preparations making by this toesers ment and that of the Sultan in Mesapetana and along the whole me of the frontier, have on both sides been certainly very excess we of ate. But for the present all their preparations a spear beforessee and accompanied with nothing to denote any aggress as stell a me ther sale. A few works longer will throw a little more light on this subject and descriptions clearly the remain for which they are pursuing these preparators may be aball not fail immediately to inform your Lordshop of whatever may

facilier transpire

Hassar Bea Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Foot Guards quartered here his near at index an arrest by his Execution; the Governor and his excited a the Seraskoer's orders are known. There are several reports responding his arrest. Best that he was in correspondence with the Sala's multiple is and that the travernment here had detected between which is the salar several here. So that is noting him to invoce by a the second report is that he was a premium table plan to his will some of his trop is over to the Saltan, but both of these wants I of her countries on

I see that the part of the control o

## Inclosure 2 in No. 56.

# Mr. Acting-Concul Werry to Fiscount Ponconby.

My Lord, Aleppo, May 4, 1839.

I HAD the bonour of addressing your Excellency under the 30th of March since then as Tatar has refer to a configuration of March since then as Tatar has refer to a configuration with your Lords p—in-teed add ar commercial Tatars are a sent I have been any cases expecting the arrival of one of them, but he has not yet made his appearance; and as the events that have transpired on this frontier, within the last fortnight, are of great interest and importance, and such as I consider require that your Lordship should be made acquainted with them, without loss of time, I feel it my duty, although I reported the intelligence immediately to Mr. Consul Werry of Damascus, begging of him to forward a brown of the same, and Egypt, to your I miship, as there were no Tatars here, to dispatch the present by Hadp Omar, who was formerly in the service of the Euphrates Expedition, and who has promised me to deliver this, my packet, to your Lordship, within ten days time from this.

I represented to your Lordship, in my last communication under the 30th March, that both this Government, and that of the Sultan, in the direction of Malatia, Orfa, and Diarbekir, were making very extensive preparations both in provisions amount that, and in the stores of all series,

but without any movement of troops up to that period.

I now beg leave to acquaint your Lordship, that under the 23rd ultimo, advices reached this Government by apies, that the Sultan's authorities had begun to cross troops at Bir, which were stated to consist

of three regiments of Infantry.

The Musselm of this town immediately mounted his horse, and proceeded to Khan Turnari, distant about five horse from her a whole his base ency the Serask or Brat on Pushi, was looking after the agreement interests to that no bland runs, as a great by Medickey Achmet Pasha, the Minister of War, who had reached this from Egypt, under the 16th ultimo, and said to be the bearer of secret instructions to his Excellency the Seraskier, from his Highness Mehemet Ali.

The Musselm, communicating the intelligence of which he was bearer, the Serasker ordered his house, and, previous to mounting, sent off a ferred post said to be fee Pgy, I and then left for this town, which he reached like widdlers. After holding a divan of his head officers, he dispatched that same might twelve forced posts, said to be to call his troops from their different stations, and sent an officer in bring immediately the animals of the Art Bery Reg ment state in There, which and only lifteen days ago been sent to grass.

The subsequent advices which reached this Government the following day are, that 3,000 Irregulars had crossed the Euphrates under Kourd Mahomed Pasha; and since then, up to this time, that of a considerable force under a certain lumiset Pasha, all of whom are reported to have energy set at about three hears a stance from the basis of the cases.

With regard to the number of troops that have crossed there are severa reports, but the most e-cross from the latest into gener received coming from an outbook a source is, that there are no more than 15,000 more inter Is not Passon known! Makened Pasho, and lage Boar of a Makenet Pasho that have passed the over at the with armon the a stores, an simple work ery news. I am told that he boar a strong find great habitation crossors his approach at this period, away to be lot heavy roots which have moved to swell great a so that the level books they have there as only perform the service three news —outs to brong temps across, and then the precious as so, we are great for them

The troops that have crossed at Br compact part of one of the columns of the Tark sharms which is account on the frontier on that quarter and which, it is said which is need by the Passa of Bagdad, who, it is stated, has arready arrived at Dearbeker with about 25,000 to 30,000.

N

men. Another column, under the Seraskier Hafiz Ali Pasha, of, it is said, 60,000 strong, is advancing from Malatia, on Room Kale; and the third column of 40,000 men, under Halil Pasha and Solyman Pasha, are advancing on the Marash line.

I am informed that a post reached this the day before yesterday from Amtal, or ging at liger w to his Exercise; thrainin Pasha, that a force of about 15,000 to 20,000 men had all at once appeared at the further extremity of that plain; but from very strict inquiry that I have tood. I can be find that e ther that is one or the other two of the Sultan's forces, have as yet passed their limits; and I am positively assured to the first the mast, and up to the ast nothers received, they all continued with the continued with t

It is reported here by some, that the brother of Hafiz Pasha is advancing with Suffick Bey of the Gerba Araba, to act with all the Araba on the Desert line. This is not confirmed in any way; from all inquiry I have made, there does not appear to be anything doing on that line from Dair to Hamsh. I shall not fail to inform your Lordship, if I hear of any operations on that line.

By last advices from Damascus, I hear that the Hauuran insurrection still continued, and had assumed a more determined character. This may arise not unlikely from some understanding which may exist between them and the Sultan's Scraskier, to act in unison with Hafia Pasha's brother and Suffook Bey, in any operations which they may undertake to the South and on the Draert line, to cut off his Excellency Ibrahim Pasha and his forces to the South, and his operations on this northern frontier.

With regard to the movements on this side, I have to inform your Lordship, that this Government is actively occupied daily in laying is with all possible dispatch, provisions, aminuments, and stores of all sorts, besides those obtained here, there are daily arrivals from Latakia, landed there from Egypt.

It appears that his Excellency Ibrahim Pasha intends to make Aleppo his head quarters, at least for the present. Since the advices reached this, that some of the Sultan's forces had crossed the Euphrates, his Excellency Ibrahim Pasha's forces are daily arriving here, and are being lodged in mosques, khans, and every place the Government can produce. I inclose, for your Lordship's information, copy of a note of the forces that have arrived here, and those that are expected.

His Excellency Ibrahim Pasha intends, after the arrival of all the forces, to have a general review of the whole, and then purposes to march his forces at about ten or twelve hours' distance, and form his camp in the plant between this place and Aintab, and near the river Sedjour, and there wait any attack which may be made against him by the Sultan's forces, for I are positively assured that his Excellency has received through Actimet Menckly Pasha, the Minister of War, positive orders from his father Mehemet Ali, not to move out of his limits upon any consideration, or to be the first aggressor. Some say that his instructions are to act on the defensive, and on his own territory to resist two attacks of the Sultan's forces; but on the third he gives him permission to advance. How far this may be true remains to be seen; as yet, he has no regular troops nearer the frontier than this. The Annadis, or Bedous Cavalry, are the only troops on the frontiers; they are stationed at the Bedjour, watching the movements on the other side.

I have to inform your Lordabip, that by Mr. Vice-Courul Hayn's last letter, everything was quiet in his district, and among the late malcontents of the mountains in that neighbourhood. But from some convention that I have a relax with several persons who are well as not of find come at a court had content with the subalitations of the whole may find not a to the transaction and from Beylan to Brass and any that in the court of any house extension place between the Sulta is forces and the factor of the later not act any regular, the whole of these immense range of notation and for all products the opinion of many against his Excellency Ibrahum Pasha; and thus is the opinion of many

persons; but only in the event of Ibrahim Paaba's forces meeting with a

I am informed by persons that have just come from the Adana district, that his Excellency Ibrahim Pasha has a force of Irregular Cavalry (Bashi Bosuka) and Annadia, say 4,000 to 5,000 men, on the Byass mountains, and some along the continuity of that range to the base of the Taurus.

Mr. Vice-Consul Hays informs me, that the mountains in his district are, for the present, quiet, but there is no doubt that if hostilities commence, the Sultan's Pashas will try to excite all the malcontents on that line to revolt, and take up arms against the Egyptians; I have begged of Mr. Vice-Consul Hays to be very vigilant on all that is doing in that quarter, which I will not fail to transmit to your Lordship.

I am further informed that his Excellency the Pasha has directed that the force at Adams is not to move but to be made that the force at Adams is not to move but to be made that the the transfer containing a force of the force at Adams and the defile of the Tauris.

I have made strict inquiry, but I do not find that for the present

there are any of the Sultan's forces marching on that line.

I am very sorry to be obliged to acquaint your Lordship, that from inquiry I have made from our merchants, the present critical state of affairs in this country is causing most rumous consequences to our trade, for since the intelligence received of the Sultan's forces having or used the Euphrates, and that the army academy, ag on the frentier at different points, with an apparent hostile intention,-and subsequently the steps taken by this Government in the concentration of all the Egyptian forces in this neighbourhood,—the commerce of this place has been completely paralyzed, and commercial transactions of all sorts have certicity ceased thereby causing great become it to our British in remains who can neither effect sales of the large stocks they have on hand, nor can they recover, at this present moment that payments are suspended under the plea of the unsettled state of affairs, any of their cutatanding debts, of which they have on the place to such large amounts; moreover, this suspension of trade is not only ruinous to our merchants established here, but it also causes considerable detriment and four to our general commercial interests.

Mr. Vice-Consul Hays informs me, that under the 20th ultimo, the Austrian frighter Medes. arrived there, it eighteen days from Stayens, bearing the flag of Commodore Bandiera. I believe her visit at Alexan dretta, is only the yearly one, to obtain all the news from this part of Syria, for which purpose he sent up a momentum to Austrian Consultioneral here.

It is, I believe, the Commodore's intention from Scanderoon to go

I have, &c., (Signed) F H S, WERRY

## Inchosure 3 in No. 56.

## Note of the Egyption Forces that are at Aleppo-

|                 | INVESTRA   | CANADID                  |
|-----------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 2-11-11         | the Grands |                          |
| 314             | hita       | 1st Lancers of the Guard |
| 2ma of the lane |            | 1st Carrassiera          |
| 1th             | dies       | 1st Lancers              |
| प्रान           | d.tto      | 2nd tlo                  |
| 10th            | a tto      |                          |
| Tith            | d do       | 4 Regimenta              |
| 13 h            | ditto      | B                        |
| 3 lak           | ) (10)     |                          |

9 Regiments

ARTHLERY
1st of the Guard.
2nd of Foot.

2 Regiments.

## Note of Egyptian Forces espected to arrive.

INVARTANT.

Ist of the Guard.

6th of the Line.

6th.

35th ditto

11th.

3 Regiments.

2 Regiments.

And 6 Regiments of the Line are expected from Egypt.

## Inclosure 4 in No. 56.

# Note of the Porces at Adams and the Defile of the Taurus.

|                                  | di Adono.    |  |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--|
| IMPARTET.                        | CAVALRY      |  |
| 29th of the Line.<br>30th ditto. | 5th<br>7th   |  |
| 2 Regiments.                     | 2 Regiments. |  |

At the Defile of the Tourns. 5th of Infantry of the Line,

2 Battalions of Sappers.
2 Battalions of Artillerymen.

And 2 Forts and 8 Batteries, mounting in all 150 Cannons.

#### No. 57

## Mr. Conrol Moore to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received June 17.)

No. 19.) My Lord,

Beyrout, May 9, 1839

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that accounts have been tree sed at this place, of the passage of the Emphrates to the Sultar's troops, at Bu, and that forces under Haliz Pasha are also advancing on the northern former.

On the other hand, the Egyptian troops have been summoned to Aleppo 1.4 Heat in Past a, from all parts of Sama and he has encamped his forces in the immediate neighbourhood of that city. His Highness is strongly fortifying and extremeling his position,—apparently with the intention to wait an attack, which is universally believed to be imminent.

The conflict, however, should it take place, will probably be deferred till after the Turkish moon Saffar, ending the 12th instant,—a season consalered management of the Missions for commencing in littary operations.

The maximum of the non-Pastin's force in Syria is estimated at 600000 regular trains. Resert makes that of the Siltan at least of old the animal are not group, are fast this not possible, at this consider to a labor the atter army with any some of accuracy. And intend all that the spires just now relative to proving events, coining the edge to require the ergon of partitions of the respective parties, must be received with much called a

I we must active preparations are making by this Government to maintain a prompt communication with Egypt. Couriers from Aleppo are to reach Cairo the sixth day.

The Emir Bechir has received orders to send a force to Damascus and Tripoli; and about 1,000 Christian troops will march to each of the above places, under the command of the son and grandson of the Emir. This is a measure of precaution, as at neither of the above cities is the Mahomedan population believed to be well affected to the existing Government, Indeed any success on the part of the Sultan's troops, it is believed, would be the signal for revolt not only at those places, but throughout Syria.

An exception to this feeling I am of opinion may be looked for amongst the Christian troops of Lebanon, who certainly entertain fears that should the Sultan repossess himself of Syria, the Mahon has so all regain the ascendancy, and once more exhibit their anturn is unclaimed and fanatical character towards other seets.

In this immediate neighbourhood all is for the present tranquil much anxiety exists amongst all classes, but especially in the Christian population, as to the issue of pending events.

cause at the present juncture, in Solyman Pasha, perhaps the only person in Harbar Pasha, many person of the person to the person of the perso

No times can be placed on the accounts received respecting an insurrection in the Ledges. I have observed that as the monthly period of the communication with Europe approaches, the authorities represent them as terminated, and that subsequent information belies those accounts.

A distinguished traveller who has just returned to this place from a tour along the lands of the Jordan, assures me, that he found the Arab trabes there all opposed to ibrahim Pasha, and ardently desirous of an opportunity of acting hortiely against him. They had, of inte, begun to show themselves in large masses, armed, on this side Jordan, and to enter the villages, which a little time ago they did not venture to do. The news of the Sultan's troops having crossed the Euphrates, had not reached the Jordan, when the traveller alluded to left its banks about eight days ago; but he does not doubt the news will afford the itself at pleasure to the Arab tribes there, and lead to an open demonstrative their feelings should a collosed between the armies take place

Thorte N MOOR

P.S.—13th May, up to thus day, nothing new relative to the moveorient of the armies

#### No. 58

## Mr. Consul Werry to Placount Pulmeratus - (Received June 17)

(No. 9.)

My Lord, Domascus, May 10, 1830

ON the 27th ultimo, I received intelligence from Mr. Pro-Consul F 11. S. Werry at Aleppo, under date of the 23rd, of the advance of the Sultan's troops, crossing the Euphraies at Bir, and the measures taking by his Highness Ibrahim Pasha. This information I transmitted the same day to fier Majesty's Amhamador at Constantinople, old Beyrout, and to Her Majesty's Rendent in Egypt, by the Government post.

On the 30th, I received further intelligence from Mr. Pro-Consul Werry at Aleppo, under date of the 25th and 27th, of the further movements of the Sultan's Army and his Highness Ibrahim Pasha's measures, which I transmitted the same day to Her Majesty's Ambassadur at Constantinople, eld Boyrout, and to Her Majesty's Resident in Egypt, by the Government past. And on the 29th, I transmitted end Beyrout, to Her

Majesty's Resident at Cairo, the information I was in possession of on the foregoing subjects.

I now have the account to aclose copies of all the intelligence I received from Mr. Pro-Consul Werry, at Aleppo, to those dates, for your Lordship's information, as it may occur that the Pro-Consul at Aleppo may be prevented transmitting the same to your Lordship.

I make no doubt your Lordship is fully informed of the cause for which the S ita's Army is advancing, whether for a demonstration for a section of ect either to cover Bagdad, or for any other political motive rollicted with the St tank Assatz, reviews and Person, or for that of invading Syria. I, consequently, abstain from intruding and fatiguing your Lordship with speculative opinions thereon.

The Sultan's forces are stated to be 80,000 men and 170 guns; but whether that number includes all arms and the Irregulars, is not ascertained. Lieutenant Lynch, at Bagdad, states the Seraskier's Army to be 35,000 regulars.

By the latest advices, it would appear that the Sultan's Army would have its head-quarters, and form the pivot of its operations at Roum Kale, its left extending on the high road from hir to Aleppo, with its extreme left to be a operated by the Arab transmit under Suffied Bey, operating by crossing the highrands between hir and below Dair. Its extreme right resting on Marash, to co-operate with the malcontents of the ranges of the Taurus:

By way of Roum Kale and Bir, against the centre and main body of the Egyptian Army the columns of the funcier turning the Egyptian positions at Aintab; by way of Marash, to co-operate with the malcontents of the ranges of the Taurus, extending to Byans, Beylan, and Aintandeett and threatening the left wing and rear of the Egyptian Army and Araba under Sachash Beylan ing on the right of the Egyptian Army and attacking the Bank of Sara and high with an assurement the Hall threatening the users have feel so attacking him in the roun at Alija.

Benden crossing the Euphrates unopposed, and advancing into the gypt an ferritories, in lasta king Ibril in Pasha's true the S. traes has meet as meet the tage of having the population in an favour, but as he will be removed from the depotes of provisions, or have difficulty to bring them up in his rear, that latter advantage is counter-balanced, unless the population, which is not generally armed, rises against the Egyptians; such advantage will increase, should the first attack prove favourable to the Sultan's arms; but should a general action take place, and the contrary fate is experienced, the Sultan's Army will have great difficulty to retreat across the Egyptians; still the passage is susceptible filing defended across the Egyptians if a person both was well be difficult of execution, as neither are provided with past an equivages and the boats available on the river at different points for comming the filing of the first arms are the same and the past are provided with past an equivages.

tim with the internal in I what is going on in the Adama stret are where it Sultan a fixes are adviseing either a mg the last it tropial a or by the other fixe Taxous.

His Hagaress Ibrata a Pasa is fireen with the twenty-two regiments of left sites twelve regiments at Cavary and six of Artiflera Registers, say 5, 800 on open 41,000 salves in left githe Cavalry art le remen at 196 gives in six \$6,000 lenguar Annala Cavalry, the body of Albana is sign to a expected from the annala Line of their irregular traces are at a first foot is broad as a first foot in the first first the registeral said of the Taurus. There will also be about 2,500 to 3,000 Haubarrah Irregular Cavalry to protect the desert line.

It appears, from the measures taking by Ibrahim Pashs, that he is concentrating his troops in the first instance, to cover Aleppo, and that if he wasts to be attacked by the main body of the Sultan's Army from

Roum Kale and Bir, he is placed in an unfavourable and false position, and is exposing his position and both wings of his army, to the imminent risk of being out-flanked, turned, and taken in the roar; and the principal attack of the Sultan's Seraskier, if made at all, will not probably be made until that takes place. What measures Ibrahim Pasha will take to counteract any operations which the Sultan's Seraskier may undertake by Marash, and the malcontents of the ranges of the Taurus, whether by Byass, to intercept Ibrahim's communications with Alexandretta, or in the plants of Alippo, I am on regreed. The troops in position at hills. the igh not sufficiently to the left and for the present of nextless are force, and seeming's to st, port the west an at Vintab. we record to be supported by a large tools of erregulars fort, and cases, should that position be intended to prevent the irruption of the Sultan's forces into the plain, with the object to menace the left wing of Ibrahim Paulia's Army seture, or a advance of the po-Probably the Alban, as sail to be expected from Candia under Mustafa Pasha, are intended to act on that line; and as the country from Marash, Hyass, and Beylan, and to the plane of Aleppo, is chiefly mountainous, they may act with

To protect the desert line, and defend the right wing against the attacks of the Araba, whether directed from the Sultan's jurisdiction, those of the Syrian desert and the malcontents of Haouran, and any which may be excited to join the Sultan's auxiliaries on that line, it would appear Ibrahim Pasha can only do it by the Annadi Cavalry and other irregular Cavalry; and it remains to be seen if he has sufficient force of this kind to direct on these points, to embrace all these objects effectually. But unless Suffook Bey penetrates to the Syrian frontier, and takes a decisive part is the attacks or that are of which there may exist some doubt, as the Arab tribes in common are too intelligent and cunning to compromise themselves until they are certain that a general battle has gives a leculed superiority to either the Sultan's or the Egyptian Army. notting as ken to materially defeat the Egyptian operations on the desert line though the murandary Arab tribes will take advantage of every or perting to all a self and restrained a letter worth of the land of th ment of that well and Hes had been not entire note, and her rack made with the Shamina Arabs, and has returned to the north through the Jearth on by Sugar or the right to act with the Sultan's Seraskier, Hafir Passa it his peratons on the Scenario erthre. This cause of he commen, of a their sing on good terms a tire a Sarina Araba, a range on the cast select tie be trases, to tastic latter in a ways of war with the great tribes of the Armarees, who had the described weet the has bestes and the Syran line it will be an operation of considerable directs for Seffice Bey to act successfor and combine the whole

It soes not appear by the progress rade by he figurear Covernment in forming leps to of revise as who get rais are it a core lerable I stance in the rear of A speciar I or the itsert line, he I by the target print in executing by II rab in P san of sectioning the army on the Meight frontier that he II gives built premise plannes, to throw one operations across the Puphricus and make Meight time, the throater of less ampaign who her to prose let the same towards Hage adder to the north. In fact, they would appear to have been planned for define a her (hope for aggressica. It may also be remarked that I the Egyptian Army is defeated, it has no reserves or force in its rear, or any means it can rely on, to recruit or recover itself, to hold possession of

The Hacuran insurrection has not wis led, the usuage is have manifested a determined hostile spirit to the Government. Part remain in the Ledges, and most of them commit ravages on the adjacent villages and passengers of all descriptions. They pillaged the messengers bringing the intelligence of the approach of the caravan from Mecca, and have had a rencontre with the cavalry force under Shebli Harrian, in which they were the chief sufferers. They still, however, temporate and nego-

tiate with the Government here for pardon, but always retain their hostile attitude. The Government, with a view to conculiate them in the present political state of affairs . the court and score from de astation the abundant cre s a ligura . stret from wr h Damastas obtains its chief supplies, listens to their property or to most instances appears to consent to their demands. If it I rave be not from a cook source that the title of the steam of the lar reserve internation from it is said, had a by the color trabe a the god the act and expect and for this tract after it is transmitted gry anti-verament the that sections they agent and we good bin Thus, [1] ment of present of as increase as manging against ed. and the contract of the test that the part been tre ger with a little breighter Caladry of Stead Harrist Las been will a to a fire and all the a

500 a 600 M . I reer n who flat from the district of the Emr Bechir, between Balber and the Cedars, infested the road on the bue of Hamah, orders were sent to act against them with the Christians of Gebel Akar, and it is said the Mutualis have, for the present, returned

The preparations make 2 front downs of previous for the army in the North, have contined with a birth activity acres it Homes and He is A bay consent of court spaces recessifing Acre.

Blanth Abpair

"It " . . . lear har are of hale vert to Al poor for the I valot strugger des vye tods The berder as which and the second of the state of The farmers of the Custome' duty, and duty on wine and spirits, have been imprisoned and menaced with the bastmade, to oblige them to my up arrents of the revenue: they consequently made terms with the trovernment; but fresh demands made on them for funds, have caused them to disappear

The 2nd Regiment of Guards, and the 14th of the line Infantry, and the Horse Artiflery here, have marched to Aleppo. Two regiments of Cavalry from Gazza, and 1000 Augadi Cavalry also left for the same destination. All the Artiflery at Homa, the 1st Regiment of Guarda and one regiment of the line Infantry at Hamah, morched for Aleppo-

The Government here continues to press the departure of all the Appoilt Cavalry as it arrives from Egypt, for the north. 200 camels have been purchased and sent to the army, to complete the original

number ordered by Ibrahim Pasha.

The Government here has sent to Acre about 5,000 stand of arms. which had been taken from the population and placed in the castle; this measure is taken to place them in anfety, in the event of a change of , a net see either from the population, or the enemy

It was a Tatar Agha arrived here, to place additional relays in . . . . . . ween Aleppo, Damascus, and Cairo, by which the service m. . . . ward be performed in aix days, between his Highness' head-

quarters and Cauro.

Damascus and its immediate vicinity continues in a tranqual state, though the military movements in the north occupy exe an a the public mind, and create considerable uncannous. Commerce at Vistal and here, may be said to be entirely suspended, and indeed, not only the British and European interests, but those generally of the population, are

in a precarious and suffering state.

Damascus will be guarded by a batallon of the 25th Regiment, 1,000 lufantry from Jerusalem, about 500 or 600 lavalida, 3,000 Christian briggular Foot troops from the Emir Bechar's territories, under his son Emr Halil, and a body of Irregular Cavalry; and though the Mussulman population is disaffected, I do not think they dare rule so long as this force remains here.

The Emir Bechir has also sent troops, under different Emirs, to guard Tripoli, Beyrout, and the towas on the coast.

I hear that the Chiefs of the Haouran insurgents have arrived here.

and had an interview with his Excellency Sheriff Pasha; and that pardon has been granted to and accepted by them; and that the affair is, at least for the present, pacified.

I have also just received further advices from Mr. Pro-Consul Werry at Aleppo, and in order that your Lordship may not experience incomtel eact from want of such information reaching you. I have the honour

to one use copies of the same

I earn from Mr. Vice-Consul Hays, that latterly, 10,000 troops have arrived at Tarsons and Adama; and that forty guns had arrived there from Figure

> I have, &c., N. W. WERRY Signed)

## Inclosure I in No. 58.

Bubstance of a private letter received April 21, per weekly post from Mr. Pro-Consul P. H. S. Werry, dated Aleppo, April 23, 1833.

AT about an hour before moon on the 23rd, a Government apy reached \$1,50 from Bir with the midligance that three Regiments of the Suntains adjuster had crossed the buy a terrat Bir but an int then advanced, and were still on the Sultan's territory. His Highness Ibrahim Payla of I Menkly Arter I Payra was absent at Alan Taran, occupant with the thig ness night aburat interess there and his fix oble by the Governor Ismae Bry was absent at excellences, engage I in the want parents. The spy data and the set they whether whe the Morse and of Acopo, who have gleened with the circle beers there it was the test recessary that the small process post to his Highness to recessor it they in staff a rest to entitle sace to Alega and he tail and wither made or frederich Pasar role in the orpe of as har light express lists were sert of it a supposed in call his raips from a boat process to so to so this II a resemble over the hot the pro x and to had proposed so the complet of the and divint own, or or point dell to whoever of a deco, by has a ditratible stelling see his High as are were if the above ing of the School trans balance man a lace reposed has need annears a him a lower scarne by drawn the book ox occurs.

There was no Total or any other or nevance leaving Aloppo for Courts the le by white Mr Pro-Casol E. H. S. Werry could transmit

the higher to Her March as Attitudes for

The preparate a carrier at Aleppo as precedently advised, and the ag if at Latina is count the Pro-Consul that there were daily arrivals there of stores and ammunition; 1,000 cases of go quoter had arrived at Aleppo a day or two back from Latakia.

The Proof insul was wit must it formation if the Sultan's teor is were

Advances, by way of Marnet-

I sets recommend at A sipo was misking great everyor to collect the revenue. A say a shad been prepared to pay the troops at Aintah, which 30 the present emergency had been applied for the acquisition of

It is stated that private advices mentioned the arrival of six ng words of the Sultar's troops at Orfa from Malatia, and it is conperfores the force that crossed at Bir formed a part of it.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 58.

Substance of a Private Letter, received the 30th April, per an express foot messenger from Mr Pro-Consul F H S Werry dated Aleppo, April 25 1839

CONFIRMING the intelligence given under the 23rd, of a body of the Sultin's troops having crossed the bar braies at Br

He states there was no Tatar to be obtained, or any other conveyance offering to transmit the intelligence to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, on which he expresses much regret and anxiety.

He states by the latest advers, the bullan's troops were still in his

He states that he omitted under the 23rd, to inform me that, in consequence of the late reports that his Highness Ibrahim Pasha has pinted a force at the village of Neub in the Sultan's jurisdiction. Mr Pro-Consul Werry had sent his Cawasa on horseback the 23rd, to Bir, under pretext that he was to examine the state of the buildings erected in that neighbourhood on the Euphrates, to ascertain if the late heavy rains had done them damage. The Cawasa had been instructed in passing Nesib to make inquiry what force was or had been there, and what was doing in the direction of Bir. He was furnished with a texkerch from the Code of Aloppo, stating the pretext of his mussion to the Euphrates buildings.

#### Inclosure 3 to No. 58.

Substance of a Private Letter received the 30th April, by the Government Past, from Mr. Pro-Consul Werry, dated Aleppo, April 27, 1839.

HE states, that the Sultan's Officer, lamael Pasha, crossed the Emphrates at Br hampy it is said the communit of 12000 Cassory, 3,000 of which had crossed; and that troops, cassion, ammunition, and military stores, were daily at soing.

That the Mosa in a Votate are self at Aleppo the night before himing a government had been addressed him by Ismael Pasha, and when the Mosse in Alexandra in Figure 1 in the High as I call to Person to pred to arrive at Aintab, and that the Musselim was to have everything in readiness for him, as he made no doubt of his fidelity to the Sultan, although he was in Ibrahum Pasha's service. His Highness, on reading this letter, desired the Musselim to return to his post, and let them write what they liked, he was his Musselim, and had nothing to fear.

That on the 26th, two Persian messengers had arrived at Aleppo,

bearers of letters to the pilgrams at Damascus.

They state, that on their arrival at Malatia, they requested from the Soltan's Scraskier, Halis Paaha, teskerehs, that the Scraskier replied, "Wait here six days, until I go in the direction of Roum Kale."

The Saltenes Army adversed and the messengers followed on arrying at Besne, for agent the Army advented sowing they ded it may the right. The Serieskier contours, his march for Reim Kale. They state that the Seraskier's forces are 80,000 men and 170 guns.

Nothing positive was known at Aleppo under the 27th, except that

the Sultan's forces were marching on the frontiers.

this highness broken Pasha had not reinforced his positions on the frontiers; be appeared to be collecting his troops at Aleppo. It is stated, that two regiments of infantry and one of Cavalry had arrived, and four other regiments were to arrive the following day. His Highness Ibrahim Pasha had caused all the mosques to be taken note of, except the two large ones, and has taken many houses and khans to place troops in This is supposed to denote that his Highness intends to make Aleppo his

head-quarters. The requisitions of provisions for the Army was so great, that ever bread could not be obtained in the bazaar

2.000 Annadis, Irregular Cavalry, were the only troops that have been sent a mixance by his Highness Ibrahim Pusha, and they are at the Sedjour River.

The Cawass of the Consulate sent to Bir, returned on the 27th at daylight, without having been able to proceed to his destination. He met with opposition, and narrowly escaped with his life. A report the Cawass was making is promised to be sent.

Up to the latest advices, the Sultan's troops had not entered the

Egypt an territories

## Inclosure 4 in No. 58.

Estracts from Copy of Aleppo Journal, brought down from the 18th of April to the 25th idem.

April 18.

HIS Highness the Seraskier Ibrahun Panha left this at moon for some of his villages in the neighbourhood of Khan Touman, in order, it is said, to look into his agricultural interests there. His Excellency Achinet Menckly Pasha accompanied his Highness in this excursion.

This Government continues to make very extensive preparations in

ammunition, military stores, and provisions of all sorts.

April 19.

The late extensive preparations that have been making by this Government continue to be pursued with great activity. As yet, no movement of any of the troops has taken place indicating backle measures.

Apr. 11 (31)

His Excellency Kourschul Pasha left thus for Adana, to take the command of his post as Governor of that district. From a Christian merchant just arrived from Orfa, I learn that a few days previous to be departure, six regiments of Infantry had reached that place from Malatia, part of which were duily expected to start for Birejek. This Orfalean further adds, that the Sultan's Authorition at that place, and throughout the whole line of country, are making very extensive multiry preparations, which are being pursued with great activity, and that the daily arrivals of amountion and warlike stores from the north, are very great and incredible, all of which were reported as being intended against Syria. The preparations on this side, by all the Egyptian Authorities, continue with the name activity and unabated perseverance.

Part of a large quantity of binout, aumonation, and other initiary stores on bore been bird of at lark a few Post have been been bird of the part have been bird bird bore. The is a report in town, that the mission of his Excellency with the rest Mercely Pasha, is to instruct Ibraham Pasha from his Highmen Mercely Pasha, is to instruct Ibraham Pasha from his Highmen Process to a Proposition forces are not to pass their limits the first, or be the first aggressors; and that, therefore, Ibraham Pasha is to collect his forces in this district, and await the Sultan's forces, but on no account to march forward, or in any way attack the Sultan, unless he in the first

aggressor.

dord 21

the Excellency the Governor Ismael Bey left this for his villages, to look into his agricultural interests there. The late proparations that have been making by this Government in baseur, soap, oil, a requirement and other military stores, continue to be pursued with great activity.

Received a letter from Mr. Vice-Consul Elias, of Latakia, under

date 16th instant, increasing copy of his journal, mentioning the late extensive arrivals at that port, of ammunition and stores, and those reported that are to follow. (Vide his Journal.)

April 24.

I am this morning informed, from the same authentic source that I obtained yesterday's intelligence, that another Government spy reached this place during the night, who left after yesterday's one, and who reports that besides the three regiments of Infactry or this side of the I uphrates, there are 3,000 Bashi Bozucks, or Irregular Cavalry, that have crossed the rece, under Koord Mahamed Paster

It is further remember that this Kind Mahomed Pasha has the command of 10,000 of these troops, 3,000 of whom have only crossed, but

that more are to follow,

This morning, the Annadi troops have all been ordered to mount and proceed to Beglie, a village on the road from hence to Bir, with orders to reconnectee and see what is going on, but not to cross in any way the

This forenoon, his Highness the Seraskier dispatched twelve officers, all of whom have separate musions; said to be, to bring immediately troops from different atations. An officer also started to bring in the Artiflery horses that are at grass; and I am positively informed that the

Artiflery is all out and ready, only waiting for the animals.

The Dragoman Lowis Flakim tells me, that this day at noon, he was at the Scraglio, and heard the Musselm give the following orders to the butchers and bakers: that by command of his Highness the Scrankier. beginning from the day after to-morrow, 7,500 okes of fresh meat are to be daily supplied for the troops, and 20,000 okes of floor daily, for the same purpose. It is also remoured to-day, that Government are to pay the troops, officers, and employes, nine months' pay.

The Government Authorities are with great activity and exertion a is the preparation of them is a really great scarcity of weed.

charcoal, and grain of all surts.

Everything continues quot in the town. His Excellency Solyman. Pashu, who has been, ever since his arrival here, staying at the garden of his Excellency Ismael Bey, has now transported his things into town, and has taken up his abode with his Highness the Scrankier in his palace.

April 25

I am informed, that during the past night, part of the Artillery horses cenebed thus, from grans,

It is rumoured that the four regiments at present in garrison here. are to leave this and encamp between Aleppo and Aintab, and that other three regiments will replace them here.

it is said, that the Pasha has ordered the members of the Board of Realth to go round the town and visit some of the mosques, to find one sustable as an hospital.

The path report dering this day is that the Suttains forces are marching on three columns from Marash, Bir, and the Desert. (This is not authentic.)

At mid-day, the remainder of the Artillery horses reached thus,

This Government is actively pursuing the late preparations, and cousing everything to be gut ready.

It is reported that face last night, a forced post in forty-one hours reached this from Beyrout, to the following purpose:

"Jeri verso il tarde una posta da Berutti per 41 ore, giunse qui con der Is of a See M. see Briden. Piera provenerte d'Alessar et a. a. data à Sefer, per informarlo degli avisi, che egli avevano da Costantinapole daver ordinato il Gran Signor che le sue forze si ava nassere succ fronthere della Soria, chetro tali aviai, d Vice-Re d'Eg tro pr se d verse mes ire per renforsare la sus Armota che sa trova in queste parte cen dede istrumone pero a Sua Altesse Ibrahun Pasha, di non prendere sopra di lui

il prirespio della guerra ma solamente di cfendersi in caso che fosse attacato, per la 1º c. 2. Votta edo s' attacato che d'alle forse ses tirar-Signer verra fatto aghi Figura 1 , Sua Attessa I man in Pasca a I ordin de fare il ano possibile per battere le Tr. pe cel Gran Segnor internandosi a quel territorio: le forse eno , l'ee-Re il ligitto der mise grungere quella della Soria, sono daverger fatte mar care il regioniti d afinter a regulate part e l'ill'Est dal 8 . 20 Martin accenparanti as he da sersi Ar oute compart to the committee Mostay to Passa of Case a listered or a set parter per tres lella Sorti, accompagnato da 16 mille di mun Armaouta.

In Alessandria si presero le necessarie mesore per fare partire giornalmente, delle minisione di guerra, provimme da bocca e doi fondi (dei quali si conosce gia diversi arrivi alla scala di Lattachia) si li ici e di

l'agentici a foiz l'Igymani che ai formerano in queste parte."

The allove is publicly reported. a Halless to Merest 1 s std advice that several of his regiments have already reached this neighbourbood from the south, and that he has ordered them to march forward on the frontiers and await his orders. It is stated that the army that his Highiren is forming to oppose any attack the Sultan may make, will a sequent of a 000 fee the Toops were great f Regular Troops, and 16,000 Arnabuts that he is expecting from the content of the content his Excellency Solymon Pasha, and his Excellency Achimet Monekly

No further advices have been received here respecting the movements

of the forces (Sultan's) already crossed.

## Inclosure 5 to No. 58

Copy of Aleppo Journal brought dozen from the Bith April to the 1st of May, 1839.

THE Government is actively providing provisions, &c., which, with these arriving from the coust, are being put into store,

I am told that there are daily arrivals here from the coast, of ammunition.

All the bokers and overs have been sexed to work for the Government, so that not a loaf of bread is to be found in the bazaars,

Mr. French Comal Guya vonted has Highnoos the Sernakier Ibrahan Pasha to-day. I am told that the conversation which took place between thom, was on the late movement made by the Sultur's forces in the direction of Bir, part of which column had crossed the river Euphrates. and which his Highness Ibrahim Pasha said, he considered as indicating an intention to attack him, and which abliged his Highness to tak commediate steps to collect his forces, in order to be ready to meet any strack which might be made against him, to which, I am fold the French Cousai replied his Highness as follows. "I am of ; use that there a ! be no war between you and the Sultan, for the burn of Pontant

unused to maintain the peace between you," to what a B. replied again, that "all is very good, but can I have anything stronge or a indicating that the Sultan has the intention to attack me, when lead erossed some of his troops at Bir; and that there is another column advancing at Roum Kale, under Hafix Pasha, for the same purpose?"

There are daily arrivals here of regiments, who are all quartered in the town.

This Government continues in its active preparations, both in the laying in of stores and implicary ammunition of all sorts, as also of daily

arrivals of troops, which are all lodged in mosques, coffee-houses, &c., prepared for their reception.

It is rumoured to-day, that a colonel and several subaltern officers, with 200 men, had described from the Sultan's side, and had arrived at Adans. This requires further confirmation.

It is positively reported to-day, that the son of the late Reshid Melenict Pasha, in the direction of Merdin and Moussal, is marching with a force of 40,000 strong, to join Suffook Bey, Chief of the Gerba Arabs, who is with a considerable force of Arabs; both of whom are to advance along the desert, an order to act with the Haouran Arabs to the

Received this afternoon a letter from his Excellency Solyman Pasha. who states that owing to the different ciravains and communications between the Sultar's territory and this place, having been rately stopped by that Government, and not allowed to come to Syria, this Government had in consequence come to the same determination, of not allowing any intercourse to take place between this country and the Sultan's territory, so long as the Sultan's Government impeded the intercourse on their side, which his Excellency begged might be communicated to the British merchants for their information

Circulated this afternoon, the foregoing communication from his Excellency Solyman Pasha to the British merchants of this place.

April 30.

Part of the Horse Artiflery from Hamah, in fifty-four pieces, reached

It is reported to-day, that lage Barractar Mehemet Pasha has also crossed the river with a ferce and that the Pashs of Bagdao had arrived

at Diarbekir, with a force intended to act against Syrus.

I hear from M. Geoffroy, the French Cancelher, that his Excellency, Solyman Pasha had said, that by the last advices they had up to Sunday night only night hortahops of the Siltar's forces had crossed the river Euphrates at Bir, with six pieces of Artillery; and further added, that it is with great difficulty the troops cross, owing to the river being very high, and only having seven boats, which can only take in and land a buttulion a-day.

His Highness the Seraskier Ibrahim Pasha's troops are daily arriving

in this town from all quarters.

The desertion of a colonel with 200 men, from the Sultan's territory, is not yet verified.

May 1

I am informed that Germaross Bacars with Shiker Teggar, went today to the Syrian Patr arche tipe to which the head Carlet an merchants were sent for; on the arrival the purport of the meeting was, that German as Bank common cate to their that I sligh mess the Seraskier. demand self their all or classes of news, which the treasury is to pay in the course of a seek, and that if it come not be obtained by that means hall bress would be out proved to sea the Ferdilitax which he is very som seg to do as a ner the present miserable state of the page c a way it would cause great suffering

I am of the , that a meeting of the print pal Turk merchants was held at his Excellency the Governor's for the same purpose, but I have

not been able to learn yet what amount is required of them

M Geoffroy, the French Cancellier to a me that Mr French Consul Guya received to-day a letter, pid ikysent and tarxandria, from bx Excellency the French Ambassador at Constante que under date 26th Marin a nonstates, your shear a your neighbourh oil on the Sultana territory of a considerable in sement of troops, provincias, ammunition, are stores having taken | acc but you have nothing to fear, for there was alternately be no wor between the Sudan and Mchemet A

It is to-lay reported that his Highness librahim Pasha called Abdo in Balies, the Musserm, and required of him a guarantee for the security and tranquillity of the town of Aleppo, during his absence. The

Musselim replied, "of your Highness will leave me 4,000 to 5,000 troops, I remain responsible that during the time you are in the camp, everything remains in the greatest quictness here."

The result of this discourse is not known positively, some say that his Highness refused to leave him more than 2,000 troops, in consequence of which the Musselim refused tak ig any responsibility others again say, that his Highness promised the Musselim the number he required.

The public report among the Christians of the town is, that the repulation is very Isaffected against them, and that in the ment of lbrahim Pasha meeting with a repulse, a rise would ensue here and

throughout the towns of Syrus.

By the last advices from Mr Voce-Consul Hays and Jones, everything appeared quite in their respective districts. The former writes that there is still however, a little discontent among the inhabitants of Graour-dagh mountains.

(Signed)

F. R. S. WERRY

## Inclosure 6 in No. 58

# Solyman Pasha to Mr. Concul Werry.

Monnieur.

Alop, is 16 Sofer, 1255.

DEPUIS quelque tems les caravanes n'arrivent plus de la Turquie, et le commerce de ces côtes à se treuve enterement suspendu in our avons du prenter patience parir ne pas aggraver en re les préjudices que souffre to complete i aus depais qui une tête de enforce de l'Aria e Torque a passe : F q-brate, a parait quem a redoublé er core de severité, paisque cen marrier plus, o non-han ses in caravanes su cen circo istances presentes, et malgré to it le de la sir que poprimer à viola communication of one parcille menure, qui peut faire tirt aix in rate commere and of general, par homeur le vous provenir qu'il at de ca i à toute espèce de caravane de se briger vers en frontières. Por lant quatre jours, à compter de la date de ma lettre les caravanes et mare landisor quelconques scront arretees el renvi vers au print du depart, ma saprès cette c sopre fixee, elle a seront centisquees. Ausortot que du coté de l'Armée Turque in retablira la libre circulation, les ordres seront donnés pour qu'elle soit immédiatement rétables ici. Il a éte donné connaissance de cet arrêté aux Rayas et aux habitans, et jus l'honnour de vous prévenir de cette mesure, pour que vos commerçans et nationaux ne so est pas dans le cas d'eprouver des pertes par og ioranee du mul-

de regrette que une pare le détermination, prise du côté de l'armée Torque sans p. il nous en ait été donné aucune communication, nous force quer le représulles, même dans le cas très-possible d'un commencement d'hostilités, ce que Dieu veuille éloigner pour la prospérité du pays ; la guerre me parait asses désastreuse par elle-même, pour ne pas y sondre encore sans motif des mesures désolantes pour le commerce et les populations en général.

Agréez, Monsieur le Consul, l'assurance de ma parfaite considération Le Major-Général des Armées Egyptiennes,

Chargé des Affaires Européennes, Cigodi LE GENERAL SULEIMAN

## Inclosure 7 in No 58.

Rapport de Hadys Hidou Cavass envoye a Biredjie, le 23 Avril, 1839, pour examiner l'état de local des Anglais de l'Expédition de l'Euphrate, par suite des grandes pluies que nous avons eucs cette année.

LE susdit Hady Hidou partit d'Alep le mardi matin (28 Avril, 1839). pour se rendre à Biredjie; a passé le premier jour, divers villages dont il

ignore les noms, et à l'Asir; il s'arrêta pour prendre un peu de re les à un village nommé Elkont Serongi, et de là il f. con et au village dit Eikhatteria, od il arriva à l'Éiche. Le les em rescontre sa en en assent a transfer in mary's Tell marthely, Telliante irl., Mag are led e, et promise man to the man to a server of the la I see apper a segret | notes are note poste of all cost mant sa rade inpusits ites who is et courte day the tid me allow Alexante house a rout cited As Are entra a Value of west to track a 1 xception d'une conquantaine directors a so pasa treat gue con mor village; il fut à un autre de a tore it a ne de l'errecere, et comme il était nuit, il fut have des a masser or class or me Ali Agha, pour y passer a te . Il tj Il dea qu, en largué, s'est couché, mais sans pouvoir beet a veste a constitute the wife wife a con variants a source du du 11 4 go d'sous el francie a dat. I b. 1 . . . reverages a escarr ve v a l'omme qui, venant des pays. , i a , l'a . a i a ceté comme espion, et le Pacha lut fit trancher la tête." A ces mots, Hadje Hulou su leva, et s'est assis sur son lit en s'informant de l'événement précité : alors le cheix commença à questionner Hadyi Hidin sur le motif de son voyage, et s'il était man. J'un toskéré de route. Celui-ci lui exposant le but de son voyage, qui était d'exammer at les magazins et autres appartenant aux Anglais avaient souffert à la auto des grandes plues qu'il a fait cette année, et qu'il venait de la part du Consul Auglais d'Alep, dont il était le cavass (en lui montrant sont lette d'un de la lette d'un de la Massanie se Biredjie, en outre de son teakéré de route, à tout cela, le cheik lui répondit, que dans co moment personne ne connaît plus Musachm na cien, il suffiguit d'être traduit par-devant le Pacha pour avoir la tête tranchée, et qu'il avait l'air d'un espion et non pas de cavass d'un consul, et que comment il n'avnit choisi de venir visiter les domaines des Anglais, que lorsque les tenulus Ameline a' actes bar que la fair d'ac' bar coprede ge a realier lui consciller de retourner d'où il était venu, mais que crasgnant d'être comprise didevait le garder comme prisonnier; et il e semina in suite d'apporter une chaine, qu'on lui mit aux pieds, en le faisant dépouiller de tout ce qu'il avait de meux aur lui. Sur con entrefaites, un Arabe a . était dans la masson, et dont l'origine est des environs d'Alep, à ce qu'il donts, prit la défense de Hadji Hidou, ca fassant au cherk des représentations . er sur ce, le cheik fit rendre à Helou san fitte e les en le cetter ; leasterniere esta us pallel Henry estapes signer a plade person is a continue to test of the total test pour Western a threleone poor fait use co porta o erver and that is the and a copied authority sales as of at it paper the CITE CAR APPENDED TO THE TOTAL PROTECTION OF THE PROPERTY. Kenny to the constant of the angent and the contract of also a me to depart the spen dead in many and have date ( so ) . The continues to la compagne or same cach age and and a few engine la waterd pourrait las arriver per a description des le chik e e Haji Halou toute la a set to the stanton of the describer as et quelques in the set of appelo en Arabe, maiara, et il le laissa partir. Deux heures après que Hadji Hadon était on route pour retourner à Alep étant quet et pleuvant fortement, il vit sur la route trois cavaliers, qu'à peine il distingunit, à cause de l'obscurité; il menaça ces cavaliers de leur tirer dessus, a'ds A control resemblers sherterent rans pour la maser passer, mais après avour fait quelques pas, le dit Hidon, de crainte que ces cavaliers as le poursuivissent, il traversa les campagnes en quittant la route, et avant trouvé une espéce de gouffre, il a y mit dedans avec son cheval, en attendant le jour ; et aussiôt que le jour parut, il continua son chomin same rencontrar plus aucune difficulté, et il arriva ici à Alep, le rendredi mano 26 du présent mois d'Avril),

NB.—Le dit Hadji Hidou ajonte qu'en retournant d'un va dans aucun endroit des troupes Egyptiennes; il a entendu dire seulement qu'un avis a ets deur e par le Masseum d'une que de la Cavalerie des Bed-mas dits Hannadi devart se rendre sur la rivière de Sagiour pour inspecter ce qui se passe.

## No. 59.

Extract of a despatch from the Consul-General of France in Egypt:—
(Communicated by Baron de Bourquency)

Alexandrie, le 15 Mai, 1539.

CEST dans con careanstances upo M de Melem est ve me minumente de Melèmet de acapache intente do Nosse con par le chara aut de deur un monven ent retrograde le larrar lega dan le et que M de tanta cara avoit aussi roca une attre de M. L. Sterr minumente de mane les est venu a as quon le lui re aminum la aqui y mont transpartent par son affirme mora e la companie du Consul Concella Resse.

Month Ah a mostre on randout as grade radius as happened passented are passed by the control of the control of

Méhémet Als a parlé canulte de la nécessité d'en finir avec sa posttion. Il parait avoir renoucé à son idés d'indépendance, et ne désire rien de plus que l'hérédité pour su enfant, du pouvoir qui lui set confié.

Du 10 Mai

P.S. Je viene de recevoir la note ci-jointe, qui a été communiquée par tre Bey aux C se di neraix les le aids Possaires et qui confirme le contenu de ma dépêche. Le Vier-Roi a déclaré à M Cochelet Consul-Général de France en Egypte, &c. qu'il s'engage, dans le cas ou les troupes du Sultan qui ont franchi l'Euphrate près de Bir, se retresaient de l'autre côté du fleuve, à faire faire un mouvement rétrogade à son armée, et à rappeler son fils Ibrahim Pacha à Daman, que dans le cas où cette démonstration pacifique sermit à son tour suivie d'un mouvement rétrogade de l'armée de Italia Pacha au-delà de Malutia, son Alterse rappellera le Généralisseme en Egypte. De plus, son Alterse le Vice-Roi a ajouté, de son propre mouvement, que se les Quatre Grandes Puissances consentaient à lui garantir la paix, et suitéressaient à lui obtenir la succession de sa famille, il retirerait une partie de ses troupes de la Syrie, et serait prêt à s'entendre sur un arrangement défine le propre à garantir la sécurité, et adapté aux besoins du pays.

#### No. 60.

Baron Rousette to the Due de Dalmatie.—(Communicated by Baron de Bourquency)

(Extrait.)

Théropia, le 16 Mai, 1839

J'Al immédiatement adressé l'instruction ci-jointe à M. Lapierre, mais d'était trop tard pour qu'il pût voir le Ministre le meme jour ; son rapport ne mest pervenu que ce matin, et le voie; :

D'après vos ordres, je suis alle cher Nouri Effendi. Je lui ai lu votre instruction ainsi que la copie de la communication de Boghos Bey aux Consuis-Generaux, et après avoir ontendu ces pieces, il in a reposidu

Porte n'a nucune nouvelle de cela; que d'après celles que nous venons de recevor l'ir par un Tatar a l'affir Pacha. Larmes Tarque étant encore loin des confins; la Porte n'a donné aucun ordre d'attaquer, mais si les troupes de Méhémet Ali attaquent, celles du Sultan se défendront, et

feront ce qu'elles pourront.

pas connu dans le voisinage de l'armée a H. Le Pacha, c'est Bletjick qui est dans l'eyalet d'Orfa, lequel appartient au tirand Se gneur; et le ministre a fait apporter une liste des villes et v'ages de chaque Gouvernement d'Asia, et m'a fait reman der en ellet, que Biles, ek est peu éloigné d'Orfa; "le Gouvernement d'Orfa; "le Gouvernement d'Orfa; "le Gouvernement d'Orfa; "le Gouvernement d'Orfa; "répéta-te", "appartient à Hafia Pacha; il est donc horn de doute qu'il peut y avoir placé ses troupes sans rompre la paix. Je vous prie de dire à M. l'Ambassadeur, qu'il doit connaître assez la mauvaise foi de Méhémet Ali, pour ne pas douter qu'il n'en donne lei une nouvelle preuve."

"I m'a demande à faire faire la traduction de mon instruction par le Drogi ian de la Perse, et à pren tre copie de la seconde piece, et 3 y ai coi senti. Il m'a assuré de n'invenu off, ellement, que la Porte ii a donné aucun ordre qui puuse commencer la guerre de la part de l'armée Ottomane, et répété que cette armee n'a pas de passe la front ère.

Co rapport no repondent pas posit cement aux deux questions posées date mon il struction, pai ronvoye M. Lapierre pour demander une reponse

phos entegorique.

Copendant, on no peut pas mor que l'observation de Nouri Effendi ne soit pla 18.2 le c'est-à l're, que le lieu il laqué dans le lialietin Egyption est plutôt Bliedjick du Gouvernement d'Orfa, que Bir, que je cross beaucoup plut éloigué vont les sources de l'Euparate (ce que, du seurs, nou manyanen carten de la Syrie ne me permettent pas de verifier). La repuese du Maistre est subtribution qu'il a toujeurs dunnée à toutes les Légits is, que "l'armée Turque n'a point attaqué, ét qu'elle n'attaquera pas si ede ne l'est elle-mêmo."

Harest capersible Mongieur le Due, de savoir et de vous écure autre chose su e second raport en l'roginale marrire avant le départ du pair chot dema a et sul ajonte su premier, je le joindrai à la dépende

(Signé) BARON ROUSSIN

P. S .- 17, une houre avant le départ du paquebot .- Je reçois un second rapport | printer Progness II confirm to premier dans son point essentiel. La guerre ne para t pas commencée mais esse parait ie at ble to Porte ne la pas de dee cans ur consed comme on there is the a nu contraine correla à léviter et à resister à Lentra rement du Siltar : mais certe recistance manque d'ensemble et d'énergie, parcequ'elle pourrait être dangereuse. La Porte est divisée : contre la guerre en compte Récouf, Khosreff, Nazif Pacha, Nouri Effendi. Sarim Bey, et trois conscillers; pour la guerre, Sald Pacha, Sérankier, gen lie d'i Sultan qui se Leut que l'armée Ottomane cat bien supérieure ) celle de Méhémet, quoiqu'il n'ait vu m l'une ni l'autre ; Achmet, Capitan Pacha qui assure que suon le laisse sertir les Dardanelles avant l'Escadre Turque, celle de Méhémet Ali viendra ausanôt se ralher à lui : enfin Hafis Pacha, généralusante, qui n'a jamais fast la guerre comme officier général Co parti se fortifie des familiers du Maheim et d'un grand nombre de Ridsals, tant ceux qui aspirent à sa faveur, que ceux qui redoutent les dangers d'une opposition trop marquée, et ceux encore plus pombraux qui. conemis de l'ordre de choses actuelles, voudraient le renverser à tout prix fut-ce à celus d'une catastrophe. Tous les ulémas sont de ce parti; la perte totale de leur influence qu'ils espèrent recouvrer, en est le motif.

Toutes les troupes de Roumélie et de l'Asie Mineure sont dirigées et en marche pour rejoindre le camp de Hafiz Pacha, et ceux de Kutahia. H reste à peine 8,000 de garnison à Constantinople, où l'opinion publique est hostile aux réformes.

Des émusaires arrivest chaque jour d'Egypte et de Syrie, envoyés secrètement par le Sultan; ils lui rapportent que toutes les populations sont prêtes à s'insurger contre Méhémet Ali, au premier signal. Tahar Pacha, parti il y a deux me s pour le camp de Hafiz Pacha avast reellement mission estensible d'ordenner de rester en-deça de la frontière; mais il a reçu des instructions secrètes du Sultan; on les ignore, mais on les dévine. Le Sultan veut détruire son vassal ou succomber; il le dit tout haut. Tel est le résumé des derniers rapports. En résumé, Monsieur le Duc, on se sait pas et l'on ne croit pas que l'armée ait franche la frontière, mais on espère qu'elle en est asses près pour rendre l'attaque des Egyptions inévitable, et le Sultan le désire ardemment.

(Signé) BARON ROUSSIN

### No. 61

## Colonal Campbell to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received June 17.)

(No. 35.)

My Lord, Alexandria May 19 1839

I HAD the bosour to report to your Lordob p on a private letter of 7th May, sid Marseilies, the arrival of sespatches for Conat Medern and M. de Laurin, and I have now to correct two errors in my letter, we chare however of little import, one in the date of the letter of Court Nesselrode, which is the 29th of March and not the 12th of April and the other relative to the despatch to M. de Laurin, which was not from Vicinia, but from the laternanean at Constanting one.

Those despatches came in charge of a Russian messenger by an

Austr an steamer

On the 7th of Max Count Merem sent to Boghos Bey a coly of the despates from tourt Nesserrode but count Merem tol) in that it was not an exact transcript from the despatch, as he had seened it necessary from the transcript of a numetances ance that despatch was written, to cuttal and modify chaguers some parts and Count Medem read to me part of a despatch to his Court, in which he states his reasons for so doing

do ag Court Medem also sent to Boghos Bey the original despatch of Mide Boutcheff and as Boghos Bey gave those two comments into my hands. I am enabled to send copies of them to your Lorenday.

As Count Nesselrode states that he has sent a copy of his despatch to the principal forces your Limbsh pixel see the changes made to the

copy sent by Court Medein to Begins Bay

In consequence of a letter from Bogh is Bey the Pasha arrives here on the increase of the 12th extant and the it Medicia and Mace Labrid had some increases with horizonthe 12th 13th, and 14th as and if the last of which he agrees to a declaration in the terms agrees in, a which the Passa sail is would seed to the Consist meral of the Four Creat Powers, to be by them communicated to their tovernments, and on the morning of the 15th, Count Medem and M. de Laurip went together to the Pasha, when the declaration was agreed to; and on the same evening a copy was sent by order of the Pasha, to myself, and to the Consustience of a first a France and Russia.

I have now the non-sortistic issued to your Lordship accepy of that declaration and I sent to V a must Poisson a by the French steamer which clitics in the morning of the 17th distant copies of the ics and less of Count Nesserrale at 1 M de Bouten II, and of the declaration of the Pasha

M. de Laurin has been so kind as to send me the copy of his despatch on the occasion to the Internuncio, and I have the honour to inclose a copy of it, by which your Lordship will see the details of the interviews of M, de Laurin and of Count Medem with the Pasha.

My latest accounts from Aleppo are of the 6th of May, at which date for it in Presidents at Are quit with the main body of his army and Aleppo, Kallis, and Hamah, had been reinforced by troops from the much, but only after the arrival of the army of the Sultan at Bir; after which, also, the greater part of the horses of the Cavalry and Artillery had been brought in from grass.

It cannot, therefore, be said that Ibrahim Pasha was the first to commonce operations indicative of hostilities, as even now he has not reinforced Aintab, which is the nearest of his posts to the Turkish frontier, from

which it is distant about seven hours.

Part of the army of Hafiz Pasha, (it is said about 10,000 men,) with some art are has pressed the bar mater all fire but has not one or take saids of the Sedjour, which is there the boundary of the territory under Mehemet Ali; but there is a report, not official, that part of the Sultan's

troops have entered Syria, near Aintab.

Mr. Pro-Consul Werry of Aleppo, writen to me on the 6th of May, that Ibrahim Pusha intends after the arrival of all his forces, to have a general review, and then proposes to march his force ten hours distance from his carry to the plant between Alepha and leath, and there award they attack which may be made against him by the Sultan's forces; as he has received positive orders from Mehemet Ali, not to move out of his limits

upon any consideration, or to be the first aggressor.

Ibrahim Pasha has some Bedouin Cavalry near the Sedjour, to observe the movements of the Sultan's army; but I am persuaded (and his orders from his father are peremptory to that effect) that he will not move forward to attack Hafiz Pacha's advance, which he might ensity destroy, not commit any act which can be called aggressive; and I trust the the remoderances of Lor Prosecuty at I dit to the will yet prevail on the Porte to retire the Turkish Army before any action takes place. It does not have see appear to me that a the first attact of a Turkish commissariat, any Turkish Army can long have meane of subsistence, and it must, therefore, either retire or advance, and in the last case an engagement will be mevitable.

Mr Consul Moore writes, that the native Christians in Syria dread access on the part of the Sultan; and thus shows that the Christians are lay and so to Mehemet Ali. But it is far different with the Mussulman population in Syria whose affections have been quite a rested by Corr

n Her we from ex over, he be

My Count Werry of Digmascus and stated to your Lordan and his discuss here. Of the Lad prospects of comes refer in the releast of all tree in Syria and feels 11-hz Pasha having at quantil the constraint, which was a marker order by Solyman Passas copy of which was transmitted to your Lordan by Mr. W. rry

Mr. Part oncol Warry writes to me on this subject, as follows:-

I hear from our merchants, the present critical state of allies and its courses or raising most run as ceres innees to cur trate for some the atelegated pseudo of the business forces can represent the haplantes and that the arms is advancing on the frost read for it possess with an apparent last emittation and subsequence for its face by this five range that a tree concentration failther the force in the estimated and compensations of all the first tree retrieves this town and neighbourhood, the commerce of this place is because plotely paralyzed and compensational transactions of all sorts have retriefly coased, thereby causing great detrineit to our British merchants who can neither effect sales of the large stocks they have on band nor can they recover at this present in much that payments are suspended order the place of the inset but state of allairs and of their constanting debts, of which they have a the place of such large amounts.

"Moreover, this surpens to of trade is reteach ranges to cir mer chants established here, but it also causes considerable terriment as I loss

to our general commercial interests."

I may remark, that the British merchants in Aleppo suffer more particularly as much trade was carried on by them to Asia Minor and Mesopotamia.

(Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 61

## Count Nesselrade to Count Medem.

Pétersbourg, le 20 Mars, 1839.

LES dernières nouvelles que nous avons reçues de Constantinople, nous annoucent qu'un changement notable venait de se faire remarquer

dans l'attitude de l'armée Egyptienne en Syrie.

De nouvelles troupes et des dépôts du matériel de guerre out été pertés en avant jusqu'à Alep. De plus, une grande quantié de munitions a été expédiée successivement pour Antab, endroit qui ne se trouve qu'à une distance de 6 à 8 heures de Marache, de Biledyrk, et de Roumkala, qui forment les positions les plus avancées que l'armée Turque est laus la consiste de couver, pour se mattre à l'abril lone attaine imprévae. Enfin, sur l'extrémité même de la frontière qui sépare les deux armées, les Egyptions ont établi des batternes à Tesbichlie-kouyou; de sorte qu'au premier mouvement qu'ils ferment, ils sament le mai tres de poser le par au sur la territeire. Tinte, d'envant Bulleti et d'acuper jusqu'à l'éléchit et Ourfa, sans que l'armée Ottomane, qui se trouvait à une distance de 60 heures en arrière de ces positions avancées, aurait été en mesure d'opposer le mondre obstacle à une parcelle agression.

Cette consulération n'a point permis à Hafix Pacha, Commandant-en-Chef de l'Armée Turque, de rester dans l'innepun, tanulis que l'Armée Egyptienne vensit de prendre une attitude menaçante et rapprochée des

front-cres.

Amai les deux armées se trouvent aujourd'hui en présence. Les troupes de Méhémet Ali ont été les premières à se rapprocher de la frontière. Celles de Saltan de la foit per se ce re production par le part ètre pris au dépourvu, et pour pouvoir reponsser la force par la force, dans

le cas in I Arrive Figs de me se liverent a cas o desce bast de

Tels sont les faits qui résultent des rapports circonstanciés que l'Empereur vient de recevoir de son Ministre à Constantinople, et qui se trouvent fondés de la manière la plus positive sur le témnignage des officers Pressens attaches à lettet nagor de l'armedi. Turns

En portant un regard attentif aur la pantion respective des doux armées, notre Auguste Maître a acquis la certitude que c'est celle de Méhémet Ali qui a été la première à faire un mouvement qui, sans être agressif, porte néanmoins le caractère d'une démonstration menacante

que rien no saurait justifier.

Or, une semblable démonstration se trouve ouvertement en contradiction avec les assurances pacifiques que vous avez souvent recueillies de la bouchs de Méhémet Ali; elle est en opposition directe à l'intention formellement arrêtée de toutes les Puissances de l'Europe, qui ont unnumement résolu de maintenir la paix de l'Orient, et de ne point permettre qu'elle soit violée impunément.

Vois mnaissez. Messer le Comte les letern mat us que l'Imperent a arrettes a cet egare, elles sont are cocables. Tous les Calentis de l'Europe les partagent, car ils ont tous également à cœur de préserver

PEmp is Ottoman du danger donne nouve lle complection.

Le Pacha d'Egypte, s'il vout examiner mûrement ses propres intérêts, verra que personne ne devrait éviter plus que les, de donner le signal

d'une parcelle complication. En effet, troubler l'état de paix dont il jouit, c'est ébranler son propre pouvoir; c'est remettre en question tous les avantages qui lui sont assures par ses arrangemens autérieurs avec la Perte e est échanger le da ger d'une luite hasardeuse contre le l'enfait d'une pousession passible; cofin c'est se mettre en opposition avec l'Europe entière; car tous les Cabinets ont hautement frappé de réprobation tout acte d'hostilité que le Pacha d'Egypte commettrait au mépris des assurances parifiques qu'il a si acquent répétées de la manière la plus solennelle.

Ces vertes sont trop fra partes Monsear le Conte, peur qu'elles de soient pas appréciées par Méhémet Alt, avec la supériorité de jugement qui le distingue. Aussi ne doutons-nous pas un seul instant des explications satisfaisantes qu'il s'empressera de vous offrir. Mais les circonstances du moment sont trop graves pour que ces explications seules

payment nous suffire.

Lorsque les armées se trouvent en présence, les paroles les plus pacifi des se servent pas à élegaer le danger d'un couffet, que se mondre saccient peut provoquer d'un astant à l'antre

Pour prevenir de danger, il n'y a qu'un seul moyen : c'est de rétablir

de nouvem in distance in justificia reparant les deux armées

Or, comme c'est cene du Paci a 6 Egypte que est in plus rappochée des frontières, c'est elle aussi qui devra être la première à se replier. En consequence les nouvelles troupes et les cépats du materiel de guerre qui ent été portés à Antab et Alep, devront rétrogradur de rechef vers Damas, pour replacer les choses dans l'état où elles out été anciennement.

Alors, loraque celle-ci aura repris nes anciennes positions, les Calinota anis de la Perte, personni en appeler à leur tour aux sentimois parifiques du Sultan, pour mriter ce Souverain à donner à Hafis Pacha l'ordre de centrer dans les actonnemens que event de qui tier et de la re cesser les mesures de défense que l'attitude menagante de l'Arasée Egyptionne avait renduce nécessaires.

L'Empereur rous charge, Monassur le Comte, de vous sequitter immédiatement suprès du Vice-Roi, de la communication contenue dans

la présente dépêche.

Le Feldpiger qui en ent porteur, attendra la réponse que vous

dennera Méhémot Ali.

Unne l'intervalle, notre Auguste Maitre m'a chargé de porter la présente dépèche à la connaissance de tous les Cabinets de l'Europe. De même quids not en courry a pagnerement aux démarches que vous avez ce u crore de l'est en exempte a des désarations eux à l'appetrant a fait characte à Top ex, de même aussi es grands Cabinets, un a avec noise et atentie as et de principes souvent ver en au grantien du resis en Levint en réclamant comme nous venons de la faire sa cossa un des que principes en recept de la faire sa cossa un des que principes en recept de la faire sa cossa un des que principes en recept de la faire sa cossa un des que principes en recept de la faire sa cossa un des que principes en recept de la faire de cossa un des que principes en recept de la faire de cossa un des que principe de la faire de cossa un des que principe de la faire de cossa un des que principe de la faire de cossa un des que principe de la faire de cossa un des que principe de la faire de cossa un des que principe de la faire de cossa un des que principe de la faire de cossa un des que principe de la faire de cossa un des que principe de la faire de cossa un des que principe de la faire de cossa un des que principe de la faire de cossa un des que principe de la faire de cossa un des que principe de la faire de cossa un des que principe de la faire de la faire

Persuados de l'atime accord qui existe à est egare entre toutes es Pulsial est nois vois invitoirs, Monsieur le Comte à communiquer la presente de la relation cohegues, que de tarderont pas, yen sois sor, de

recevoir des lastructions qualogues de seurs Cours

## Inclosure 2 in No. 61

# M. do Bouténeff to Count Medem.

Monaicur le Comte,

Péra, le 11 Avril, 1639.

VOTRE dernier rapport sous cachet volant, à l'adresse de Sou Excellence M le Vice-Chanceller, en date du 14 courant, No. 6, m'est exactement parvenu par la voie du pyroscaphe Français, et je profite du retour de ce mem en est pour vous en acceser la r'er, tion, et pour vous remercier de la communication des intéressantes informations que vous transmetter au Ministère Impérial, et que je un manquerai pas à acheminer sans délai vers lour destination.

Sons pouvoir vous donner anjourd'hui des instructions spéciales sur la ligne de conduite que vous avez à teaur au milieu des circonstances du moment, je ne saurais, Monsieur le Comte, ne pes applaudir à la sage réserve que vous mettes dans vos explications avec Méhémet Ali, ainsi qu'au zèle avec lequel vous plaides auprès de lui, la cause de la justice et du bon droit.

Les assurances du Pacha d'Egypte sont tellement positives, elles vous ont été réitérées si souvent, qu'il n'est pas permis délever des doutes sur leur sincérité sans suspecter la bonne foi de Méhémet Ali. Ces disponitions par injues sont ranceurs dans son pre-pre-nitrêt car a Vice-Roin trap de perspicacité pour ne pas comprendre, que toutes les conséquences d'une agression contre son Souverain légnime, retemberale it infinit la ment sur leur auteur et consommeraient sa ruine.

D'un nuire côté, la voionté bien arrêtée de toutes les Grandes Plussances est pour le maintien de la paix,—but constant de leure efforts et principal objet de leur genereuse solheitud. Elles ne seuffir ment pas que le Pacha d'Egypte vouille la troubler impunément, au préjudice du

Sultan et au détriment du repos général.

D'ailleurs le rôle de Méhémet Alt, qui doit son élévation à un concours de circunstances favorables, autant qu'à son mérite personnel, est asses beau, pour qu'il puisse s'on contenter, sans s'abandomer à des rêves, dont la réalisation entrangerait un bouleversement total de tout l'édifice de la

politique Orientale.

Poor et qui est onfin du Sultan, Manuieur le Cumte, le Pacha n'aura rien à redouter, nous en avont la convetion, auan longieme que de son côté il respectera lon droits imprescriptibles de son Souverain, et fant qu'il remp es fordement les crangements qu'il contractes e vers lon l'est té connect charte sa illustresse a protent la cris represende centre de son désir emètre d'éviter toute collingen. Si le Sultan a réuni des forces contrêtes dans le Diarbékir, ce nont les armemens de Ménérale. Als qui l'y ont contraint, buen à regret, car l'entretien d'une armée dans ces contrêtes lointaines et pou fertiles, sont un pount facchan pour ces provinces hontaines et pour le trèsse le la lancesse. Les de voi loit et de provoquer la gnorre, le Sultan est su contraire très-duqueé à livrer à le cris et mobil ser au ces gréfs et rendre su faver la mai causail pour pou que ce dernier se lui fourneme plus de nouveaux aujois de mécontes et le la la ceta et au de contraire de de mécon-tes et la ceta et au le contraire de lui fourneme plus de nouveaux aujois de mécon-tes et la la la ceta et au la ceta et a la ceta et au la ceta et a la ceta et au la ceta et a la ce

de format à son Sonver à la proper de la compare de la sonver de ser intentions parifiques, dont vous avez recordit la promesse éventuelle de la propre houche du Vice-Roi, et qui consisterait à cappeler auprès de lui son fils lbrahim Pacha, et de reterer une partie de son armée de Syrie, ce qui dans le présent état des finances Egyptionnes, acrait un nilégement réel dans les dépenses du Pacha.

Je reserve à votre habiteté, Monneur le Comte, de vous ménager une occasion favorable de revenir sur une sage détermination, dont le Vice-Roi vous n lui-même auggéré l'idée dans son outretions avec vous et Messieurs vou collègies.

(Same) A ROUTENERS

## Inclusure 3 in No 61

# Declaration made by Mchemot All to Colonel Campbell

LE Vice-Rin a déclaré à M le Colonel Campbell, Agent et Consul-General de Sa Majeste Britannique, qu'il s'engage dans le cas où les troupes du Sultan qui ont franchi l'Euphraie près de Bir, se retireraient de l'autre côté du fleuve, de faire faire un mouvement rétrograde à son armée, et de rappeler son lits Ibrahum Pacha à Damas, que dans le cas où cette de l'armée de Hafiz Pacha au-delà de Malatia, Son Altesse rappellera le Généralissume en Egypte. De plus, Son Altesse le Vice Roi à ajouté de son propre mouvement, que si les Quatre tirandes l'uissances consentaient à lui garantie la paix, et s'intéressaient à lui obtenir la succession de sa

famille, il retirerait une partie de ses troupes de la Syrie, et serait prêt à s'entendre sur un arrangement definitif propre à garantir la securite et adapté aux besoins du pays.

### Inclosure 4 in No. 61.

## M de Lourin to the Boron de Stürmer.

M le Baron,

Alexandrie, ce 16 Mai, 1839

AINSI que j'ai eu l'honneur de l'annoncer à votre Excellence par m r Rapjort du 10 da courant, Méliémet Ali est arrivé ici Dimanche matin, 12 du courant.

Je suis allé le complimenter deux heures après son arrivée, qui Palais de Rass-ol-Tyn, sans l'intention de l'entretenir de la sommation que la Cour Impériale de Russie lui adressait, et à laquelle a trait la dépêche de votre Excellence du 29 Avril dornier. Cependant, après avoir congédié un nombre de visites, il aborda franchement la question, en me disant, "qu'il avait été indignement calomnié (fassant allusion à la Note de M. le Coute de Nesse rode d'at Beghos Bey in avait fact part le soir du 7. I courant, ou il en avait, ris con cossairec no meme que la capposition diamer ses troupes pris use attitude autre que purement del estre est tout-à-fait fausse; que les troupes du Grand Seigneur, sous le prétexte de er attre les heure's se sont ctabas, aus le Diarbeker et dans a Ano-Mineure, bien avant que les Egyptiennes se fuesent portées en avant ; que c'est de ces camps des Osmanles que sortaient es atinuellement les proviscations et cris de guerre qui ont été cause du soulévement du Hauuran ; qu'il est vrai que les incursions des Turcomans dans les Provinces il Adam et de l'arsex font a high 14 envoyer des troupes peur les contentr ; mais que l'expédition faite, elles ont été constamment rent y ves dans leurs cantonnementa; que même les faibles garmnons de Gulek et dos Belians n'avaient d'autre but que celui de préter mais forte aux colonnes mobiles employées à la poursuite des nomades mentionnés; que ce n'est qu'au commencement du mois de Zilkadé de l'année 1254 (vers la for le Janvier que que ques renforts, emanstant en recrues bayptiennes, ont été envoyés en Syrie; et qu'alors l'Armée de Hafis Pacha avait dejà reçu une organization. La Porte avait en des nouvelles simistres. aur mon sort, disast-il, et croyant pouvoir entrer en campagne avant mon ret roll so flate a light same complet mais voyant que ce projet est contact hapar and as need of a case on some to guerre control begypte. signe évident de faiblesse, et qui me fait croire, qu'an ben d'attaquer, on se bornera à erier, et à chercher du secours à l'étranger. Les nouvelles de Constantinople sont contradictoires ; celles de la Syrie sont à la guerre, j attendras dans l'attitude actuelle l'issue de cette complication, et je n'attaquerai dans ancua cas, mam si l'on m'attaque, je me jetterai sur Ourfa et Diarbékir, et ne les rendras qu'à condition qu'on m'accorde

Je laissar parler le Pacha jusqu'à ce qu'il me semblart fatigué; et ne voulant pas ontrer en matière, je lui disass que s'il est secusé à tort il lui sera basa facile de se justifier, mais que ses troupes, quoique élorgnées de la frontière, peuvent être considérées dangereuses, ayant égard aux prétentions à l'indépendance dont il n'avait fait aucun secret; que du reste n'ayant pas l'intention d'attaquer, lui, et la Porte ne pouvant pas le faire, il serait bon, tant pour lai que pour le Grand Seigneur, de renvoyer les transfars farting out les or player and a travius publics

"Je ne demande pas minux," disart-il, "mais comment me fier de mos te sins 'lis puriont le la jux en passant l'hujdrate je fois bet me rentrer les troupes dans les cantonnemens de paix est venue bien malà-propos. Je ne saurais m'y soumettre sans ruiner mes affaires en Syrie. Si les démonstrations que l'Armée du Grand Seigneur vient de faire à Rir tic sont pas aussi dangereuses qu'on les dit, et ai ses troupes repassent l Euphrate, le camp de Alep sera levé, et les troupes rentreront dans

leurs anciens cantonnemens; à cette condition, je suis prêt à ontrer en explication avec M. do Medens et avec vous, qui étes chargé de

Je lui disais que nous en parlerions le lendemain matin, et pris congé-

de la vers li heures

J'ai fidèlement rapporté cet entretien à mon collègne de Russie, qui se proposast d'aller voir le Pacha le soir même, et de élaguer quelque

mexactitude de la Note qu'il voulait lui remettre le lendemain.

Votre Excellence apprendra du Rapport que M. le Comte de Medem adresse a sa Cour les particular res d's leux a ne nece que a rues avec Méhémet Ali, Dunanche sour et Lunds matin. Ils se sont quittés parfaitement satisfaits l'un de l'autre, de sorte que me présentant mei au Pacha, Lunds le soir, il me reçut avec beaucoup d'empressement, et me raconta qu'il avoit d'elire à mon et ende un tentert se actimettre au cestr de Sa Majesté Russe tant que la permettront les circonstances actuelles, essent llerient changees begans le mes de Mars eer er sepoque er or peut avoir provoque la sommation dont il est question ; et qu'il déclarera se le mellement et par écrit, aux Consuls-Généraux des Quatre Grandes Purmaneca, qu'il a'avait jamais eu l'intention de troubler la paix, mais que commission by for storie her fear on a Divar de Constanting as a a voulu être prêt à repousser l'agression; que même il fera rentrer une partie de lon armé d'Syrie en Fay et en roppe un son l'alet su far it were que es floresaires l'equi des setto secont à la galatier. la paix. De plus, il proposera d'entrer en néguriation sous la médiation de quelque Pussance amie de la Porte, sur un arrangement définitif, basé sur l'équité, si la Porte consontait à lui accorder l'hérédité. Je ne ponyais pas m'empêcher de lui faire des complimens sur la bonne grâce dont il a répondo à la demande de la Russie, et d'exprimer mes regrets que les circonstances aient en attendant tellement changées que an concession ne pouvait être que conditionnelle, mais qu'ayant pris la résolution de maintouir une attitude purement défensive, sa conduite sera probablement jugée correcte; que par cette déclaration, on est autorisé à croire que si la Porte come de le menacer, il donnera le premier l'exemple de la soummenten, et que les troupes établies à Antab et à Killis, retournerent. à Antioche et à Balboc,

Il me dit que tout cela sera arrangé à l'amiable, pourvu que la Porte le mot dans le cas de commencer ce monvement rétrograde. 💎 e qui it Act so the at his end that he is the rester of the company apres les managières cardains leroier et ce ha co que lleid au Pacia aved but a choser un cerent convents pour es peur que ma stepant it acris ces le x v co perce to si vien garnisons qui,

protestre a lacare qual est, se sent de comercia en laco.

Nous at as part are large to comme or a close emed but etranger a la sommate e Russe qui part et a la la la sagra que fe offent que ses bons. It is at present he port la bar ora a ret A san arre the un demonstrate grae. Here in december il cross to play at clerifune concess one office a council to traisfant loutes les questions qui subsis ut utre et la Siente Porte, ponrrait metter un terme a 113 mr. c. e ette e et le traproct a di tract se ment on he so rid part e creta fut attimon i mover formage and press from some according landers.

In renducimple a Wielem Malim rest course on et a chart profiter des hornes a courte is de Pacha en et que quele mar n'ye es de Sarie, or quelque actre circonstates y trace er son bi ve er n us commentember of according to the state of the left of the state of the not et fixer ce qui avait ete pripare laux les quites audiences

D'après cela, nous sommes allés voir le Pacha hiermatin, et après avoir fait quelque observation sur l'addition spontanée qui a trait à l'hérédité, nous nous sommes contentés de la Déclaration dont copie ci-

J'ai conscillé à M. le Comte de Medem d'accepter cette Déclaration

quesque conditionnelle.

1º. Parce que j'ai considéré que la dépêche de la Cour de St.

Pétersbourg est basée sur un état de choses bren différent de celui dans tequel Men met Ali se trouve actuellement, vis-à-vis de la Sublime Porte; que d'agresseur qu'il y est suppose il est maintenant de fait lui-même menace par les troupes du Grand Seigneur

2 Parce qui cest raisonnable de sur poser, que la dite Cour Impériale, in ecc eut connu la complication actuelle aurait cru ne devoir pas obliger. Minemet Al 4 rappoler ses troupes pour ne pas le priver de movens de ditense et pour ne pas encourager les Osmanis à penétrer dans la Surse,

et en trout ler la paix, et huanment

3º Pirce que la condit, in que Méhémet thi a stipulée de commencer par faire d'abird repasser les troupes du tirand Segmeur l'Euplicate est de peu de consequence à l'égare, du Grand Seigneur qui peut-être in assit pas même ordonné la passage de ce fleuve, tandas qu'enc est du plus haut intérêt pour la tranquillité et le repos de la Syrie, sorboit après une excitation si forte et si dangereuse que celle qui y a cté produte par l'appar tion des cites troupes en-deca le l'Emphrate.

Agrées, M. le Baron, &c., Signé) A. DE LAURIN

## No 62.

## Viscount Pontonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received June 17)

No. 122.)

My Lord, Therapia, May 22, 1839.

BY order of the Sultan, his Excellency Noori Effends invited me to meet him the silvest due Krink of Calendar. I there is and the Caption Passa Noori him the Chief Clerk of the Foreign Department and the Chief Dragoman of the Porte. I was not impanied by the Chief Dragoman. M. Freder e Prance.

Nour: Effect speaking in the name of the Porte, said that Mehemet Ali had committed acts that furnished indisputable proofs of aggression.

lat, He had sent a corps of troops to menace Bassora and Bagdad, and the Perte feared the former place in ght have already fallen , its the hands of the Egyptians.

2ndly. He had ordered the arrest of seventeen of the chief individuals of Medina, and their transportation to hypps, where they were thrown into prison, and also the expalse a from Med on, of the authorities established there by the Soltan for the administration of recours that is the lands being up to the Missipes accompanied by a not feation to them, that they had nothing more to lo with those affairs; and Nouri said, this is an act not to be endozed by the Sultan, who is bound by so many ties to the H. Is C'ty

3rdly Herson had ordered the erroption of Arabs in the Pasha's pay and forming the advance guard of the figyption army into the villages of the district of Bires j.K., which they prindered, acts. Noors said that established the aggression of Mehemet Air, without the addition of many

others, even stronger

The Exercises then said, "We wish to know what in the opin of the traveriment. I high and upon these matters?" I repeat that the Government of Her Majesty was ignorant of them, and gnorant that war was imminent at the time when your Louiship last instructed me, and therefore I could not reply to his Exercises a question nor say whether the war would be considered just or not by my G veriment, that the Majesty's Government had a ways comisciled the Porte against war and that wise advice had been solely formed upon the conviction that war was likely to have the worst results for the Sultan, that as to the aggression of Mehemet Ali, I thought his Excellency should collect every proof be could obtain to establish the fact.

Both Nouri Effendi and the Caputan Pasha spoke a long time, to show that it is impossible the Sublime Porte could any lunger suffer the

status que; and then asked if the British Government might not be disposed to aid the Sultan to escape from a state of things that runned him?

I replied, that it was not consistent with the policy of my Government to deviate in such a way from solemn declarations and successive acts, and that my Government would not act except in concert with the other Great Powers.

Nourt Effendi then said, there are some Legations that give the most pressing counsels to the Subhanc Porte not to us wet ike war in will be my bisiness to reply to them; but should they pass from words to threats,

will your Government interpose to make them silent?

lasked his Excellency in what way could be suppose it to be in the power of the English Government to prevent other Governments holding what language in ght he by them could be proper? It said the will theo ask if England will permit those Governments to attack use by force?" To this I had the British Government have always declared and felt the strongest desire to support the independence of the Ottoman Government; and I cannot suppose the British Government will ever concur with, or sanction any attempt to deprive the Sublime Porte of the exercise of any of the regets of Soverngetty as I in glass. It had the vernment continues to be at peace with and the ally of the Sultan Nouri then asked if the British flext will attempt by force, to increase the Ottoman flect in its route towards Syria and Egypt? I replied, that I had no knowledge of any order having been given by Her Majesty's Government to that effect, and that I had no reason whatever to be event had been given

I knew that war had been determined upon by the Porte; but I thought it advisable to ascertain the fact, and I said, that judging from what their Excellencies had said to me, it appeared that the Subhme Porte had resolved upon war. Nouri admitted it to be so, and faunched out into an enumeration of the causes that forced upon the Sultan the

adoption of that resolution.

After again expressing the disapprobation I knew Her Majesty's Government would feel, I and that it only remained for me to hope the Sublime Ports had taken the best measures to secure success. The Cappillar Pasha shortly afterwards brought a map from another room, and pointed out Jaffa as the passe to which the Outsian Rise would go as I, in reply to my question, said part of his fleet would sail on Priday the 24th of May for the Dardwelles where some stress or to be taken in and that he would follow immediately. I understand he is only waiting till the great four-decker in ready, and that it will be so in a very few days.

I ought, perhaps, to have mentioned before, that in replying to Noire istendes occurant whether are a fler Marsty's Government would amust the Sultan to get risk of the Pasha, I took occasion to animadvert upon the dispolicy of the Porte in having declined the Treaty lately proposed by your Lordship to Reachid Pasha, which, if accepted by the Porte, might perhaps have made such a change in the state of affairs as would have induced the Porte to avoid war. The point was discussed for some time; and Nouri Effendi ended by mying, that if the Porte could succeed in freeing itself from the dangers and difficultive errorted by Mehemet Ali, the Porte would make any Treaty with Her Majesty's Government they might drains to have. I place no refinite upon such declarations, but I think it my duty to report what was such, as it may deserve attention.

This long despatch is but a brief abstract of what was said at the Conference that lasted several hours, but it states the main points, and I have only to add, that the impression made upon my main, by the tone and manner of the Ottoman Ministers, is that the Sultan looks to Her Majorty's Government with infinitely more confidence than to any other quarter. I think be would be much gouled by advice from thence, were he freed from the irritation he has felt against all who have forced him to submit to the status que.

I have, &c , (signed) PONSONBY No. 63.

# Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .-- (Received June 17.)

(No. 125, Confidential.,

My Lord,

Theropia, May 25, 1839.

COUNT MEDEM has written to Monsieur de Bouténeff, that he is so of with the expect to us good and Mohanet A that the Payroans are not the agons as I went as passed by Count Nesser sie I understand that M. de Bouténeff is not pleased with this.

Monsieur de Bontôneff is to have on the 28th or 29th, an interview with the Ottoman Ministers, to communicate, with the utmost formality possible, the reply made by Mehemet Ali to Count Neuschode's note, delivered by Count Medera to the Pasha. Your Lordship has received from Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell copy of the above-mentioned declaration.

I have found of late, the greatest frankness in Boron Stürmer upon the affines of this country, which he has studiously made the subject of repeated conversations with me. He appears to entertain nearly the same opinions I entertain, and to have acted much as I have acted. We have both exerted our best means to persuade the Sublime Ports not to risk a war, and we both expect nearly the same results from the measure which we equally consider to be actually resolved, and certain to be carried into full execution, unless some sudden change be effected in the feelings of the Sultan

Your Lordship will see some confirmation of part of what I have now said, in copy of a despatch from M. de Störmer to Prince Metternich, which I confidentially communicate to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

## Inclosure in No. 63.

## Baron Sturmer to Prince Metternich.

Constantinuple ce 22 Mai 1839

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Principal to the second three second three productions in the second three second three second three second to the second three second to the second to the

A rectife at present, et en provo channe it de le manoer à l'est the se part for l'en part de tens, et de ter en Porte a tre perdent et le lant de gagner du tems, et de ter en Porte a tre perdent et le partie et le lant de pouvoir s'expliquer sur ses projets, avant que ce tie de l'est examiné l'est projets exact, la stant des finites, et n'en eût rendu de vive voix un compte exact et détaillé. Maintenant le moment de lever le masque parait venu, et déjd on se prépare, dit-on, à

pous adresser collectivement une communication où les déterminations de Sa Hautesse seront clairement exposées.

Le public, qui jusqu'ici se flattait que les efforts des l'orsances Etrangères en faveur du maintien de la paix ne resteraient pas sons surels est en cons de la la retur de T his Poch a et la print la ne guerre unminente, peut-être même déjà commencée, est généralement accrédité. La question n'est plus maintenant que de savoir de quel côté vient l'agression? Cette question est difficile à résoudre. Certes ce n'est pas toujours celui qui t're le premier coup de canon qui doit avec justice être considéré comme l'agresseur, et dans ce cas la Porte, en suppusant que l'attaque vienne de la part de ses troupes, pourrut bien ne pas l'être. Tout le monde connaît les actes provocateurs de Méhémet Ah, et les velléstés d'indépendance et de guerre qu'il a manifestéen l'année dernière encore. La Porte aurait donc ou raison de se mettre en défense et de travailler dés-fors it a assurer les moyens de lui opposer au besoin une rigoureuse réastance? Une pareille conduite n'ent été que ange et conforme à sa dignité autant qu'a sea vrais intérêts. Mais pourquoi a-telle cherché à cacher ses vrais desseins sux l'unsances ses aimes? No count-edle point lear dire. "Ma situation me force à agir ainm, si vous croyes par vou hous offices prévenir un conflit, je suis prête à les a .... de mon côté, mais sans toutefois me relactier sur les accoures Que it les it in a se vitable or dete trajer is with ( If it serration. Jen appelle à votre propre témoignage, doit être le premier mobile qu'en seconde ligno. Ce langage out été noble et franc, et personne a'aurait pu y trouver à redire. La marche, au contraire, que la Porte a music la place dans un jour peu favorable, et lus attirers infaillillement le reproche d'avoir agi avec duplicité. On ne comprend pas surtout comment elle a pu aller jumpi'à taviter la Cour Impériale à sutervenir en so be eleter to be because of the per per semblable auprès de celle de Russie, tandes qu'elle parament décutée à

the tentration of Martet March on the control of the control of Martet M

Quoqu'il en tont au point où en sont venues les choues, il faut espèrer que toutes les Piussances prendrent le parti de la Porte et mettront er qu'il peut y avoir de fausseté dans son langage, sur le compte de la fait sont la la faut et la partie de la le compte de la la compte de la fait sont de Chrétien.

Si j'ai eru devoir toucher sei la optestion de l'agression, c'est que de sa sidutem dépendra la conduite de la Russie, in la Porte se voit obligée : lui demander du secours; car d'après les déclarations qui loi ont été faites dans le tema par M. de Ruskinna, et dermérement apeore par M de Bouténeff, ce n'est qu'au cas où elle serait attaquée, que le Truite d'Emirghien\* lui donnerait le droit de réclamer son assistance.

Le Inteau à vapeur Autrichien venant d'Egypte, dont j'ai ou l'honneur d'entretentr Voire Altesse dans mon Rapport du 15 de ce mois, est effectivement rentré les le 19, mais saus apporter la réponse de Mehémet. Alt, lequel ne devait arriver à Alexandrie que le 12 on le 13. Nous expérons maintenant recevoir cette réponse par le bateau à vapeur Français

<sup>\*</sup> Assessment du de I nkar Skolossi

qui a dù quetter cette ville le 17, et qui aera ici après demain. En attendant, l'ai l'honneur de transmettre à Votre Altesse les deux dermera rapports de M. de Laurin qui contiennent quelques et aveaux details sur la aituation des armées, l'état de la Syrie, et les mesures prises par lbrah in Passa, par se te des insuvenens ce l'Armee Comminé

de para con etra a conse port en litte roure de Mandra à Alep que, dans les appares est actuelles pourra offre de l'interêt à Vatre Astesso et que podes a l'ongenire en la vagenr que vient de visiter ces pars là. Pura est exique su trouvers se treuve sa petite vide de Nezio, qui est sute in d'un leures in cerio de la frontière legaj tionne, et où, d'après les dernières nouvelles, les avant-postes Tures venaient d'arriver. La

distance de Nésib à Alep n'est que de vingt-quatre heures.

Il me reste à aignoier à Votre Alterse le mécontentement qui règne les dans le peuple. Les mesures sanitaires, les taxes qu'elles nécessitent, et les impôts de toute espèce dont on grève les diverses clauses de la secure, en sont la cause. Dans un Conseil tenu à la Porte, le 16 de ce mois, il a été décidé qu'en établicant une taxe sur les chevaux et les domestiques, ce qui va sans doute faire naître de nouveaux murmures. Cette mesure a été résolue dans l'intention de combler un déficit de 25 milhons de passires (2,500,000 florins de Convention) qui s'est manifesté dans les fonds alloués au service des miliers.

Le Sultan voulant faire rentrer son gendre Hahl Pacha dans les affaires, a en l'idée de créer en sa faveur un nouveau Ministère (celor du Commerce) et de l'en nommer le chef. Sa Hautesse a voulu toutefois avoir l'air de comulter à cet égard les principaux membres de son Conseil. Le Grand Amiral e le Ministre le Finaire i Hahl Pilla alors side vout se ara tre sur la scène un rival anon dangereux que Hahl Pacha, propositent nons il vers prit ettes le bin ser est ministre de pui treure la Housse nifrana. Give reson le Vien nivres principale de le Sultan, ne tenant aucun compte de leur opinion, a nommé Hahlt Pacha.

Agrees, &c. (Signé) STURMER.

## No. 64

## Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmoreton.—(Received June 17)

(No. 136.)

My Lord, Therapia May 25, 1839.

LATE this evening I received a letter from the Chief Dragoman, who had been sent for in the earlier part of the day to the Sultan's Palace, of which I inclose copy.

I have, &c. (Signed) PONSONBY.

#### Inclosure in No. 64.

## M. Frederic Pasons to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord. Péra, es 26 Mai, 1839.

SAID BEY m'a fait chercher aujourd'hui. Il m'a parlé de l'Affaire Egyptienne. La substance de ce qu'il m'a dit est absolument la même que celle de ce que Nouri Effendi aous a dit dans la dermère conférence; et , ar conséquent promostre con dans mes répuses a la lettre de ce que nous avons dit. Said Bey a exprimé le désir de Sa Hautenie, que l'Angleterre lui donne des secours pour battre d'éhémet Ali. Je lui si donné bien à entendre que votre Excellence sait que l'Angleterre ne veut pas aider la Porte à détraire le status que à présent, mais que si l'agression vient de la part ce il terret Ali. I l'agi terre a leca e s'ilian à reposser autraque sait Bey a tiché de prouver l'existence de l'agression de la part de Méhemet Ali par es mêmes faits ettes par Nouri Effendi et se Cap tan Pacha.

Said Bey s'est beaucoup étendu sur la nécessité de détruire le status que. Il a fire par me charger de prier Votre Freellence, de la part du Sultan, d'employer tout votre sèle pour les intérêts de Sa Hautesse dans les circonstances presentes et l'écrire à Votre Gouvernement en faveur de sa cause, et cela de manière à l'engager à rendre à la l'orte ses services que Sa Hautesse réclame de l'amitié du Gouvernement Britannique.

Said Bey m'a paru extrémement pénétré de la gravité des circon-

etances; le Sultan ne s'en fait pas illusion non plus.

Jan Phonneur, &c., (Signé) FREDERIC PISANI

#### No. 65.

## Earl Granville to Piscount Palmerston.—(Received June 19.)

(No 225

Mr Lone Paris, June 17, 1839.

I HAVE received your Lordship a despatch a to No. 244 as above. Marshal Scott agon expressed to me his disappointment that I and no official combines of our to know to him relates forther is in holes to be group to the Brisk and French Admits on the Light; and ho requested me e regists to press tipon the attention of the Majoran & Concernent the recessity of muchatch centering their Hash weltence informed me, that already seven and of French ships of the line and arrived of Sayron that one was to sa you of free Tealer for acsome destination, that two others will speedily follow, and that thus the French first on the Levant station will consist of ten sail of the line, bearden frigates and alcops of war. He concluded, that the British fleet in the Levant (though it appeared that some slope of Admiral Stopford's equadron were still cruising off the coast of Sicily) would not be inferior in force to that of France; and he looked forward with great confidence to the moral effect of the union of the two fleets, amounting altogether to twenty sail, on the conduct of the Sultan and of Mehemet Ali, as well as to the power they will have of preventing a collision between the Turkish and Egyptian squadron, and of suspending the military operations of the two arraies, to cutting off their supplies by sea.

In regard to a permanent settlement of the differences between the Salt in a d the Pasha of Egypt, the Marshal was of opinion that it could only be effected by the concurrence of all the Great Powers of Europe, and that a conference of their Representatives. All done if ord any hape of their agreeing upon the terms of the arrangement and that Venna appeared to be the rost central and conversed place to be seemed.

Count Mercen the firm Sear tars of . Russian britases at Paris, informs me that be one receive effects from its later to Russian Corsu at According who history it if how the facility of the Seatan for that not not up, an a new season cry than the assurances given lam by Mercen't Ah of his otherwise to avoid, if possible, a collision between the Turkish and Egyptian army, and of his readiness to order the retreat of the heavy the many and he recall of Ibrahim Pasha from Syria, if the Turkish army shall retire from the Syrian frontier.

I have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE.

#### No. 66

# The Due de Dalmatie to the Baran de Bourquency. (Communicated by Baron de Bourqueney.)

Monnieur, Paris, le 17 Juin, 1839.

JE réponds à la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 14 de ce mois, sous le No. 52

Ma précédente expédition vous a fait connaître la réponse du Cabinet de Vienne à nos promières communications sur les affaires d'Orient. Vous trouveres dans les extraits ci-joints de deux dépêches de MM de Barante et Bresson, les seules données que nous ayons encore sur les dispositions de la Prusse et de la Russie. A Berlin, je vous l'as déjà dit, on ent tout disposé à n'unir, pour maintenir la paix, aux démarches des Autres Puissaures A St Prierston g acs or a matters of tacht pas encore parvenues, M de Barante supposant, d'après des indices dont la l'orie ne me par ut pas di isire, le Ci e il Resse cucha a saisir tone. pretexte honorable de ne pas es jeter dans les embarras qu'entrainerant l'application du Traité d'Unkiar Skélessi

Los dépêction arrivées, » à a transparte, par le propuebnt le Chiert no hour out opports an its nonvers that and or departure fier armees étasent te aparent proporte en colors le bar aute il y ant mean that the west that the score acquired to a come the comes the refractional territory design to the safety ен ил ев по св гарыть оказа раз Выда Радова раз as There seems in piece in the seems that it is for it is ne writer at part to car to be 36,000 home artist and are to be true the properties on a street of the territory of the section of the n crace a Legisa re. til as surest pan le guera const revo. I quantità Virelle Al and then de month in recent are gard travers lead intestal one parties or in Perty, seem to brook in deep believed has extractioned problemental into action per on the or is sent seemed that the tribe was or in a new the widow gert men M pret

I com de résumer en pen de mots, l'état des choses tel qu'il se présente on ce moment, c'ext-à-dire, propre à justifier encore de tres-aérieuses inquotisder. Vous en jugerez plus complétement, d'ailleurs, par les extraits ei-jointe de la correspondance d'Egypte et de Constantinople Je vais maintenant vous mettre en mesure de répondre aux questions que Your a adressées Lord Palmerston, sur l'openion que s'est formée le Gouvergers reter But les d'apos ous à prendre dans le but le pour on aux nécessités du moment

Le trave se rest do Ros preminait l'abbié et la convenance i inconcert ratio by Grandes Proprinces pour as ser aux provens does not par ice attitude from angages, emmons le maintenance de more tir some the made is a tense to a ment offer etable de a me to a ta and if we are he are of their a secretaristic per sections and a construct of a contract of the

I creat the near enemer begins the state of the one reéc a ne pour y mettre l'a si ma be reusement : s'avacet départment moved textis admis Augh as of brun new doment on a training on a surjedem construct a determinance believes impour a faces mit word in repte et de la Porte une entière inaction; et les déterminer. meme a reality reasons leurs ports, so elles en nont sorties.

Line after that is a critical control of the de dix vansacaux de ligne says that I for a ten mere in his netre sera porter ausa, a dix rassems it corders to his quatre on cong fregues, as quatro ha care a suprir se money of I notice l'atomena plus agore. Deplis pt. vanmenus sont reunes à Smyrne, ou en route pour sa ren tre 1 es tres. Autros partiront très-prochamement. Il importe che des ostruct es, from pas commissione mais majories par une penade dest pre et 11 es. doux Cours se communiqueraient au préalable, soient envoyées, sains relationarile de l'estales achingerles aries Lorsqu'on saurs, dans l'Orient, que de telles forces agresent dans un même

esprit, et tendent vers le même but, il n'est pas possible de supposer que son la flette du Sustan sont celle du Pacha veuil e s'exposer à lutter contre elles. Je das plus eur de veloppement, et rendant la guerre presente im assilier, ôteza a la Russie tout protexte de mettre en monvement sa flotte de Schastopol, on meme son armer de terre

Pour mieux attendre le resultat que nous avons en vue, peut-être serait-d à propos que le pavillon Autrichien se montrêt ac indicade Lescadre con unée França se et Ang a se une ou deux fregates, avec quelq es hanmens légers sernient subsantes peur cela. Il est à remarquer au surplus, que M de Metternie i en a deja exprime la pensee.

Teres sont, Monsieur les mesures qui me para saent devoir être adojaces sans retard, si cui ne veut jas se ausser surpren les par les évenemens. Jacrive à celles qui, l'irsque des denterritons formenes sera ent ouvertes entre les Cabinets, pourraient être prises pour terminer la etise actuere, et en prevenir à ama sie ren avedement.

Days le cas ou bus die arations et l'atti, ien de nos escadres n'abra ent pu empecher les Geax parties de prendre les armes ou re les leur aura ent pas fait deposer annichatement a recessite il me act in commune des Grandes P. sances devendrant extreme, et il ny a pas nea d'experer quan put alors dec der la Russ e a ne sas intervenir materiellement mans une question on ses interets serment in directement engages. Le quid faulta tebtener, c'est que seu action fit deterribée et antee de cencert avec les autres ( ees, c'est qu'ele se lat à re e que sa brance et l'Angleterre aurment, de seur cote à exercer e est qu'enfin par le frit une Convention Europear as real lact les supulations d'Une ar Skelessi Je a guore pas tout ce qu'un arel projet rencontrera t de listar es de la part du Cabinet de St.-Petersbuurg, le it a point par a etc bois anument de tenir aufant que pess la ses relations avoc la Terque en debues du droit hare pien. C'est jour le même in dif qu'on est fonde a crava fru quel ne sau e pas se préter à des tague abans so vies par voit de conferences permanentes. Ceperalant il aurant peu d'argumens tant soit. peu specieux a faire valoir pour re soisser d'a comb ina sons evid-minent. suggerers, area desired: a conset species par tors any allies

I me reste a parler ou bit faul le same sentions de l'arrangement. par lequel il seruit coss the leglacer le Sultan et sor passart rassat dana ure situation; his sat sfa sardy pour , of class of lastre plus passe for te pour la tranquillité de l'Orient que cole on as se trouvent depris six

La necessité de correder à Met met Ali l'investiture bereditaire dine partie al mora se ses passissants actor es parait mante and admise e inciniquere à peu pres gener de On a cen es qu'au point de grandeur on il est parvena, le besoin d'assirer l'avenir de sa fainille, et de la mettre, après sa mort, à l'abri des vengouites de la Porte, se fait sentir trop impérieusement à son caprit, pour qu'il puisse se livrer à des pensées vraument pacifiques, tant qu'il n'aura pas obtenu quelque sat sfaction à cet égard,

D'un autre côté, on ne peut pas se flatter de l'espoir que la Porte consente à lui accorder ce surcroit de ferce morale si par ce repression. un ne la d'ene pas a elle-meme que poe avartage que la fiera sacure garantie materie e contre les enterprises éventu lles d'in cirer de it elle aurait a usi acceru la pi issance. La unit de et l'eter lac le est avartage ne sont certes pas faciles a determiner. Land Palmeraton pense quid ne faudrant pas meios que a retrocession de la Serie toute cattere. A Berlin or semble admettre que le Sistan pourrait se conten er dupe part e seulement de cette pra une Quant a nous, Mans our nous recepnaissons que la Porte aurait or at à que compensation reelle mais nous crovons que le moment d'en fixer la nature et la proportion nest p. s. arrivé, qu'une question pareille ne pest être r'sa re que d'après les données diverses et compliquees dont captrécustion ne peut être l'autre. dua moment; et que ce point doit etre ri by H. at, cellecrt qui, si nos y les viennent à prévaloir, s'établira entre les Pussances

Vr. Il z. Mons cur donner locture a fairet Paymerston de la presente depeche. En exposant ainsi au Cul met de Londres rensemble de notre

manière de voir sur les graves circonstances du moment, nous lui donnons. un gage non équivoque de la canfiance qu'il nous inspire, et du désir que nous avons de marcher avec lut dans le paus parfait accord. Lord Palmeratou comprendra de lui-même qu'au nombre des idées que vous êtes chargé de lus faire connaître, il en est d'hypothétiques, et que les événemens ou même de plus mûres réflexions peuvent beaucoup modifier

Received, &c (Signé) MARECHAL DUC DE DALMATIE

P.S.—Nous attendons impatiemment votre réponse et la communication que Lord Palmerston a empressera sans doute de vous faire, de la décision du Cabinet de Londres, au sujet des délibérations communes dont nous proposons d'établir le mège à Vienne, aussi bien que des instructions dentinées & l'Amiral Stopford.

#### No. 67

## I recount Palmereton to Kurl Gennuttle.

(No 249)

My Lord, Foreign Office, June 19, 1839

Till inclosed paper contains the substance of the instructions which Her Majorty's Government propose to give to Sir Robert Stopford, the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the Mediterto tout, and upon which they request the previous opinion of the French Cospennient

The part of these instructions which relates to the possibility of the largest and brench squadrens going up to Constanting on the even of a Riss an force entering the Purkish territory may require some corse on he seems over that such a measure would us it heave, so ing ly over able and that I would be the best front the or I was of effects of the sterioting the bost consequences which neight result from the creater of the Rassans into Turkey at I that me sement were to be il the against a segurious resistance on the part of the Tork shifters in the Dard anderest would be afficient to accomplish it, or has the lock were a command by some force which could be amount to carry the forth by taking teem in the rear. This operation would not be I hardt and would not require any large amount of force for though the latter is are former or against ships on account of the narrowness of the Interes. the strong had the current which sets downwards towards the Mexage. raican, and because at this time of year the wind acts chilly the same way as the current, yet those forts are very weak on the land side and mig it be taken one after the other, by any moderate force which attacked them in the rear.

It is probable, however, that if the Turkish troops were defeated, ard if the Russeins had entered Turkey, the Solitan would cheerfully permit, if he did not actually invite, the British and French squadrons to go up to Constantinople; and so those squadrons would come as friends to protect the Sultan, and not as enemies to attack him, it would be della it even for the Russ and to suggest to him a plausible reason for refusing to receive such protection.

PALMERSTON. (Signed)

## Inclosure in No. 67.

## Substance of proposed Instructions to Sir Robert Stopford.

THE Admiral to proceed with the ships under his command to the Bay of Seand-room, or to any other neighbouring part of the coast of Syna which may be near to the places where the armies of the Sultan and of Mehemet Ali may happen to be.

If on his arrival off the coast he should find hostilities have not commenced, and that, on the contrary, the two armes have made retrograde. movements and that if he as not be band at college the a dearn, receed in the execution of such other orders as he may have received from

If he should find that, although hostulties had not actually commenced, the two armies, nevertheless, were near to each other, and continued to occupy positions likely to lead to collision, the Admiral should commediately open a communication with the Commander of each army. in dear which he will be assisted as I British Cores at the coast and the west startests for the appearant policy and execution the General of each army an chir a cer, each is a compet at

The John on the It compally my at med to contact to be in this troops somed as in schiffer the entire time in the exactly distance between it two arries are these tight a countries too collision should take place to not rive a thether lasts of the Affect Powers to effect by tagettation and an arranged a title and he excel-Sultan and his vassal, a matter its selection to be challent refuse to comply with this request, the Aleman short a part of Lipst war to Constantinople or Alexandria or Gobott is the case and a to urge the superior Authorsties to send the necessary order and be should express to the Generals the confident and well-founded expertation of the British Government, that they should suspend all forward movements till they should hear from their respective Governments; and he should impress upon them the deep respondibility which they would mean by any hasty and meonsiderate step,

If on his arrival off the coast be abould find that houtsteen had already commenced, he should, as in the former supposed case, innecdiately open a communication with the Generals communiting the ourtending armies, and state to them that he has been specially sent by the British Government to propose and strongly to press upon them a suspension of arms. That the British Government, in concert and in co-operation with Her Majorty's Allies, is going to endeavour to bring about, by negotiation, an ameable and a mutually actualiciney arrange. ment between the Sultan and the Pasha of Egypt; and that it is of great importance, for the storess of such negotiation, that the hostilities between the two areaes should be suspended while that negotiation is going on, that the views of the Puwters with respect to these arrangements must be founded upon an enlarged consideration of the great interests of Europe; and that, consequently, those views could not be all red in any events which a cort is an end bestilites to a topical exand that such a continuous or of bootshipper therefore would be a given the see this top of blood without any ofter of will by petriner advantage to either party; because the final settlement will depend, not upon the changes of the campaign as Sv a last open the restaurant

between the Great Powers and the Contending Parties. If the two Generals should accede to the proposed suspension of arms, the Adonral will immediately send off a report thereof to Constantmople and Alexandria, and also by the shortest way, to England; and he will, at the same time, orgently request the two Generals to withdraw their armies to a certain distance from each other, so as to leave a sufficient space between their respective tecops.

It will also be desirable that the armistice should be confirmed by a formal Military Convention, and that its duration should be without may definite limit of time, and that a month's notice should be required before

it could be put an end to by either party.

If either or both of the Generals should refuse to second to this armstice, the Admiral should, as in the former supposed case, send off to Constantinople, or to Alexandria, or to both, to urge through the Ambassador at Constantinople, and through the Consul-General at Alexandria, that the requisite orders might be sent to the Generals in Syria, to agree to the auspension of arms

If the refusal shall come from the Turkish General, it will, for many

reasons, political and physical be difficult for the Admiral to employ any other means than these of personsion, to procure the consent of the Sucre, for to say rothing of the position in which Her Majesty stands towards the Sultan who is Her Majesty si Ally, and who is also the acknowledged and undoubtedly the rightful Sovercian of the territory which is the cruse of distinct the territory of the Sultans from our not depend upon now communication by sea between Constanting to an one depend upon now communication by sea not be crest for the separation to lorge the way up to Constantinople for the purchase of support appearance of the Majesty's Ambassade.

Commany classes the Almeral wall atrongly point out to the Turkash feart it is respect to day would be after no but refused an honourable arrestor, where proposed to make a faster no but refused an honourable purpose of make it any und research leaster which before its army, and fanstead of highest fits if under the security of an arm site at the neutral state and army and honourable perfectly of an arm site at the neutral state and army and he pursued by were to be compared to retreat with a data army and he pursued by a victor one enemy through host stars, the contendence of which he had housed assated upon

may beg the troop of Mercrett to go graphical reconstances who denote the theoretic representations which the General companies are used to the theoretic representations which the Consul General make to the Spart of the representations which the Consul General make to the Porty of the

In such case therefore the Account would employ towards the Groral time of he times of Mehemet A in Stra, although the State but the Account would further proceed to employ as the accuracy at the Account would further proceed to employ as the accuracy at the company to produce outplance with his request.

For this purpose for west in the test place, prevent all forther court is a sum to Egyption reasols whether of reminers or of war listened by a most be went turn away als regiption whips of war, and would send all Egyption transports and merchantmen to Walta, or to any other place, where they might be held for a time in safe costs a He would then leave on the coast of Syria such ships of war as being think necessary for this purpose, and would precede with the rist of his face to View of the purpose, and would precede with the rist of his face to View of the action of a list of some positive orders for an important action of the action of the transportant of the coast of the view of the shaped compass with this released to the Adrie of shape remain of the world that the order of action of the view of and he might the return to the coast of war to watch events, or might remain off Alexandria according to I is discretion indeer the then existing coronspands.

If the Pasha should refere to give the order the Adoural should there are by such means of pressure graciany dicreasing in their stagence as it has find necessary, or may think best calculated to access that the ester rise to

Among the 10 stress to which he might resort would be a refusal to permit the Explain that either to core at if in port or to go n if out of port; and is right by an Egy, the interconnectmen and, according to be become in the continuous states of war.

But it wast happen that the army of the Sulfan might have suffered a great left it and that measures of extreme vigour might become pricesary tester a strange of the heapthars and to save the Turkish her me lastness case the Admira were, hearth rised to have recorrect to may measures of compression which he might think to be within his

means, and which be might consider likely to induce the Pasha to give the necessary orders for stopping the advance of his army, and for bringing it back within the limits of Syria.

In such an event, it is also possible that a Russian force, either naval or military, might enter the ports and territory of Turkey with the professed diject of protecting the Sultan, and of repering the Egyptian invadors.

In such a case, and after the Admiral had obtained from the Pasha the order for the retreat of his troops, and after he had received certain information that such order had been obeyed, it would be extremely desirable that the British squadron should proceed to Constantinople, and should remain there, or in the Black Sea, until the Russian forces had evacuated the Turkish territory.

There would be time for the Admiral to communicate on this matter with Her Majosty's Ambassador at Constantin per for the jurpose of ascertaining it what matner it somes re-could best be executed, and having stituded to the Africal their of in not this point Her Majosty a Government must leave it to his discretion, to determine whether, in the event of permission to pass not being granted, the force under his command would be strong enough to force the passage without sustaining such an amount of loss in men, and of damage to the ships, as would cripple the squadron and unfit it for any useful operation after the passage had been effected.

If the Turkish and Egyptan squadrons should be at sea the Admiral should endeavent, as far as he could, consistently with the execution of the foregoing astractions, to covert a collision between them, by interposing his operation in a fricing manner between the other two fleets, and by any ig the respective time to retire to their own ports. But the test and most important cheert is to proved or to not an end to host these by land because it is it contest by land, much more than a conflict between the scalar is by sea that might lead to consequences disastrons to the Turkest Expression of fatal to the peace of Europe.

Touse naturet as have tour present with the view of presiding for all the cases which can at present be foreseen, but unexpected a remarkances may arise, and different measures may be required the Admiral, therefore, should use his discretion in departing it he should think fit, from the letter of these instructions, provided he adveres to their street.

Orders of a nature similar to these, have been given to the French squadron in the Mediterraneau and that squadron will be instructed to join and co-operate with Sir Robert Stopford's. The most perfect understanding has been established between the Bratish and French Generaments upon the great and important matters to which those instructions relate. The interests of the two countries on these affairs are the same, their views and objects are identical, and their measures will be uniform.

The Admiral will, therefore, communicate, concert, and co-operate with the French Admiral, with the utmost confidence and frankness, upon all matters connected with the execution of these instructions, which he will show is arries to the French Admiral; and Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that the same harmony which exists between the two Governments, will prevail between their Admirals and squadrons.

#### No. 68

Viscount Poneonby to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received June 20.)

(No. 131)

My Lord,

REPORTS from Syra have been made to your Lordship, of the hostile feeling of the Mahomedan population towards the Egyptian

Government; similar reports abound here, and they are, I believe, true: it is thought that these widely extended feelings will ultimately give nuccess to the Sultan, provided his army shall be prudently directed

The declaration made by Mehemet Ali, and forwarded by Count Medens, is public, and, as I hear, is universally considered to amount to a demand for the partition of the Ottoman Empire. I presume the St dan cannot core it with it without ensuring the loss of his spiritual supremacy—the Khalifat.

The partition of the empire would recomminity establish the authority of Russia over all its parts, and Constantinople would be a Russian city under the nominal authority of a puppet. The defeat of the Sultan's army by that of the Pusha of Egypt, would be a most colouring interests than the partition of the empire as alluded to above, if it were to be established with our concurrence.

We might easily prevent the destruction of the empire by such a defeat, and, I believe, repair the mischleft it would occasion; but the slow, silent, and perpetual action of universal disorder inherent in the partition of the empire, would defy our windom and builde our power to resist and remedy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PONSONBY

P S.—I inclose extracts from Mr. Vice-Consul Hays' letter to me, dated May 7, lest your Lordship should not have received the statements it cooks or

p

#### Inclosure in No. 68

## Mr. Vice-Consul Hays to Lord Ponsonby.

(Extract.) Alexandratia, May 7, 1839.

THE last advices here from Bir are, that the Sultan's forces had crossed the hephrates and from all appearances with an host restant in this Highness the Pasha here, with Solyman Pasha, and Achiret Menchiy Pasha. Minister of War, are making active preparations to stand any attack that may be made against them, for I do not think the Egyptians will strike the first blow. There are about ten regiments already arrived here, and twenty more are expected, to form the force which is to be appeared against the Sultan, should be attack.

The information 1 have been able to obtain in that the advanced guard only of the Turkish army, consisting of from 2,000 to 3,000 men, had no to the 4th instant crossed the kindrates, they had encomped at a village about two miles to the eastward of Bir. The struckly of the Turkiso army was not ut all known but reinforcements were dady armying with great quantities of atores and provisions.

The Last two forces were at that time estimated at about 60,000 men, but I have not been able to ascertain the proportions of Infantry and Cavalry. These forces were stationed between Aleppo and Aintab; and 20,000 more men were expected, which it was supposed would constitute the whole available force of the country.

atitute the whole available force of the country.

On the let instant, his Highness Ibrahim Pashs made a demand for a loan of 1,200 purses from the native merchants of Aleppo, which, however, was not granted, on the plea of incapacity, and I understand was not attempted to be forced.

On the 4th a start, about twenty of the Annice Arabs and as many Turkish prisoners, were brought into Aleppo by Mahomed Bey, who was sent with a party of Irregular Cavalry against the former to preser, their junction with the Sultan's forces. The former prisoners were detained, but the latter were sent back by order of his Excellency Ibrahim Pashs.

The Commodors Handerta received a desputch on the 5th instant from his Highness Ibrahum Panha, stating his intention of acting solely

or the defensive not explaining the recessity he had been under of interdiction all converged common as with the Turkish dominions, in consequence of an edget to that effect, in the name of the Sultan, regarding the Egyptian territories.

A proclamation to the above effect has been issued, I understand, at

Aleppo.

am informed the Albanians from Candia are not to be sent for

On the lat or 2nd instant, an order was issued at Aleppo for all European instructors to bill themselves ready for service and instant as warning, who replied they were ready to do sit, only on condition their arrears were all paid up, which are from ten to sixteen months, and up to the 4th not any measures had been taken. The general arrears of the army are, I believe, from twelve to eighteen months; the feeling at Aleppo appears opposed to this Government, and this has been increased by the mosques having been appropriated as temporary barracks.

The Egyptian forces stationed at Adama, Tarsus, and on the frontier of Culuk Bugas, amount to about 15,000 men, a great part of whom are invalids, and the Sultan's army on the opposite frontier, I am

told, amounts to about 40 000 men.

All is at present quet in this dottret, but the general feeling, particularly in the mountains, appears to be opposed to this Government.

#### No. 69

## Rarl Grantille to Piecount Palmoraton .- (Received June 24)

No. 229 Y

My Lart

Paris, June 21, 1830

1 RFC EIVED yesterday, by the ordinary Calain measurager, your landal a tempatches from No. 245 to 246, both inclusive, and I the morning received by a special measurager your despatch of the day before vesterday. No. 249, inclosing a copy of the fastructions Her Majesty's Government propose to give to the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, and upon which they request to have the morning to determine upon the course to be taken by Ministers to-day in the Chamber of Departmen, upon a law now under considerate to-day in the Chamber of Departmen, upon a law now under considerationity of communicating with Marshal Soult, relative to the proposed matructions to the Admiral.

I hope to have a conference with his Excellency on this subject to-morrow, and will re-dispatch the special messenger in the evening, with the result.

I have, &ce.,

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

## No. 70

## Lord Beaucale to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received June 24.)

(No. 28.)

My Lord.

Frenna, June 14, 1839

THE last despatch I have seen from the Internancio, is of the 30th ultime. Prince Metternich will send all his despatches to Prince Esterhazy, for communication to your Lord-top but as this may reach your Lord whip first, I have to acquaint you that the Prince's recommendations seem to have made little effect upon the Ports, and that the tone of the Turkiah Ministers was decidedly warlike. The only overture to which they seem to have hatened, was one for obtaining the uncustate cests then of Syria

to the Sultan, by means of the intervention of the Four Powers. This overture was made by Baron Surmer in his own name, not n that of his Government and was to be taken into consideration by the Turkish Ministers, and to form the subject of a conference. Upon seeing this, I asked Prince Mettermeh how he proposed to give effect to the proposition, in case it were accepted. He answered that it was but a first project of negotiation, not made in the name of Austria, and though it might serve to treat upon, was not the solution to be finally adopted.

There is something in this which I do not clearly understand, nor entirely approve. I doubt the Internuncio having made such an overture with the other ty and I do I the expectency of holding out a force to the

Porte, which is afterwards to be with rawn

Frace Metters is resulted as an writing to your Lordship, to abstain from pronouncing the word conference, saying that the notions of all the Grace and would recessively cross here but that if a conference were proposed, nobody would come to it. This mode of placing the ques-

tion sufficiently marks what his wish is.

Since I saw him, I have learnt that France has already pronounced herself upon some of the hard og poets of the afford King Louis Pint, pe than a conference indispensable, and that the place at which to assemble it is Vienna. He is willing to concur in securing the succession in higher to the force of Whom t. V. and corresponding restation with matter after the Past axe affer This would are as be the best pate the Pour Powers come to space it we have come in all it weight to not see the The Parties to protect the Salten learning the in nor all restitution if Series and the Prist a its person ent aspeciation to bigspt. It is faith r to be for seen that the project if agreed to, will rill a very produce a probability of he some armed trace which has exist I stace the prace of Kataya, and that the ultimate restitute a of Syria will depend upon the circumstances of the moment and probably not be a fortest with at the employment of force. On a recoher plan presents itself to my want and this is the exmedite weesting of Syra from the Pasha, and its restitution to the Ports. It is doubtful how far the Powers could be induced to concur in this plan, but if it could be carried into effect without the employment of means which would endanger Mehemot Ali's position in Egypt, it would put an end to the provisional state which at present my six and give a better chan e to both the Soltan and the Pasha, of complicating their respective dominions than they now possess

I have, &c. BEAUVALE.

## No. 71.

# Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received June 24.)

tNo 21

My Lend

Frenna, June 14, 1839.

I HAVE plat seen the French Ambassador, of whose confidence and disposition to co-operate with us, I cannot speak in terms too strong. I team room him that Prince Mettern chieffl deprecates the employment of the start conference representing strongly the inconvenience attached to it. St. I would seem that his objection to the term armed from his doubt of its being admitted by England or Russia, while he avows his neviety for the thing is fer another name. His wish is, that each that not should send its opinion to its Representative here, leaving a certain latitude for discussion, and that from a comparison of the five opinions abould be sought one in which all might coincide, which, when found, should form the basis of communications to the Sutan and the Pasha.

The points upon which the opinions of the Cabinets are wanted, are:
let. The accuring Egypt to the family of Mehemet Ali, and whether
this should be done by successive investitures, or by the establishment of
hereditary right, reserving always to the Ports its feudal superiority.

2dly. Whether the restitution of Syria should be contingent on the death of Mchemet Ali or namedate and open this point arrough Prince Metters changers the expension in the interest of the Pasha himself of making the restitution immediate, he yet allows that there would be no chance of obtaining his assent to it, and also affirms the inexpediency of infringing the conditions established at Kutaya.

I have found it impossible to get a copy of those conditions, but by what I can learn, they only grant to Mehemet Ali the nomination to the Pashalics of Syria and Egypt in the usual form, that is to say, during the

pleasure of the Sultan.

If the plan of restoring Syria to the Porte after Mehemet Ah's death should ultimately be the one resolved upon, we must expect that the Porte will demand the guarantee of the Five Powers for its being carried into effect, and must be prepared what answer to give.

effect, and must be prepared what answer to give.

Prove Main to I not restrict that I had taken the Property's common to fire realizing the two ranges to so in his go take party the expedicion are the the son of the translate Chances which probably

embark in one of them.

I have, &cc., (Signed) BEAUVALE.

P.S.—Prince Mettermich informs me that although he sends the Internuncio's despatches for communication to your Lordship, he writes nothing concerning them, as he is expecting your answer to the communications which have been already made.

#### No. 72.

## Viscount Palmerston to Lord Repurals

(No. 21

51s Lend Floreign Office, June 28, 1839.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 14th instant, in which you mention your mability to obtain a copy of the conditions established at Kutaya, between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, I have to inform your Facilities of that Percanage in the parties on that occasion, but that the manner in which their differences were settled was, that the Porte published a Firman on the 15th of April, 1833, by which Mehemet Ali and his son Brahim were renorated as all not occasion to war a new to set for present well its parties of the of 2 to out of between the parties and Department of a greatly another Firman was published, conferring upon Ibrahim Pasha the Government of Adana

(Signed) FALMERSTON

### No. 73.

## Earl Granville to Fincount Palmerston.- Received June 25.

No 233

My Lord

Paris Jone 22 1839

A VICENTI SOLLT palmer as the per over a get versely and I delicated to be a considered to be a considered to be a considered to be the constant as a considered to be the formal and the time I had an interfere with him this morphing, him Exercise was not prepared to enter into any discussion respecting there we wan however, so to had from the good of a ment to make of the perport

that the instructions issued by the French Government to their Admiral, would be in accordance with them.

Marsian Sount read to me a despatch which he had just received from M de Bourquen y reporting the color reation be had with your Lordship, or his commit eating to you a organical of Marsian Sount's, developing at some length the opinions of the French Universities upon the Oriental Question. He reported he said, to fine how entirely the views of the two Concuments corresponded not only regarding the measures to be taken for preventing or suspending not only regarding the measures to be taken for preventing or suspending host at a between the Turks and Egyptimas, but also respecting the arrangements to be subservently qualified for placing upon a per manent with, the relations between the South and Measuret Alt, and he was got to find, that after his and again all alternatings and disadvantages of Vienna being sear to as the place of Conference between the Great Powers, upon the life read he has a you were in miles to necode to the proposal of the Conference hang held in that enty

Prince Meterica, as said was not without appreciation of the starting effect in some painters, of the word Coulors are an Eastern Alburs, but was notwitisted age most describe that an identity of purpose and of language to be lead to the Porte and to Member 40, so ald be concerted by the Representatives of the few Great Powers at Vicina, and he, the Marshal (provided he had the substitute was quite willing that the name of Conformers should not be proconcerd.

Count Appeny communicated to the Marshal this day a despatch from Prince Mettermich, inclosing Reports from the Internation at Constantinople; the communication is probably the same as that which have Beauvale approxes your Lordship you will receive from Prince

Marihal Soult is particularly struck with the circumstance, that Prince Mettermen had not confined humself to expressing his willingness that Austrian vessels of war should join the British and French combined fleet, but had also alfuded to the effect of the union of the three flags before the walls of Constantinople.

t have, &c , (Signed) GRANVILLE.

#### No 74

Eurl Granellle to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received June 25.)

No. 236 ,

My Lord,

Paris, June 23, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, a copy of a telegra, we despatch from Marse iles, which has been communicated to me this morning by Marshal Soult.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

#### Inclosure in No. 74

Dépêche Télégraphique de Marseille, du 22 Juin, 1839, à 11 houres.

LE "Minos" est parti luer au soir pour Malte. Le "Mentor" est arrivé on même tems. Ce dernier a rencontré le 17 entre Mar ju et la Sicile l'Éscador de l'Amical Stanford paraissant es des cors de la cors de la cors de la cors de l'Amical Stanford paraissant es des cors de la cors de la corse de la cors

Siede, l'Escadre de l'Amiral Stopford paraissant se dir ger air Male. Les Capitamen du "Scamandre" et du "Dante 'legi le "Mertor" m'apportent les capperts tononcent le onimeserment des instantes en Serie un départ du Dante 'i Abani le e, le 7 Juin appor it la nouvelle le l'invas on de territoire hay, tieu par les Tares qui settient emparés de quinse villages dont les hal tans avaient ett arm « A cette nouvelle, l'Erah in Pacha avait fait marcher un corps de 25,000 hommes

contre eux; des transports étaient partie d'Alexandrie avec des troupes

L'Escadre Turque était dans le Bosphore au départ du "Scamandre" de Constantinople, le 7 courant, avec 7,000 hommes, qu'on disnit devoir opérer un débarquement so Egypte. Le bruit courait à Constantinople qu'une affaire sériouse, dans laquelle les Tures avaient été battus, avait eu lieu en Syrie.

Le Grand Seigneur était malade.

#### No. 75

# Viscount Palmerston to the Lords Commissioners of the Admirally

My Lords, . Foreign Office, June 25, 1839.

I HAVE received the Queen's common some off one of Lordalaps the Majesty's pleasure, that matructions to the following effect may be forthead actions of to Admid San Resert Supports, Community in Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the Mediterranean.

Ser Robert Stopford will proceed with the ships under his command to the Bay of Scanderson, or to any other part of the coast of Syrin who have be near to the places where the armies of the Sultan and of Mehemet Ali may happen to be.

If, on arriving off the coast, the Admiral should find that hostdition have not commenced, and that, on the contrary, the two armies have made retrograde movements, and that there is no likelihood of entitions, he will then proceed in the execution of such other orders as he may have received from your Lordinius.

If he abould find that, although bostleten had not netually commenced the two greece texts below were near to each other, and contriced to scope point in a Kely to as many collision the Americal should a restautly special continuous bone will be commissioned to all arms a doing which is well be as steel by the firm also as should need to the general of each army an officer, occur amed by a consistent of special

The Admiral should exceed a rest of a general model to wear the trivial some days may a long treat sets I position a not a to wear the distance between at weaponers of then to give a some and another a perfect and the effects of the A ast Powers of effect to a gottation a perfect the against a count between the Sillia and a visual. If our or both of the generals well as not country applying to Any ment and all the tests of the generals well as night to a supplying to Any ment and all the steels about the british (no some or one to exist the rail to age the superior may retrieve to so all the operations of the British Government that all operations we forward movements should be outsepted till the britley every the expectation of the British Government that all operations we forward movements should be outsepted till the britley every the expectation of the British for the confident and well-founded expectation of the British Government that all operations we forward movements should be outsepted till the britley every the expectation of the British level that all operations we forward movements should be supported till the britley every the expectation of the British level that all operations we forward movements should be supported to the test of the superior that all operations we forward movements should be supported to the superior that all operations we forward movements should be supported to the superior that all operations are superior the perfect that the superior that the

If, on his arrival off the coast, he should find that hostilities had already commenced, he should, as in the fermer supposed case, immediately open a communication with the generals commanding the contending armies, and should state to them that he has been specially sent by the British Government to propose, and strongly to press upon them, a suspension of arms; that the British Government, in concert and cooperation with Her Majesty's Allies, is going to endeavour to bring about, by negotiation, an amicrible and a mitually satisfactors arrangement importance for the success of such negotiation, that the bostilities between the bounded and the Pasha of Egypt, and that it is of great importance for the success of such negotiation, that the bostilities between the two services should be suspended whose that negotiation a going on that the views of the Powers with respect to these final arrangements, must be founded upon an enlarged consideration of the great interests of Europe and that those views could not be altered by any events which a

continuance of hostilities might produce; and that such a continuance of hostilities, therefore, would only cause an useless effusion of blood without being attended with any permanent advantage to either of the Contending Parties. Because the final settlement will depend, not upon the chances of the campaign in Syria, but upon the negotiations between the Great Powers and the two parties.

If the two generals should accede to the proposed suspension of arms, the Armiral will immediately send a report thereof to Constant neple and to Alexandria, and also, by the shortest way, to England; and he will, at the same time, argently request the two generals to withdraw their armies to a certain distance from each other, so as to leave an ample interval of

apaco between their respective tron-

It will also be descrable that the armstice should be confirmed by a formal military convention, and that its duration should be without any definite limit of time; and two months' notice, at the least, should be

required, before it could be put an end to by either party.

If ather or both of the generals should refuse to accede to this armitice, the Admiral should, as in the former supposed case seed off to Constantinople, or to Alexandria, or to both, to urge three is the Archiestador at Constantinople, and through the Consulting the Archiestador at Constantinople, and through the Consulting the Archiest the Consulting the Consulting the Archiest the Consulting the Consul

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The manch case the Admiral would strong a sent out to the Mark to the Committee to the tent that the tent of the sent out to the tent of the sent out to the s

the second section of the second from the generological section of the second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the s

In such case, therefore, the Admiral would employ towards the General communiting the troops of denemet Ali in Syria, all the arguments which have been pointed out as applicable to the General of the Sultan; but the Admiral would, in addition, proceed to employ all the means at his

command to produce compliance with his represent

and would send all key plean transports and merchantmen to Malta, or to any other place, where they might be held for a time in safe custody. He

would then leave on the coast of Syria such ships of war as he might think necessary for this purpose; and would proceed with the rest of his force to Alexandria, and would lose no time in carnestly pressing Mehemet Ali to send to Syria, by a British ship of war, positive orders for an immediate suspension of hostilities.

If Mehemet Ali should comply with this request, all vessels which might have been detained should be released; but the Admiral should remain off Alexandria with his squadron, till he had learnt that the order had actually been obeyed; and he might then return to the coast of Syria to watch events, or he might remain off Alexandria, according to his discretion under the then existing state of circumstances

employ such means of pressure, gradually increasing in their attingency, is less at the first excessor or many their debase admired to the same of the control result.

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all it the property of the Selence has here affered a great the art of the sure soft a reconstant right become necessary to start the start of the first and the selection of th

C free it I happers an interest to be a sea to the rail about dendeavour, as far as he could consistently with the execution of the foregoing instructions, to prevent a collision between them, by interposing his equalron in a friendly manner between the Torkish and Egyptian fleets, and by urging the respective Admirals to retire to their own ports. But the first and most important object is, to prevent or to put an end to hostilities by land, because it is the context by land, much more than a conflict between the squadroon by sea, that might lead to consequences the star of the peace of free,

a frame, and different inchances may be required. The Admiral, therefore, about due his discretion in departing, if he should think fit.

Orders of a nature similar to these, will probably have been given to the French squadron in the Mediterranean, and that aquadron will be atructed to join and co-operate with the squadron of Sir Robert Stopford. The most perfect understanding has been established between the British and French Governments upon the great and important atters to which these instructions relate. The interests of the two constructs in these affairs are the same, their views and objects are identical, and their measures will be uniform. The Admiral will therefore communicate concert and co-operate with the French Admiral, with the atmost coalience and frankness, upon all matters connected with the execution of these instructions, which he will show in ariense to the French Admiral; and Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt, that the same harmony which exists between the two Governments will proved between their Admirals and squadrons.

Sam, &c. PALMERSTON

#### No. 76.

## Viscount Palmerston to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Secret and Confidential

My Lords,

Foreign Office, June 25, 1839

I HAVE stated in my other letter of this day's date, that among the contingencies which might arise out of the existing state of affairs in the Levant, and with which Admiral Sir Robert Stopford might have to deal, great defeat, and that measures of extreme vigour might become necessary to stop the advance of the Egyptians, and to save the Turkish

Empire. In this case, the Admiral would be authorized to have recourse to any measures of compulsion which he might think to be within his means, and which he might consider likely to induce the Pasha to give the necessary orders for stopping the advance of his army, and for bringing it back within the limits of Syria."

I am to ugusty to your Lordships Her Majesty's pleasure, that a further instruction be addressed to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford with reference to the above-mentioned contingency, and to the following effect

Sir Robert Stopford should be informed that, in such an event, it is possible that a Russian force, either naval or military might enter the ports and territory of Turkey, with the professed object of protecting The Sultan, and of repelling the Egyptian invaders.

In such a case, and after the Admiral had obtained from the Pasha the order for the retreat of his troops, and after he had received certain information that such order had been obeyed, it would be extremely to the B of my dear F 1 and I see was seen and should remain either there, or in the Black Sen, until the Russian

forces should have evacuated the Turkish territory

There would be time for the Admiral to communicate on the matter. with Her Majesty's Ambanuador at Constantinople, for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner this measure could best be executed; and Hr Ma tyn ii Fyreria I recting on a and for the second second second we he to the transfer of the t THE PARK SOLET FORM THE STATE OF STATE the first of a last the fig. a feet then para to the state of

to is be y that in the case supposed, the Turkish Government should seriously object to receive at Constantinople a fleet Turkish Government itself could have no motive for refusing to the British squadron permission to pass the Dardanelles, and if such permission were to be refused out of delicacy towards Russia, it is most tikely that the refusal would be nominal, and that no real resistance would be apposed to the passage. But upon this point Sir Robert Stepford would receive more definite information from Lord Potsonby

The Admiral will show this instruction, as he will the other of this day, in extense to the French Admiral, and a copy of it will also be sent to Her Majesty's Ambasaudor at Constantanople.

lam, &c PALMERSTON (Signed)

N 77

Fiscount Palmerston to the Lords Commissioners of the Admirally

My Lordin Foreign Office, June 25, 1839.

WITH reference to my other letters of this day's date, convoying to your Lordships the Queen's economista as to the instructions to be addressed to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, I am to signify to your Lordships Her Majesty's further commands, that Sir Robert Stopford should be informed that, in the event of an Austrian squadron juming the English and French fleets, he would be at liberty to communicate to the Austrian Commander-in-Chief the instruction contained in my patent letter of this day, but Sir Robert Stopford should not communicate to the Austrian Commander-in-Chief the other instruction contained in my secret and confidential letter of this day.

1 am, &c. PALMERSTON (Signed)

#### No. 78

## Viscount Palmeraton to Earl Granville.

(No. 201)

My Lord, Foreign Office, June 25, 1839

Will reference to an executed N 2001" I have to request that your back one as at the fire between election of the received to-day from Marseilles, of the commencement of hostilities, have ted Her Majesty's Government to send off the instructions to Admiral Str. Robert Stopford, without further delay, in order that the messenger may not be too late for the Manuelles atesiner, and because your Excellency has stated that the French Government concurs in the general tenor of those obstructions.

If further communication between the two Governments should lend to any modifications of those instructions, those modifications could

easily be sent out afterwards.

I am, &c., PALMFRSTON Signed)

## No. 79

## Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received June 27)

No. 237)

My Lord, Paris, June 24, 1839.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatches to No. 254 melasire, The Marked Soul a pro- a column to part to 1 the mot necessary 1 11 p Many of the and of present a set 1 - 1 See Robert Stopford; but he was not prepared when I saw him this morning, to communicate to me officially the opinion of the French Government upon them. His Excellency told me that he was this day to cooler respecting them with the Minister of Marine, that to-morrow they would be submitted to the Cabinet Council, and that he would then communicate to men Memorandum containing such observations as may have occurred to the French Government upon the consideration of them, and suggesting such changes as might appear advisable.

There are two points in the instructions on which I collected from the conveniation of Marshal Soult, that it is probable some change will be suggested. The first relates to the conduct to be observed towneds the Turkish liket. The Marshal neemed to think that, though the operations of the Sultan's Army do not depend upon communication by sea between Constantinople and the score of operations, it would be nevertheless expedient, in the case of the refusal to agree to a suspension of arms coming Trum sto Trib I Garage Dardanelles, not so much for the purpose of preventing supplies reaching

\* Inclosing copies of Non. 75, 75, 77

the Turkish Army from the coast, as to give to our proceedings the character of an impartial mediation—the other point refers to air floors at persenting he light can squadron to go into Alexandria if it should on the form

I expect also that in the memorandum some observations will be materially at that part of the instructions which prints to the combined soft of a condition of the instructions which prints to the combined soult talked to me this morning of the danger of cruining in a sea where we had no friendly part of reluge. I will not however, attempt to anticipate the ordered of the mean casebase which I shall probably have to transmit by the next messenger.

I believe I have before mentioned that the Marshal was such pleased a cook of the Arstructure of the Land to act in conjunction with the French and English fleets. This union of the three flags will, be thinks, have a great moral effect, if some Russian ships of war were also to be added to the combined fleet, such an admittable of the property of the Good French Post of the transfer of the place.

of 10,000 men at Trioute, ready to be embarked with a view to operations in the Fine; and that the think the limits in Market land received to accord to this proposition, Lord Beauvale did not despair of his being induced to adopt it. Marshal Soult asked me, if I had beard of this companies the latters if Marshal Soult asked me, if I had beard of this companies the latters if Marshal Soult asked me, if I had beard of this companies the latters if the latters in the success of this proposition. I answered that in the last despatch from Lord Beauvale, which had passed through my hands under flying seal, no reference was made to this subject.

I have, &cc., Signed) GRANVILLE

#### No. 80

# Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston -(Received June 27)

(No. 238.)

My Lord, Paris, June 24, 1839

SINCE I wrote to your Lordship this morning, the French Government to the Third to the transfer of the Market estimated by the Market estimated

Marshal Boult, who dired here, communicated to me the substance of

M. Cochelet writes, that according to the official report of Ibrahim Past of T the transport of the fewer and that with a superior force of Cavalry, they had driven out of a stage an Egyptian detachment of Cavalry which had been stationed in a and which had retired upon Aintab, where some redoubts had been raised by the first of the control of the transport of the control of the Posts

Mehemet Air, on the receipt of this intelligence, had invited the treat waster by the party of Prosens to after both and had had before them the despatches of Ibrahim Pasha, and asked their advice as to the conduct he should pursue. That they advised him to act entirely on the defenance, and that, upon their remonstrating against the intention he had avowed of scholing his fleet to sea, he gave up that intention.

The despatches from Constantinople state that the Tuckish Government still gives assurances that orders have been issued to the Com-

mander of the Turkish Army, not to commence heatilities, but that so credit is given to these assurances.

The Sultan Mahmoud had been ill for four days, but had recovered from his illness.

1 have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE.

## No. 81

# Count Nesselvode to Count Pozzo di Borgo.—(Communicated by M. de Kuszeleff, June 27, 1830.)

Monsieur le Comte, St.-Péterabourg, le 🌴 Juin, 1839.

LES dermères dépèches de Constantinople, du 18 Man, et d'Alexandre, de les unes des autres, qu'un conflit entre elles semblait devenir inuminent. Cette supposition acquiert d' 18 Man, et d'Alexandre, de la Syrie, semble nous indiquer, qu'il entrait récliement dans les vues du Bultan, tout en protestant de ses intentions pacifiques, de faire avancer l'armée du l'auros au point de rendre un conflit inévitable, en l'attribuant à quelque circus stance forture, sans que la Porte au cu l'air de l'avor provaqué.

M de Bouténess, à la date de ses derniers importa, continuait encoro à employer tous ses efforts pour détourner la Sultan de l'idée de se précipiter dans une lutte, dont les conséquences pourraient devenir si gravos le l'important de l'important

nice the series of the first and the series of the series

A la distance où nous sommes du théâtre des événemeus, les rende trances que nous adresserions aujourd hui à la Porte sorment certaine en tardives. Nous ne saurions empécher une futte qui déjà peut s'être et que à l'octre plast. Il nous rest que la sorte toute à rende c'est de circonscrire cette lutte dans les bornes les plus étroites possible, afin qu'elle ne puisse pas devenir compromettante pour le maintien du repas gireral de l'Étre s

testiment pend in the extraord in diveloper discrete teste permit et

qui se livre en Sirie entre les troipes du bultat et el es et l'ala

Il a y aurait pas de danger aon plus pour l'Europe, si le Sultan, aimi qu'il le désire et l'espère, parvenant à reconquérir la Syrie. Le le commencerait à devenir grave que ai le sort des armes venant à se déclarer contre le Sultan, le Pacha d'Egypte profitant de cet avantage pour mettre su jami la sureté de Constantinople et l'existence de l'Empire

C'est là que se trouve le véritable et unique danger pour le maintien de la paix genérale, car dés que Constantinople serait menacée, la questiment entre la Porte et l'Egypte. Il ne s'agirait plus d'une lutte engagée entre deux Puissances Musulmanes, il s'agirait d'une complication Européenne qui dés-lors nous semblerait summente.

Pour empêcher que les choses n'en viennent là, il importe de prendre

à tens des mesures pour enconscrire la lutte entre le Sultan et Mehémet Ab, dans de certaines bornes, afin que cette lutte ne pussie, dans aucun cas, s'étendre ou point de devenir compromettante pour la sécurité de la capitale de l'Empire Ottoman.

Dans cette vue, il nous a semblé urgent de nous entendre franchement avec les Grandes Puissances de l'Europe qui ont également à cœur, comme nous, de mettre obstacle au danger que nous venons de signaler Parmi ces Phissances, la Grande Breingne est incontestablement celle qui peut exercer le plus d'influence sur le sort de cette question, et concourir de la manière la plus decisive, à réaliser les intentions pacifiques de notre Auguste Maltre.

Dans cotto conviction, Sa Majesté vous charge, M. l'Ambassadeur, de vous charge, de la conviction de la Caract de la que sans la monte le concerve. Vouilles lui exposor, qu'i ce de san a teret e none du notre, de la consert que la la company de la propose de la consert que la la company de la company de la consert que la company de la company de la consert que la company de la consert que la consert que la company de la consert que la co

(2 e pour eviter une pareille catastrophe, il faudrait être en mesure, 1º d'empécher que la flotte du Pacha d'Egypte ne puisse sortir des ports; 2º de ne pas tolérer que l'armée Egyptienne, si elle avait des succès decisifs comme en 1833, s'avançat comme alors au centre de l'Asse Mineure jusqu'aux portes de Constantinople;

Quen conséquence, pour mettre d'avance de justes limiten à l'action du l'écha d'Egypte, limites clairement définies, qu'il ao lui soit pas permis de franchir impunément, il faudrait lui déclarer de la manière la lus formulle, "que tant qu'il se hornerait à la défense des territoires qui lui ont été nasignée par l'arrangement de kutahia; tant qu'il se contenterait de reponser l'agression des Tures, sans franchir le l'agression tent qu'il en a donné aux Consuls Alliés la ; " qu'il en a donné aux Consuls Alliés la ; " formelle, la Grande Bretagne, d'accord avec les autres Puissances de l'Europe, renterait témoin impassible de la lutte qui s'est engages en Syrie; mais que dès qu'il prendrait l'offensive, dès qu'il étendrait le theutre de la guerre au-defà des défiés du Taurus, pour la porter au centre de l'Asie Mineure, l'Angleterre considérerait un pareil acte d'hout, lité comme s'il était dirigé contre elle-même, et agirait dès-lors comme si clie était en guerre ouverte avec le Pacha d'h

yait de faire sortir sa flotte pour engager avec le Sultan une lutte ; l'intention formelle de l'Augleterre étant de renfermer le combat dans les bornes de la Syrie, et de ne pas permettre, sous aucun prétexte, qu'il puusse dépasser un bornes, urévocablement fixées par l'intérêt général de l'Europe, qui veut que la paix de l'Orient soit promptement rétablie, et que la lutte actuelle, quelles que soient les chances de la guerre, te de la litte actuelle, quelles que soient les chances de la guerre, te l'interes de la guerre, de l'interes de l'in

Si l'Angleterre n'accordait avec nous pour émettre une déclaration conque dans ces termes, l'Empereur autormerait son Représentant à

les autres Cours. Alliées s'empresserment sans doute de joudre leurs efforts à coux de la Russie et de l'Angleterre.

L'accord qui présiderait ainsi aux déterminations des Cinq Puissances pourrait préserver encore une fois l'Europe du malheur d'une confingration générale dans le Levant, en renfermant, pour ainsi dire, les deux adversaires en champ clos, les obligeant à vuler leur querelle en Syrie, sons leur permettre d'engager le combat sur un terrain plus vaste, dont l'intérêt général de l'Europe dott les tenir éloignés malgré eux.

Si nous parrenous à obtenie le résultat que je viens d'intiquer, so le Convernement Anglais accueille les idées que votre Excellence est le de lui communiquer, si aous empédous aînsi la flotte de Mehémet Als de sortir de ses ports; et si nous défendous à son armée de franchir le Taurius, nous pence de se trouver en guerre avec l'Europe entière, nous aurons abtenu tont ce qui est accessaire pour présent une complication pour dans le Levant

Avant tout, il nous faut maîtriser les faits, c'est-à-dire, empêcher que la lutte ne devience menaçante pour le repus de l'Europe entière.

Lorsque nous aurons une fois atteint ce but, les circonstances se simplifierent d'elles-mêmes; alors en jugera avec plus de maturité quelle sera l'issue du combat et quels devront être les arrangemens ulterieurs qui pourront intervenir entre les deux parties, afin de rétablir les relations pacifiques de la Porte avec le Pacha d'Egypte sur une base solule et durable.

C'est ce danger que nous sommes intéressés à élorgner de tous nor efforts; et c'est dans cette vue qu'il nous a semblé indispensable de «» « expliquer franchement avec l'Angleterre, en faisant à Londres « démarche dont je viens, d'ordre de l'Empereur, de vous indiquer le but et le plan. Elle prouvers au Ministère Britannique, que foin de vouloir provoquer une complication dans le Levant, nous employens tous nos sommà la prévenir; et qu'au lieu de nous prévaloir avec empressement des supulations de notre Tratté d'Albance avec la Porte, nous sommes les premiers à désirer nous-mèmes d'éloigner le renouvellement d'un qui nous forcerant, malgré nous, à reprendre une attetude militaire » « « rives du Bost here

La certitude que l'Angleterre acquerra par là de nos intenvirament conservatrices, no saurait monquer d'exercer une influence
utile sur les dispositions du Cabinet de Londres. Il apprésiera, je
l'espère, la loyanté des sentimens qui a dieté la demarche dont vous allex
rous sequetter. Veuilles ne pas tarder un seul instant. M. le Conte, à
person. L'Empereur se plait à croire que cet acqueil répondra pleusement à non veuix, et que l'entente qui s'itablica entre le Cabinet Anglais
et le nôtre, puir le maintien de la paix du Levant, servira à la finre
retablir promptement, lors-môme que la politique imprévoyante du Disae
aurait tenté de la troubler momentanément.

Agrées, &cc.
(Signe) NESSELRODE.

#### No. 82

# Instructions to the French Admiral in the Levant,—(Communicated by M. do Bourquency, June 29.)

## M. le Contre-Amiral,

Paris, to 26 June, 1839

DEJA quelques actes d'hustibié parament avuir en lieu en Syrie, entre les troupes du Suitan et celles du 't rec-lten d'Egypte. Un pursant intérêt Européen existe à prévenir ou arrêter les effets d'une collision, et c'est là le but que se propose la France, antée de ses alliém; c'est celui que vous devez chercher à attendre avec l'escadre sons votre commandement, soit isolément, noit par votre co-apération avec l'escadre de Sa Majesté Britannique et avec la station navale d'Autriche dans le Levant, si, comme il y à tout lieu de le croice, cette station a l'ordre de se jointire aux forces navales Françaises et Anginnes. Vous aures donc à vous concerter avec leurs commandant, sur les moyens de rondre la co-opération efficace. De son côté, sans doute, Sir Robert Stopfiel aura dans la conduite d'une affaire dans laquelle leurs vues et leur but sont identiques, et leurs mesures dorrent être semblables.

Il doit done y avoir entre les deux amiraux communication réc-rede leurs instructions, et il doit a établir entre eux tante la cotoute la franchise propres à amener dans leurs opérations le même accord qui existe entre les deux Gouvernemens. Lorsque le cas exigera concert et co-o scritton, la direct on superieure apparticoura à l'officier le plus etere à passancie et grade

A a r r dr. des rese tes reserrections, l'escadre sous ves ordres devia se a ger vits rescot su Norm

Dans to easily a read to read to the senters Turque et Egy denne vous vers afficheres a ready france ne de conset on vous elerposant entre elles are a ressalet sor ready de restrer du soutes a risces, et le consentant entre elles area a today reage de tre spes et de finare, has le guerre, par per son a tre con a la crre

tout autre point le le rap, cale les eux occupes par les deux armées.

Vous feres tous vos efforts pour leur faire proposer et accepter une sus et a d'armes, pendant laquelle les Puissances entreront en fingent et april de la pour inserne de l'armes, pendant laquelle les Puissances entreront en la Porte et pour le Pacha d'Egypte. Il convient de faire remarquer, que cet arrangement devant être fondé sur une large appréciation des grands intérêts de l'Europe, et nou pas sur les éventualités de la guerre, accune des deux parties une maint la la company de la guerre, accune des deux parties une maint la la company de la guerre que en la company de la compan

t armistico sera constaté par une Convention inditaire portant que la reprise des hostilités, ai elle avait lieu, devrait être dénouéée au moins un mois à l'avance.

Ces démarches, ces dispositions, soit qu'elles proviennent d'un des de comma riens des exercit.

de la comma riens de la c

Si les deux généraux, ou l'un d'eux, se refutaient à accèder à cet armistice, l'Ambassadeur à Constantinople et le Consul-Général à Alexandrie en seraiont immédiatement informés, comme dans le cas précédent, afin qu'ils ensient à réclamer l'envoi aux généraux en Syrie, dus ordres nécessaures pour les faire consentir à la suspension d'armes.

Rele refer vera t de Alle d'Tre, a appelle racemen actention sur la grave responsabilité qu'il assumerait en cas de revers. Il lus scrait signifié que dès ce moment, la voie de mer serait fermée à tout seconfa destiné à l'Armée Ottomane, tandisque notre Ambassadeur, informé du refus, agirait auprès du Sultan pour vaincre cette résistance.

Si le refus, au contraire, provenant du général Egyptien, des repré-« tot r analogues les servient fa tex et toute commune de maritime entre la Syrie et l'Egypte serant immédiatement fermée.

Dans l'un ou l'astre ets le de van riux se e persterment sur la actit de des forces qu'il serait nécessaire de piacer soit à l'est es du le le soit de ce à vive s'instit, set enfor sur le point de perstere de l'Asse Minoure qui serait jugé convenable, s'ir vet e rous blanctirates ment serré, et ne permettre la sortie d'aucon but serve ce gerre ou autre.

tructions ont pour but, de pourvoir aux éventualités qui ont leur gravité, ca geront des instructions ultérieures: elles vous seront adressées. Le Roi s'en rapporte, pour tout le resto, au sèle et à l'habilete rin C propriét de la limite de la veulle expérience de l'illustre aimiral avec lequel il va se trouver en rapports de service.

#### No. 83

## Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received June 30.)

No. 243.)

My Lord, Paris, June 28, 1839

I MENTIONED in the postscript of a private letter to your Lordship, written on Minday inget, that it is that evening, Marshal Soun tail communicated to me, that the French Government, in consequence of the intelligence received from Alexandria of the communicated to hostilities in Syria, had determined to send off without further delay, instructions to Admiral Lalande, commanding the French Naval Force in the Levant. These transfer is a law of a target athirty with wasted in a certain early the instructions and the Majesty's Government proposed giving to Sir Robert Stopford, omitting that part on which the French Constitute at a reliable to propose to H i Majesty's Government some change or modification.

The Marshal called upon me this morning, and put into my hands a copy of the instructions sent to the French Admiral, which I do not inclose in this despatch, having been informed by his Excellency, that a copy of them was last night forwarded to M. de Bourqueiey, to be communicated to your Lordship.

On reading over these instructions, I observe two points of difference between them and the instructions transmitted to Sir Robert Stopford. The one relates to the orders given to the French Admiral to intercept all transmit of the orders given to the French Admiral to intercept all transmit of the Sultan's Army not depending upon any communication by sea between Constantinople and the scene of military operations), direct him only to prevent all communication by Egyptian of the provided in the French and English combined fleet. The French Admiral is instructed to admit of this co-operation, provided it be offered with a pacific object, and in a spirit conformable to the Admiral's instructions.

I learnt from Marshal Soult, that he had directed M. de Bourquency. to propose to your Lordship, that the British and French Ambassandors at Constantinople should be instructed to bring under the consideration of the Divan, the entrance of the combined French and English fleet into the Sea of Marmora, in case a Russian naval and military force shall have entered the Bouphorus. The Marshal and, he fully concurred in your Lordship's view of its being desirable that the British and French flags. should appear before Constant nople at the same time with that of Russia, s type of the land les la lead le House a con l'and declaring war against Turkey and Russia, to which the forcing of the passage of the Dardanelles was tantamount, to be left to the discretion of ice the established and the transfer of the tr consideration of the two Governments. The passage of the fleet up to Constantinople, he observed, would be a dangerous and difficult operation, if really resisted by the Turks, unless a military force were attached to it to take possession of the forts by land, and no military force adequate to such an undertaking had been embarked on board either fleet. The fire of the forts was not the only danger to which, he said, the fleet would be exposed, it might have to encounter in a damaged and crippled state the hostility of the Russian fleet, combined with that of Turkey, prepared in the Bosphorus for combat, and aided by the Russian Army.

I observed, that all these considerations would certainly be well weighed by the Ambassadors and the Admirals who, upon the spot, could best judge of the practicability and safety of the operation; but I thought the danger of it would be enhanced, if by communications with the Divan-

we indicated our intention, and allowed a length of time to elapse before we attempted the execution of it.

The Marshal has not received from St. Petersburgh any official reply to the instructions he gave to M. de Barante relative to the affairs of the East. In the she wed too the postscript of a private extension from the French Ambassador, stating that the disposition of the Russian Cabinet was very pacific and conciliatory.

Signed) have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE,

#### No. 84

# Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 27)

(No. 36)

My Lord.

Alexandria, May 28, 1839

A COURIER of this Government, which arrived here yesterday, brought to me letters from Aleppo, of the 15th matant, and from Damascus, of the 20th matant.

Mr. Consul Werry of Damasons, writes to me, that the Haouran nsurrection is entirely pacified, and that everything is perfectly quiet in

Dammeus and its neighbourhood.

Mr. Pro-Consul Worry of Aleppo, writes to me, that he had an interview on the 5th instant, with Ibrahim Pasha, and the following is the extract of Mr Werry's letter: "I have just returned from seeing Brahim and Bolyman Pashas, with both of whom I had a long conversation. The former said to re the base at power to twenty-time resenters from the other side, among whom is a Yushachi, and a Chawseh of Hafiz Pasha, who states to me, that Hafis Pasha had crossed with three regiments; but who gives a very poor account of the troops under him." His Highness then said. 'our forces are superior in every way; and I hear from the Chawsah, that there are only 45,000 to 50,000 men intended to act and st as The Suttan has lifteen regiments of Infantry. We have e give a the Firsts. He has six regiments of Cavalry, ours are eight regiments. H s. Not be a m of 100 pieces; ours are double that; so that, if they names us, they will fare but badly. He then turned round to five Colonels atting in the room, saying, I tell you all, and the English Consul resent, that when the match is placed to the first cannon, from that time, in half an hour, I am on the other side, and in pursuit of that Khanser, (meaning, I suppose, Hafiz Pasha,) and who will see what Ibrahim Pasha in.' He then turned to me and said, 'I know Hafiz Pasha; he was at the bloren; he is nothing; his predecessor, Reschid Mehemet Pusha, was much superior, quite another man? I then told his Highness, that the European Powers would not allow any fighting, and that all would be Arring Historical non-badguppiners Henniwered wests see but if he did not intend to attack me, why is he crossing with these forces? And, moreover, I will tell you, that I have heard positively, that as the forces find difficulty in crossing at Bir, the Seraskier had changed his march, and is bringing them on Roum Kale and on [illegible], which will oblidhim, with his forces, to pass a part of my frontier and limits; why should he do that? If you will not believe me, and you have courage, mount a horse and go to Aintab, from where you will see, with your own eyes, if they put their feet within my territory or not. I shall protest' his Highness and laughing, 'against the Ambassadors at Constantinople, for all a court by our maps to come my territry, and had laughog, 'You say that there is no war, how can it be credited? You, Franks, are the cause that the Sultan's forces now are crossing my territory, by-your 'continuing to remain quiet; 'you must not act; they will not attack you, and so forth. But what can be done now; there is no remedy. Had you left us without tying us down, the Sultan's troops would never have dared to cross and enter in any way our

"I then brought the conversation round to the mountaineers of Pyans,

and along the continuity of that range to the Taurus extending to Marash. His Highness replied, 'All is quiet in that part. But I will tell you one thing, that the Sultan and we must come to blows, for I must have Marash. I require it for the keeping of these mountainers in order; as it was evident; the other day they committed all sorts of depredations in Graour Dagh, and that range: I went against them, what followed? They merely went on the other side of the mountain, saying, We are in the Sultan's territory. And, moreover, I will tell you another thing, Marash I must have, as also along the line to Orfa; and then all will be quiet and right a Syria. I shall not ther resource such a large force, to keep all these mountains, &c., in order, and I shall be able to give my attention to the interests of the country, and to further the commercial interests of all, and particularly of the English. And all will go on quietly, and without requiring troops continually, which I well know, without your telling me, that it is very detrimental. But so long as our boundary line is where it is, I must keep a large force to check both the movements of the Sultan's forces, as also those of the people of the mountains!

Ils becomes we cannot Posha speke a pretry nearly the same substance adoget but he had acard that the Substance is troops had rely your sentences of bread and provide ps supply doubtern. This becomes

tency was a so of even in that war well not take place

A se reports from the Visa Consider of Pr. In Latakia Sir a and A secret, where the effective and here. That is, he arrays of area parts as discount wheat bard vires & a second a from Egypt, and from order parts. The of which is mine at a form to Aleppo, at world in the constant lift of the troops which were on the constant in the nouth of Syria have arrived.

These troops are abundantly supplied with provisions from the stores, and thus the peasantry and inhabitants do not suffer. And Mr Pro-Consul Werry writes to me, that such is the good conduct of these troops, that no complaints have to be made against them, and that it could not be supposed that there were 50,000 soldiers in Aleppo and its

neighbourhood.

Upon the 10th instant, there was a grand review of Ibrahim Pasha's Army at Gibreen, an hour and half distance from Aleppo. The troops consisted of thereen regiments of lufantry, four regiments of Cavalry, and three of Artillery, in all more than 42,000 mea. Ibrahim Pasha alept the previous night at the village of Gibreen, in order to see each regiment as it came on the ground.

The manceuvres are said to have been conducted with good order and discipline, after which the troops returned to their respective quarters.

The Colonel of the 17th Regiment of the Lone having not known the ground which he was to take up on the day of the review, was condemned by Ibrahim Pasha to give a dinner for mixty persons, which he did on the 12th May, and the table was laid out in the European manner.

The army of Hafiz Pasha a ffers much from desertion, and is said to be in a very disargenized state; and the position of this army secure to offer only a choice of difficulties, as if the army advances to attack three or Pasha, it will most probably be signally defeated, and if it retires, the soldiers of Hafiz Pasha will probably all disperse; and it does not seem possible that Hafiz Pasha can have supplies to remain in his present

The rash conduct of the Sultan in acting contrary to the advice given to him by the Ambassadors at Constantinople, will not only have drained his resources, but will very much have enfechled his moral influence in all Turkey; and, on the contrary, the prodent and moderate conduct of foralism Paska, acting under his father's orders, and his refraining from a chostile act, or from destroying the army of Hafis Paska, will proport the raise Mehemet Ali, and give him an increased influence in the product of the Tarkosh Empire.

Syria is now perfectly quiet, and the innetion of Halls Pasha has cooled the part of the Turkish population in Syria which was indespoted to the Fix plean Government, at the same time that it has fixed the wavering

on the side of Mehemet Ali, and has in every way strongthened the party of the Viceroy.

The Christians in Syria are all in his favour, and they dread any success of the Sultan: the more as the Turkish population in Syria has for some time back been threatening the Christians, to whom they have

said that their reign was nearly over. Me benef A had account a few days ago to send out by fleet to crusscoil Alexandria, and the order had aire dy been given by him to that other, but the Consuls-General of Austria, France, and Russia, as well as myxelf, having separately mentioned to him our opinions, that it would be better and perhaps conducive to the maintenance of peace, that his fleet should remain in harbour, he immediately acceded to our desires, and the the from remeats here and it is let just be to Miller not Alife say that he appears to have listened with good grace to the pacific counsels given to

his by is and open those parity are his been perfect accord and frankness between my colleagues and myself

The Pasha has sent two of his steamers to Alexandretta, in order to keep up a constant communication with Ibrahim Pashs; and he has assured my colleagues and myself that Ibrahim Pasha will not commit any act of hostinty a radya a with his army soless he should be attacked by that of the Sultan; and as Hafiz Paulia close not seem in a state to attack, it is still to be hoped that hostilities may be avoided, and that the Amhasandors at Constantinople may be able to persuade the Sultan to recall his army from the Syrian frontier.

I have, &c., PATRICK CAMPBELL (Signed)

#### No. 85.

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received June 27)

(No. 134)

My Lord,

Therapia, June 5, 1839

IT appears that the Ottoman Army under Hafis Pasha, is entreached to the west-north-west of the point where it erossed the Euphrates near Bir. It is within the torritory to which Mahamet Ali Pasha does not lain the direction at their any act of his I vice not ited by a their I have beard of

The Ottoman Fleet, it is said, will sail on the 8th

The memenger will afford me the means of forwarding intelligence to your Lordship about that time.

I have, &c., PONSONBY (Signer)

#### No. 86

Fiscount Ponsonly to Fiscount Palmerston.—(Received June 27)

No. 136 )

My Lord.

Therapia, June 5, 1839

THE Austrian Internuneso had, yesterday, an interview with the Ottomon Ministers, and I learn that all his efforts to prevent war were fruitless. I believe the actual commencement of hostilities will depend upon the time when all things are ready here, and that there will be then essed by the Porte a declaration addressed to the Sultan's Allies, setting forth the grounds upon which the Sublime Porte acts, &c., &c. That may take place the 8th marant

I have, &c PONSONBY (Signed)

### No. 87.

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 27.)

(No. 37)

My Lord.

Alexandria, Jone 6, 1839.

AS in conformity with my instructions I send a special messenger to Malta, by the French steamer, with the despatches from India, I avail myself of the same messenger to transmit to your Lordship copies of my despatches Nos. 8, 9, 10, with their inclosures, to Viscount Ponsonby.

The duplicates of all those I shall have the honour to transmit by Her Majesty's steamer on its return from Beyrout, to which place it

proceeds to-day.

I have been so much occupied for the last two days, in consequence of the departure of Her Majesty's steamer for Beyrout, of the French steamer for Constantinople, and of the letters to overtake our steamer at Suez, all of which happened at the same time, that my constant avocafully as I should have wished, in my despatches to Lord Ponsonby, into the important nature of their contents at this critical moment; but I believe that I have not omitted anything of moment.

There are two steamers of the Pasha at Alexandretta; and the one which returned from thence on the 4th instant, is ready to start at a

reoment's notice.

I have, &c., (Signed)

PATRICK CAMPBELL

#### Inclusure 1 in No. 87

Colonel Compbell to Viscount Pensonby.

No. 8

My Lord.

Alexandera, June 5, 1839

I HAYE the honour to inform your Excellency that yesterday forenoon, myself and colleagues of Austria, France, and Russia, waited on Mehemet Ali by his desire.

The Inclosure No. 1, which was drawn out in common by myself and colleagues, is the detail of our interview with the Pacha; and before our departure we all post atrough larged from to be very particular in its instructions to Healton Pasha, which we all requested should be in the most moderate terms, and in which he should be ordered not to commit any sort of aggression.

Inclosure No. 2 is the translation of the letters from Ibrahum Pasha to Mehemet Ali, and which are referred to in the process-verbal of our conference with the Panha; and your Excellency will perceive by it, how

much we have to fear that hostilities will take place.

Soon after we took leave of the Pasius, he sent off a steamer to Syria. with the letter of instructions for Ibrahim Pasha; and it was only this or roung that my colleagues or myself had a copy of it, and which I now transmit in Inclosure No. 3.

Your Excellency will perceive that the Pashs writes to his son that we told him to "reponsier la force par la force;" but, as is seen by the proces-verbal, we said so, in the event only that the army of Ibrahim Pasha should be attacked in its positions in his territory

I fear that there is on both sides a strong desire for war, and, in this

case, hostilities cannot long be delayed.

I have, &c.,

PATRICK CAMPBELL. (Signed)

#### Inclosure 2 in No. 87

## Process-Verbal of the interview of the Four Consuls-General with Mehemet Ab.

DANS la matinée du 4 Juin, le Vice-Roi fit înviter par son second interprète, Hosreff Effendi, les quatre Consuls-Généraux d'Autriche, d'Angleterre, de France, et de Russie, à se rendre ches lui vers les 10 heures, en conférence. Nous fames tous exacts au rendez-vous. Aux complimens d'usage, qui consistent à demander des nouvelles de la santé de Son Altesse, elle nous répondit, qu'elle se trouvait bien de corps mais fort mal d'esprit, par suite des nouvelles alarmantes qui venuent de lui parvenir de son fils l'brahim Pacha. Méhémet Ali nous fit alors part des trois lettres en-jointes en copie reçues amultanément la veille d'Alep A, rès le que l'est de ces ières en aun en tent que les troupes de la Hautesse avaient définitivement franchi le territoire de Syrie, et avaient occupé le village d'Ouront, il nous déclara que l'objet de notre réunion était de nous consulter sur les mesures qu'il se proposait de prendre dans les circonstances du moment, et sur les instructions qu'il allait adresser dans le courant de la journée au Genéralissame.

"Je suis d'ava," nous a-t-il dit en substance, "de faire évacuer plusieurs villages de la province d'Antab, à l'effet d'empécher une collision, et de laisser une distance convenable entre mes troupes et celles du Sultan mess j'autoriseral mon fils, dans le cas où les villages que j'aurai fait a a idonner par mes soklats, scraient occupés par ceux du Grand Seignour, à les en déloger et à commencer les hostilités. Je fermi de plus avancer le gros de l'armée vers la frontière, pour éviter que l'apparation des troupes Turques sur mon territoire ne donne l'alarme à la postilation, et ne fen. Lage sut à une révolte, soit à des désordres par l'ancies.

Note forms this worl representer a Policy of apparation to a part of a Catalogue Turque survivired and Serie in source of the part of a Catalogue part in court of a lost of the court of a catalogue part less to the satisfact of the part less to the part less to the part less are in a catalogue part less to the part less are in a catalogue part les areas part le representation au court de l'apparition de ses troupes dans les limites de la Syrie; enfin, qual ne lus restait qu'à prendre une home position défensive dans telle ville de la Syrie qu'il jugerait la plus convenable à la sûreté du pays, et attendre d'abord in it a ce un l'abide la pare des troupes de Sa illantesse pour la reponser ensuite par la force.

Après d'assex longs pourpariers, dans lesquels le désir de Méhémet. Alt d'en venir aux mams avec les forces Turques se trabissait visiblement, : féclura qu'il ecurant à son fils:

1°. De se mettre anns retard en rapport avec Hafiz Pacha, à l'effet de le prévenir de ce qui venait d'avoir lieu au village d'Ouront, et de l'engager de ne point donner lieu à un conflit, en permettant à ses troupes de pénétrer sur son territoire et d'occuper des villages Syrieus;

27. Que le Généralisame avait à diriger une partie de ses forces vers Antab, afin de mettre cette ville dans un état de défense convenable, et que le sest en les parties par les troupes du Sultan, qu'il ent à enypourer les hostilités comme commencées;

3°. Que dans ce cas seulement, Ibrahim Pacha était autorisé à avancer en personne avec toutes ses forces, et à combattre l'armée du transial de grant Le Pacha nons promit de faire remettre à chacun de passiquatre que la compa print de faire remettre à chacun de passiquatre que la compa print adressant à son fils.

Figure of a process of the second of the sec

un troisième enfin, lui annonçait qu'une conférence extraordinuire venait d'avoir hen entre les Manstres et les Pachas de la Porte, dans laquelle Tahar Pacha, récemment revenu du quartier-général, avait rendu compte de l'état de l'armée Turque, qu'il représentait comme fort peu satisfaisant; qu'un des membres de cette assemblée avait été d'avis que la Question Egyptienne devait être réglée par le Sultan seul; qu'elle ne regardait que lai, et qu'il ne devait admettre ancune ingérence quel-cenque des Paissances Europeennes lans cette quest de tel avis, aposte tel avait et gout, par les grands digretaires d'en Huitesse

Méhémet Ali ne manqua pas de manifester à cotte occasion quelques velléstés de faire sortir immédiatement au flotte, mais il y renonça aussitôt, sur les observations qui lui furent adressées sur l'inopportunité d'une pareire mesure, et prout de retruir se a escado lons le port juaqu'à la réception de nouvelles plus positives sur la sortie de la Flotte Ottomane des Dardanelles.

## Inclosure 3 in No. 87

## Columnt Campbell to Viscount Pontonby.

(No. 9.)

My Lord. Alexandria, June 5, 1839

IN reference to my preceding despatch, I have the honour to inform your Exercises, that a steamer of the Pasia arrived ate yester ay evening from Alexandretta, with letters from Ibrahim Pasha to his father.

Those letters, dated the 30th May, from his head-quarters, state that some Turkish Cavalry of Hafiz Pasha had attacked the Egyptian Cavalry encamped in front of Aintab, and have excited the villages in the Aintab district to revolt: that eleven villages having received arms and amountion from Hafiz Pasha, are now in revolt.

On receipt of those news, Ibrahim Pasha had left Aleppo on the 29th May, and gone to a small village between Aleppo and Aintab, where he awaits the arrival of Solyman Pasha with a brigade and with some Artillery, most probably to drive back the advance which had attacked his Cavalry.

I shall endeavour to procure a copy of the letter of Ibrahim Pashs, in order to transmit it to your Excellency with this despatch.

Thus t may be sail that host little have in a fre measure begin and the only hope which now remains is, that the officer to be sent by thrahim to Hafis Pasha, (vide Proces-Verbal is my late despatch) may induce the latter Pasha to retire beyond the Syrian frontier.

Admiral Roussin has written to M. Cochelet, to inform him that the Porte has compared by Ly to him that M. is not Ali had computed the first aggressions. 1st In having west 150 solar is to the, who had sholded the wimen and pluntered take town and 2ndly. That Kunschid Pasha had entered Bassors with the Egyptian Army; and Admiral Roussin requests M. Cochelet to give to him explicit explanations as to those senses.

The Porte appears to mystify Admiral Rousem in many cases, and it is only to that A character that these componess have been only. They are wholly false. And how could Admiral Rousem suppose that 150 troops were to cross the Euphrates, and plunder a town with a large garrison at some distance beyond hir, where there was also a garrison? It is equally untried that any part of K washing Party of the party of the second but those allegations of the Porte evidently show its desire for war, and its natural wish to throw the blame of the aggression on Mehemet Ali

That the Porte has many causes of complaint against Melicinet Ale s or no subted fact I also conclude free few the proposition argent by Baron Roussin

In fact, the great causes of complaint on the part of the Porte, date

from the peace of Kutaya, and from mutual protestion on the part of the Porte at the triumph of Mehemet Ah, as also from the semi-independent and anomalous position of that Pasha.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

PATRICK CAMPBELL

## Inclosure 4 in No. 87

# Colonel Campbell to Viscount Ponsonby.

(No. 10.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, June 6, 1839

WITH reference to my despatch No. 9, of yesterday's date, to your Excellency, I have now the bonour to transmit the report from ibrahim Pasha, which was brought by the steamer from Alexandretta.

Hostilities have now unfortunately taken place, and it is probable that, before this, a battle of a more serious nature will have been fought between the armies of the two Seraskiers, headed by themselves in person

If the inclosed report be true, it is most clearly evident that the Porte has been the aggressor in the commencement of active bostdities; as not only any Hall Pusha metest the population of Syria to reself and supplied them with arms, ammunition, and money, but he has also attacked a corps of the Cavalry of Ibrahim Posha, at a point incontestably within the Syrian territory.

What the measures of Mehemet Ah may be in the event of an action, and of the defeat of the Sultan's army, which will be the probable result of it, time alone can show, but he will certainly not abate in his demands in regard to his independence.

Any measures now to be taken by the Great Powers must, in order to be successful, be conducted in a complete spirit of unity and accord, and it should be borne in much that it is a certain fact that Mehemet Alihas a powerful party amongst the great dignitaries of the Porte, and even in the Divan itself; and I am almost certain that he could at any moment raise up the Turkish provinces in Europe (certainly Albania) in rebellion against the Sultan.

I have, &c., Signed) PATRICK CAMPRELL.

#### Inclosure 5 in No. 87

# Lettre d'Ibrahim Pacha, à la date du 14 Rebi-el-evel.-Alep

(Traduction.)

JE vous envoie enjoint tous les rapports que j'ai reçus concernant Larm e Temper. Parmi cox il y a une lettre do Kafrana liev carce do 13 Rebi-el-evel, dans laquelle il m'aunonce que la Cavalene Turque vient de prendre possession sur nos territoires. Ouront est un village de la province d'Antab, où se trouve maintenant la Cavalene Turque. Le Bes, le chef de ce village, a été maltraité par eux. Notre Cavalerie sest return very Autor digres lears a structure. Il est évident que demain de s'avanceront d'avantage; de maltraiterent les Bois Bey des autres villages, et nous serons obligés de reculer. Ce système peut occasionner une grande révolution dans les provinces qui sont sous notre autorité. J'ai pensé d'envoyer un officier à Hafis Pacha pour lui demander quelques explications là dessus. Mais pour cela je n'étais , sie , or in the hope in here it detains cet état de cluses ne pourrait pas continuer arasi. Je présume quavant que cette lettre vous soit parveoue, le feu de la guerre sera peut-être allumé. Pour éviter tous les soupçons, et qu'on ne due pas c'est vous ou c'est moi qui ait cummencé les hostilités, j'attends la réponse à cette settre Pour accélérer la poste, vous pouves l'expédier par un bateau à

vapeur à Alexandrette ou à Latakié, d'où elle me parviendra en peu de temps.

P.S.—Je vous expédie aussi toutes les lettres que je viens de recevoir d'Adana. Leur lecture vous fera consnitre que les intrigues des Tures y entrent aussi pour quelque chose. Je peux contrebelancer leur monée comme je l'ai fait à Antah, à Kourd Dak, an y envoyant des troupes. Mass comment empécher leur avancement. J'ai écrit à Kaftana Bey de se porter en azant avec 800 Cavaliers, pour protéger les villages d'Antah, et ai les Tures fout encore un monvement en avant, ils vont se trouver près d'Antah à la distance de trois heures; il ne gous reste lurs que deux moyens, ou se reculer ou bien commencer l'hostilité

## Extrait de la lettre de Son Altesso Ibrahim Pacha, à la date du 15 Rebi-elevel, 1255.—Alep.

JE vous as fait expédier bor par la poste expresse, tous les rapports que par e cus par la l'écus jeunts de l'écus de l'écus par la l'écus de l'éc

# Lettre du Kaftana Bey à Son Alterne Ibrahim Pucha, à la date du

LA Cavalerie Turque qui se trouvait à Mézar, a fait un mouvement en avant; s'est empurée hier soir d'Ouront, d'où selon vos ordres, non solidats ont été retirés; les Tures ont pris et ont maltraité le Boi Bey qui est à Ouront

## Inclosure 6 in No. 87

Extrait des Rapports qui sont parvenue de Syrie à la date du 15, du 16.

LES quatorse villages du district d'Ouront dans la Province d'Antab. and the man as par les tre pos et Haty Pr & Hanston and habitan com by a carrament he smalle in legistre It as but présenter les viciliards de ces mêmes villages; il leur à donné des haluts d'honneur. Trois cavaliers Arabes, Hanadis, ont été pris par les habitans de ces villages, qui se sont empressés de les conduire près de Hafis Pachs, pour en recevoir le backchiche (pour-hoire) promis en outre. Hafiz Pacha a donné l'ordre à ses troupes, que s'ils rencontrent des ildat Egyptens, de les arriter ou l'en le taire leu sor oux. C. à fait tirer à Nésib des coups de canon pour annoncer l'arrivée de Hafis. Pacha dans la dite ville. On a fait courir des bruits qu'Ibrahim Pacha ne pent plus avancer; qu'il sera obligé de se recuter devant les troupes Turques jusqu'au Caire, et que le Pacha qui se trouve à Mouche, va déserter et venir près de Hafis Pacha avec la moitié des soldats qui sont sous son commandement; qu'un Pacha avec ouse régimens vient du côté de Malatis, et qu'aussitôt ces régimens arrivés, Halis Pacha marchera vera Antab, dans l'armée duquel se trouvent dejà 140 pièces d'artiflerie. En cettre on a unt malé les habitans des elles et les villages.

en répandant des bruits que le village qui ne se soumettra pas à tems à l'autorité de Hafiz Pacha, hommes, femmes et cuians, tous acront passés au fil de l'épée, le village de Ouront est occupé par une partie de leur cavalerie: se Chof de ce même village a cié appelé par Hafa Pacha; il lus a fast cadeau d'une montre en or. Lorsque ce chef d'Ouront était de retour à son village, il a fait venir tous les vieillards des villages du district, et leur a eig int de repousser les soldats Egy, t'ens. Il a fait réunir les babitans de quatre ou cinq villages dans un seul, il leur a distribue as fessis et de la protite que Hafiz Pacha but avait envoyes

Son Altesse ibrahim Pacha par sa lettre du 17 Rebi-el-evel, mande en entre, que la Pacha qui se trouve à Marache, excite ausai la population de Kour Dak; qu'on a remarqué un des chefs des troupes de ce même Pacha parmi la tribu Kourde qui avait saccagé Boulanick; qu'on répand le bruit qu'on a à Koniah 16,000 hommes, à Gifté-kan autant sous le commandement de Alı Pacha de Komah; qu'on va rocruter 8,000 hommes encore dans ces contrees; qu'on a 20,000 hommes à Caramame; et qu'on dit que toutes ces troupes sont destinées pour le Kuluk-Rogas. Un autre corps i se per l'exclu de vers la Syre, par le district de Nij lé Le corps. d'armée fort de onse régimens, marchera pour Kassierie; le Pacha de Marache avec autant de Kourdes et des canons, &c., &c.

En répandant tous ces bruits, on espère pouvoir exeiter la population,

comme on l'a déjà fait dans la Province d'Antab.

J'apprende à l'instant par deux exprés de Magioun Bey, que cirq Arabe sous le commandement du dit Bey, à Tel-Béchir. Notre cavalerie n's pu résister à leur choc, attendu qu'elle était inférieure en nombre, et que la Cavalorie Turque était survio de près par des régimens d'Infanter e. Pe r apporter e le cars il gresse, le resmences ne se ent ous communiquées aux environs d'Alep, je mo suis décidé à aller à leur rencontre, et 10 mm arrivé à Tel-Chair avec sept régimens de Cavalerie, et douse batteries d'Artillerie à cheval, en laissant l'ordre au Général Solyman Pacha de me suivre avec le corps d'armée.

### Inchesure 7 in No. 87

Praduction de la Lettre de Son Alteres le Vice-Roi à Son Altere le Généralissime Ibrahim Pacha, à la date du 22 Rebi-ci-cvel, 1255.

I thought the trooper of the 11 st 15 day well now ainsi que celle du Kaftana Bey, qui vous a été adressée, par lesquelles j'ai cu connausance que quelques détachmens de la Cavalerie Turque ont saccagé les villages du district d'Antab, et qu'ils ont pris possession l'Ouront. En conséquence, vous me demandes la ligne de conduite à tenir dans cette circonstance. J'si sur le champ fait traduire ces trois , idees, et je les ai communiquées aux Consuls-Généraux des Quatre Grandes Puissances résidans à Alexandrie. Après avoir longuement discuté leur contenu, ils m'aut dit :- L'intérêt de Votre Altesse est to a new constitution property of a contract name and a Visite Alteme reposseers la force par la force par tous les moyens qui sont en envoie un officier à Hafiz Pacha, pour lui demander des explications de sa d'Antab contre un coup de main, fortifier-la en envoyant le nombre suffisant de troupes; et si malgré tout cela, les Tures persistent dans leurs menées et marchent vers Antab, la garnison se repliera vers le corps d'armée que savancera en meme temps, et marcheront a la rencontre de l'Armée Turque. Par cette mesure, la batadle n'aura lieu que sur le territoire Egyptien; par là rous prouveres facilement, que la première agression a co lieu de leur part." Cette explication me parut d'autant plus convenable qu'elle s'accorde tout-à-fait avec la conduite modérée que j'at tenue jusqu'à présent à leur égard; en conséquence, je vous invite, mon fils, de vous régler exactement au contenu de la présente

#### No. 88.

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## I escount Palmerston to Lord Beauvale.

(No. 55.)

Foreign Office, June 28, 1839. My Lord,

I HAVE to inform your Excellency, that Her Majesty's Government have received from Prin Est reary for Mikesol ff and from the French Government, important, and generally speaking, natisfactory, communications upon the subject of the present state of affairs between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali; and the result of these communications tends Her Majesty's Government to conclude, that the views taken of these matters by the Austeian, French, and Russian Governments, may

be stated shortly to be nearly as follows ;--

All the of this Cover do explore to be streng unipressed with the necessity of preventing, if possible, the outbreak of hostilities between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, or of putting a speedy end to those here that opinion Her Majesty's Government entirely concur The Russian Government, however, in a desputch of which M Kisseleff gave me yesterday a copy, states, that the Powers of Europe might be contented to remain passive spectators of the continuance of those hostilities, so long as the Contending Parties should carry on their conflict within the limits of Syrin. In this view, however, Her Majesty's Government can by no means agree; because it is not so much the scene of action, as the possible result of the conflict, which may exercise a decisive influence on the great interests of Europe, and a signal defeat and dispersion of the army of the Sultan, would be scarcely less disastrous on one side of the Taurus, or of the Euphrates, than upon the other

Your Excellency will see, by the instructions given to Sir Robert Stopford, and which you are authorized to read confidentially to Prince Meiternich, but without giving a copy of them, that ther Majorty's to the state of the state of the state of the Egypting Troops shall have advanced into Asia Minor, the first object to be aimed at, will be, to procure a anapension of arms, and to cause the Egyptian Troops to return within the limits of Syria, and, therefore, it is unuccessary to state that Her Majesty's Government do not agree with that of Russia, in being willing to consent that Mehemet Ali should continue to occupy the districts of Diarbekir and Orfa; -districts beyond the Present Syra of manageral emportance and military and political point of view, and which it has long been the desire of Mehemet Ali

It is indeed singular that this proposition, which is contained in a despatch from Petersburgh, dated the A June, should tally so much with the as aration and fir the first one to the A stranting to here at Alexandria by Mehemet Ala, on the 12th of May, and it cannot fail to be remarked that it is present a middle proposal that the war should be allowed to go on so long as it is waged in Syria, appear to be evidences of views, on the part of Russia, not very friendly to the Porte, and not altogether in unison with those of the other Great Powers of Europe

I stated to M Kasseleff, in our conversation yesterday, that on these two points the views of Her Majesty's Government do not agree with those of Russia; but M Kusseleff assured me, in reply, that he was certain that his Government would learn with satisfaction the opinious entertained by Her Majesty's Government on these two points, and would

willingly adopt those opinions.

Upon the first point, then, connected with these affairs, there appears to be a general concurrence of opinion, that hostilities between the Sultan and Meliemet Ali ought to be prevented or stopped. Austria, France, and England, seem also to feel that the present relative position of the Sultan and the Pasha is incompatible with the safety of the Turkish Empire, and with the peace of Enrope; and that some different arrangement must be arrived at in order to avoid serious and extensive

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Some parts of Count Nesselrode's despatch, might, perhaps, be constreet and that Rossa is not of this opin on a 1 is satisfied with the present state of things; but there are other possages which appear to indicate that Russia is not disinclined to take into consideration the poss bilit if nake g s me to re permanent structures. France Austria. and treat Britary have expressed a deem to the p that some such st b , is do let a top, sed for the safety of har spe and that the tired. Powers ought we at sea fiber to ever the core in section A read ther for that tropped Prise a would become con urin such a presence of the title of Ressa has betterfreen, a one to retain within ter on, a see or every ring in maging a her re- pa with They is man referred to a section to the return to a Product on tone but is a will seef Personnes a st watering seeting the green aterests of the Powers of Europe are so directly concerate of the fact of the Turk so be are that no one Power can separate hers of from the rest in her dealings with respect to Turkey; but that Turkish affairs must henceforward be considered to be as much an European question, as any other affairs with which the Cabinets of Europe have been occupied.

The French Government proposed that these matters should be concussed in a Conference of the Five Powers, to be held at Vienna. Prince Metternich has stated reasons why, in his opinion, these matters cannot proposed be a districted to formula a formula to his proposed that Viennal and a the sect of a get at a not these afters. Her Majesty & Government saw many strong reasons in favour of the French proposal, and some of much weight against it; the proposal of Prince Metternich is open to fewer objections, and holds out less advantages.

The informal aggettation proposed by Anatria would certainly not fetter the action of Great Britain as much as a formal conference would do; but, on the other hand, it would also bind Russia less.

Her Majesty's Government, however, are willing to agree to the proposition of Prince Metternich, provided it shall be acceded to by Russia and Prussia, as well as by Great Britain and France; and I have great satisfaction in stating to your Excellency, that one strong motive which leads Her Majesty's Government to acquiesce in this arrangement is, the entire confidence which they place in your about a diagration and firm one

entire confidence which they place in your ability, discretion, and firmness.

The general view of helder Mujesty's Government as at present informed, entertain of the affair in question, may be stated as follows

The Great Powers are justified in interfering in these matters, which are, in fact, a context between a sovereign and his subject, because this interests of other Powers, and to the general peace of Europe. Those interests and that peace require the maintenance of the Turkish Empire. and the maintenance of the Turkish Empire is, therefore, the primary object to be aimed at. This object cannot be secured without putting an end to future chances of collision between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali But as long as Mehemet Ali continues to occupy Syria, there will also be danger of such collision. Mehemet Ali cannot hold Syria without a large milit . force constantly stationed there. As long as there is an Egyptian here in Syria, there must necessarily be a Turkish army in that part of Asia Minor which borders on Syria. Each party might agree at present to reduce those forces to a given amount, but norther could be sure that the other was not, after a time, necretly increasing his amount of force, and cash party will be a time, necretly increasing his amount of force, . I go ally a gate I saw I ree and thus, at no distant period, the same state of things which has existed of late would again recur: for the motives and passions which have led to it would still be in action. Mehemet Ali, or Ibrahim, would still desire to add more territory to their Pashalies; the Sultan would still burn to drive them back into Egypt

It appears then to Her Majesty's Government, that there can be no end to the danger with which these affairs menace the peace of Europe, until Mehemet Ali shall have restored Syria to the direct authority of the Sultan; shall have retired into Egypt, and shall have interposed the Desert between his troops and authorities

of the Sultan. But Mehemet Ah could not be expected to consent to this, unless some equivalent advantage were granted to him; and this equivalent advantage might be hereditary successive in his family to the Pashahe of Egypt: Mehemet Ali and his descendants being secured in the Government. I that Province in the same way if at a former Pasha of Scutari and his family were so secured; the Pasha continuing to be the vasual of the Ports, paying a reasonable tribute, furnishing a contingent of men, and being bound like any other Pasha by the treaties which his sovereign might make. Such an arrangement would appear to be equitable between the parties, because on the one hand, it would secure the Sultan against the many dangers and inconveniences which arise from the present occupant of Sorie by the Pasha, while on the other hand it was a laffer I to the Pasha that security as to the future fate of his family, his anxiety about which he has often declared to be the main cause of his desire to obtain some family. It pers up at arrangement

It a pears to Her Majesty's Coverage at that if the F'y Powers were to agree a a reach a part and were to propose a to the , we parties, with a recombinate which belongs to the Great Powers of Europe, such an arrangement would be carried into effect, and through its means, Europe would be delivered from a great and miniment danger

(Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 89.

## Viscount Polmerston to Lord Beauvale.

(No. 56)

My Lord, Foreign Office, June 28, 1839

WITH reference to my despatch No. 55, of this day's date, upon the subject of Eastern Affairs, I have to inform your Excellency that it is not intended that you should communicate at all to Prince Metternich the "Secret and Confidential" Instructions which have been given by Hor Majesty's Government to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, and which are inclosed to your Excellency is my "Secret and Confidential" despatch of the 26th of June.

(Signed) PALMERSTON

## No. 90

## Freeunt Palmeraton to Earl Granville

No. 265.) My Lord,

Foreign Office, June 29, 1839

I HEREWITH transmit to your Excellency, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna® acquainting His Excellency with the substance of the communications which I have received from the Austrian Ambassador, and from the French and Russian Charges d'Affaires, upon the present state of adares in the Levant and also communicated to him a copy of a leasuich from Count Nesselrode to Count Posso di Borgo upon the same subject, which was communicated to me by the Russian Charge d'Affaires on the 27th of this month?

I have to instruct your Excellency, to show to the French Government Count Nesselrode's despatch, and to draw the attention of Marshal Soult to the strong proof, which that despatch seems to afford, that the real object of Russia is not to uphold, but to weaken Turkey.

It would be impossible for Russia at once and openly to take part with Mehemet Ali against the Sultan; but Russia would gladly see the resources of the Turkish Empire continue to be wasted in internal war, so long as that war could be kept within such limits, as not to involve the Puwers of Europe in quarrels, on account of Turkish affairs; and Russia

would be glad, that the gradual encroachments of Mehemet Ah should still more weaken the Turkish Government, and render it progressively less and less able to resist the dictation of Russia as a friend, or to repel her attack as an enemy. The existence of a secret understanding between Russia and Mehemet Ah has long been suspected, and a glance at the map is sufficient to show, that those two Parties have a common interest in despoding Turkey, which lies between them, and portions of which they each are desirous of appropriative to themselves.

they each are desirous of appropriating to themselves.

Many people have been led to suppose, that Russia, whatever language she may have held openly at Constantinople and at Alexandria, has secretly encouraged and incited the Sultan and the Pasha in their war-like projects. But whether this suspicious be well founded or not, it is manifest, that the state of things lately and at present existing in Syria, has been advantageous to the interests of Russia, and injurious to the interests of all the other parties concerned. Encouchment upon Turkey is, no doubt, an object at which Russia steadily aims; encroachment by predominant influence over the Sultan in time of peace; encroachment by acquisation of territory from the Sultan in time of war. Everything that tends to weaken Turkey, tends to forward in this respect the views of Russia; and those views remain the same, though Russia may, according to circumstances, vary her means of accomplishing them.

Till recently, Russia proposed to herself to extend Russian influence over Turkey, by affording the Sultan military protection. Hence, the expedition to the Hosphorus in 1833; hence the Treaty of Unkiar Skeleini. and hence the great military and naval preparations which, at various times during the last awayears assection mine a tresentheri provinces of Russia, for marching troops through the principalities into Bulgaria, and for sending an exacilities to the Box box is tron Sexustopol. Ross a appears now to lave it so recogree clarged ner pean, and bining that a military occupation of Turkey would either expose her to war with the other Powers of Europe, or would, by the interference of those Powers, be rendered productive of little or no permanent advantage to Russia, she now seems disposed to let the Pasha do ber work for her, and to allow hem to weaken Turkey, by dispersing the Sultan's Armies, and by occupring a greater extent of the Saltan's provinces. Hat is interes a of test e testes and kighard are in this respect so there is and so dispetricely opposed to these of Riesea, that it is barray possess that those three Powers should not agree in a common course of action, for the maintenance of their common interests; and if this abould be, and if Prussia should join them, Russia would be unable openly to appose them and their united force would be amply sufficient to defeat any secret in trigues by which she might endeavour to thwart them.

It accens, however, to Her Majesty's Government, that the great interests of the Four Powers, as regards the affairs of Turkey, can never be considered as secure, until Mehemet Ali shall have evacuated Syria, and shall have withdrawn his forces into Egypt.

t am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON

## No. 91

## Viscount Palmerston to Earl Granville

No 266) My Lorda

Foreign Office, June 29, 1839

I INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, an extract of a confidential despatch from Prince Metternich to Count Appeny, which has been communicated to me by Prince Esterham, stating reasons why, in the principle of the transfer of the

bishment of Conferences of the Great Powers, would prevent the establishment of a formal Conference upon the present state of affairs in the Levant.

(Signed) I am. &c..
PALMERSTON

#### Inclosure in No. 91.

## Prince Matternich to Count Appony

(Extrait.) Vienne, le 14 Juin, 1839.

UN Protocole signé en 1818 entre les Ciaq Grandes Cours à Aix-la-Chapelle a etable » it les recht se et al cets et regione et sage foncé sur le respect que, est peste de porter à un lesculaires des l'interes les l'est Cary Cours ont arrets entre e es (et elles ont fait part oc aux ferme détermination à cet égard à toutes les autres Cours), que jamain des questions touchant aux droits et à l'intéret d'un Etat tiern, ne norment abordées par elles en Conférence mans que le Gouvernement intéressé n'eût été invité à prendre part à la réunion. En appliquant cette utile règle au can échéant, il faudrait faire intervenir un Plémpotentiaire Ottoman dans tel lieu que chomiraient les Puusances pour y établir une Conférence, et dans ce fait acul se trouverait un obstacle insurmontable pour la réunite de l'entreprise. Jamais la Porte ne municalt son Envoyé de facultés sufficamment étendues pour que l'affaire pût marcher

Main il exute d'autres considérations encore qui serment défavorables à la réunion d'une Conférence pour traiter de l'affaire du jour. Nous pouvons admettre que plus d'une Punsance ne serait que faiblement disposée au choix de cette forme, et le Publie Européen y chercherait ce qui ne doit pas s'y trouver, et ce qui d'après les sentimens indubitables d'a l'a l'es reny trouver pant et d'et. De la regit rée neul l'als'agit d'empécher que la guerre n'éclate entre la Porte et l'Egypte, ou d'excitre le terme le plus respit à elle qui centre rersent nes vales déjà hautement et uniformément prononcés de ces mêmes Cours, aurait déjà commencé, ou qu'on ne serait plus à tema d'empécher

Ce n'est point par le moyen d'une Conférence placée à distance qu'il sernit possible d'attendre l'un et l'autre de ces buts. C'est à Constantinople et à Alexandrie que la pensée déjà connue des Cinq Cours cesses être soutenue, sans perte de tempe et avec vigueur. A cet e le vest besoin que d'instructions fondées sur le principe pacifique, qu'il a ross rment aux Représentant de ces mêmes Poissances, et qui leur d' r cra-it la latitude suffisante pour pouvoir régler leur conduite d'après les circonstances et les événemens. Tout ce qui ne s'écurtera pas de ce point de vue fondamental des Primances, tel que nous le sausiasens, aera bien, et devra produire un effet salutaire, si toutefois leurs Représentana n'imposent le devoir de teutr, dans leurs explications, un langage uniforme. Ce n'est ceper lant (galement of it dates la forme date. Conference et al venient s'établir entre eux des relations tant à Constantinople qu'à Alexandrie, c'est, au contraire, dans celle d'une libre entents. Toute Conférence qui ne se trouvera point placée sous la direction immédiate d'un Calinet. assumera constantment un caractère d'indépendance des commettans, qui. lom d'être favorable à l'affaire dont elle aura à s'occuper, y fera naitre des embarras, et l'exposera même au danger de la faire dévier (et ne fût-ce même que dans des questions de détails) de l'objet qui aura motivé la réunion.

#### No. 92

## Lord William Russell to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 1.)

(No. 77.)

My Lord, Berlin, June 26, 1839

COUNT BRESSON showed me a despatch that Marshal Soult had addressed to M do Bourquency, in which he expresses the wish that the French fleet should co-operate with the English fleet in the Mediterranean, in order to prevent a collision between the Turkish and Egyptian squadrons; and that subsequently, measures should be taken in concert with Austria, to bring the Eastern Affairs to a final settlement. M. de Bourquency was instructed to communicate the same despatch to your Lordanip.

Count Bresson told me that he had made known to Baron Werther the views of Marshal Soult, and that his Excellency approved of them. I afterwards saw Baron Werther, and spoke to him on the subject. He said that Prussia had so little influence in the East, that she could in an way contribute to the maintenance of peace, beyond expressing a wish that peace should be maintained; but he thought the Four Powers most interested ought to prevent war, by imposing their authority on the hostile armies; and that afterwards, by the mediation of the same Powers, an arrangement should be brought about which would prevent a renewal of the present evil. His Excellency thought that Syria should be ceded to the Porte, and that Mehemet Ali should be allowed to transmit his Egyptian possessions to his posterity.

(Signed) WILLIAM RUSSELL.

#### No. 93

#### Viscount Palmerston to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

My Lords, Foreign Office, July 2, 1839

WITH reference to my letter of the 25th ultimo, conveying to your Lordships the Queen's commands as to the instructions to be addressed to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordships' information, a copy" of the instructions which the French Government have issued to the Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces in the Mediterranean, and which have been communicated to me by the French Charge of Marco. I am at the same time to rightly to our Lorder pe Her Maresta's leasure that a copy of the majosed matrucfurther, with reference to the contingency contemplated in the latter part of the French matrix tions that a Rose in squadron may jo a the British and French squadrons, Sir Robert Stopford should be instructed that although Her Majesty's Government conceive that such a contingency is not likely to happen, as the Russian squadron in the Black Sea cannot well come out through the straits, and it is not likely that Russian ships of war should be sent round about from the Raltie into the Mediterranean, yet if a Russian naval force should offer to co-operate with Hr Majesty and on Sar Robert St placed should accept the offer for

> i am, &c., signed) PAI MERSTON

\* Sec No 82 p. 97

the attainment of the objects specified in his general matructions.

#### No. 94

## Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 4.)

(No. 249.)

My Lord,

Paris, July 1, 1839, 11 P.M.

MARSHAL SOULT has this moment communicated to me a telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, by which it appears that the officers whom the Marshal had dispatched to Constantinopie and Alexandria, had arrived at those places on the 14th of last month.

Accounts had been recovered at Constant no, le, of a slight engagement in which the Turks had the advantage, and had taken several villages. This success had given the ascendancy to the war party in the Divan; and on the 9th, an order had been sent to Hafiz Pasha to move forwards (d'aller en quast).

I have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE.

#### No. 95.

## Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 4.)

(No. 250.)

My Lord,

Paris, July 2, 1839

I HAVE the bonour to transmit to your Lordship, the copy of a despatch from the Consul-General of France at Alexandria, which has been communicated to the French Government this morning by the Marseilles telegraph

(Signed) GRANVILLE

### Inclosure in No. 93.

#### Telegraphic Despatch from Marseulles.

# Le Consul de France à Alexandrie à M. le Président du Consoil des Ministres.

Alexandrie, 18 Juin

MÉHÉMET ALI a donné des ordres à Ibrahim Pacha pour s'arrêter partout où il seran, à l'arrivée de M. le Capitaine Caillier, et d'attendre l'asue des arrangemens que prendront les Grandes Puissances.

1. Escadre Egyptienno est sortie, mais sans but hostile. Elle ira

#### No. 96.

#### Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 4.)

(No. 141.)

My Lord.

Therapia, June 12, 1839

A STEAMER, hired by the Porte, is about to carry Mahomed Ali-Bey, one of the Sultan's accretaries, to Samsoun, from whence he is to proceed direct to the head-quarters of Hafis Pashs, to deliver to him the Vision that is, the mark of his dignity as Generalisamo, to which he has been lately raised.

Mahomed Ali Bey also carries instructions to Hafiz Pashs, the main point of which is, that he should not risk any battle in the plain,

but should keep his army in the strong country, and in positions where it

cannot be attacked but at a disadvantage to the enemy

The accounts from Syria seem to concur in representing the population of that country to be very all-disposed towards the Egyptian Government, and a Press an traveller just arrived from thence, Prince Puckler Muskau, has described to a friend of mine, the Egyptum army as containing a vast proportion of boys, and as being inferior in that respect to the Ottoman army under Hafis Pasha, though it may be better drilled. He estimates Ibrahim's army at 60,000 men, and, as I learn, does not appear to think it on the whole much, if at all, superior to the Ottoman army. The greatest exertions are making to reinforce the Sultan's army, and to supply it with everything. It is my belief that Hafiz Pasha will continue to avoid hostilities till after the appearance of the Ottoman fleet off the coast of Syria shall have given courage to the partitions of the Porte to show themselves; and it may also be intended to wait the results of the probable collision of the Ottoman and Egyptian fleets.

PONSONBY (\* gued)

#### No 97

## Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received July 4.)

(No. 142.)

My Lord,

Thoropia, June 12, 1834.

THE Ortoman first sasted on the 90 astant under the command of the Capudan Pasha, for the Dardanelles, where it will remain during six or eight days, and thence proceed to the coast of Syria, as I am informed I bave, &

(Signed) PONSONHY

#### No. 98

## Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonby.

(No. 92.) My Lord,

Foreign Office, July 5, 1839

I HAVE to instruct your Excellency to state to the Porte, that if the course of events at a I one, the Porte to ask or to accept military or baval as from any European Power, in the contest with Mehemet Ab. Her Majesty's General trust that the Porte we at the same tone andreas that to Court Hotair to the some effect, and your Freelings w I say trid Agrang Sr Record Stoplers and orders to repair with this a andror to Constantino le for the propose of afterent g to the Sultan Assen and murd so port the movest by Robert bto herd shall receive from to Perce, ter gly ar l veccory an avitate r to that effect

Sum ar ustrators wit be given by the French towerrment to A lin ral R sont an your harmany with a cert with Admiral Ross. sin, and you will make your communication on this matter to the Porte simultaneously with that of the French Ambassador,

PALMERSTON (Signed)

#### No. 99.

## Mr. Pro-Consul Werry to Viscount Palmeraton .- (Received July 5.)

(No. 12.)

My Lord,

Aleppo, June 4, 1839

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, copy of my dispatch of this has sidete to its fixed ones Lord Ponsonby, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, together with copy of a translation in French, of an Arabic report made to me upon the state of the Sultan's Scraskier Hoftz Panna's forces on this side of the river Euphrates, and extract of Vice-Consul Haya' journal, the whole of which, I hope, will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have no further advices to lay before your Lordship, beyond what are contained in the inclosed despatch, which is the latest intelligence I have up to this moment, respecting the movements of both the Sultan's and Egyptian forces on the frontier; but should anything further transpire, I shall not fail to forward the same to your Lordship with all possible d sparel

I have, &c., F. H. S. WERRY (Signed)

Aleppo, June 4, 1839.

#### Inclosure 1 in No. 99

## Mr. Pro-Consul Werry to Viscount Ponsonby.

1 HAD the honour of stating to your Lordship, in my despatch under date 4th and 6th ultimo, that a part of the Sultan's troops had groused the river at Hir, and the following advices that they continued daily to

I beg now to inform your Lordship, that the subsequent advices which rea hed this from the ice, brought the interior is a that almost all the Sultan's troops together with the Scraskier Hafix Pasha, had crossed the river, and that the column that had marched from Malatia to Roum Kale by way of Bisne, had also joined the main body of the army that had crossed at Bir

It is stated that the total amount of the Sultan's forces under Hafis Panha form a body of 80,000 men; 56,000 of which are Regulars, and 25 000 lings or Cavarry The former onesits of Spalus, Militia and Regular Infantry and Cavalry, with about 180 pieces of artillery; the latter, of Bachs Bossiks and Arabs. This, I understand, is the total amount of the Sultan's Scraskier Hafis Pasha's forces; the advanced guard which is composed of 6,000 strong, Regular and Irregular Cavalry are at Neub a village distant four hours from the river. Hafix Pasha, with the rest of the forces, has, it is said, formed his camp, which extends from the banks of the river, occupying a distance of one hour basian

During the concentration of the Egyptian Army here, I continually visited his Excellency Ibrahim Pasha and Solyman Proha; both of whom always assured me, that they had no intention of moving, or of commenceing hostilities, so long as the Sultan's forces did not invade Syria, and the Scraskier, under the 27th ultimo, added, that in accordance to is instructions, he would not make any hostile movement further forward. or advance his troops on the frontier, or in any way be the aggressor, but in the event of the Sultan's forces advancing and considerably surpassing

I beg further to inform your Lordship, that on the 28th ultir. I obtained intelligence that some of the Sultan's truops had advanced, and ba para it contains a research that the seed of a feet his Excellency Ibrahim Pasha, who informed me that it was the case,

and that he had received a letter from Aintab, and from the Colonel of the Irregular Cavalry statumed on the frontier, along the river Sedjour, both of which state, that a part of the Sultan's advanced guard had taken possession of a village named Oral, distant four hours and a half from Aintab, and were obliging the inhabitants to supply them with provisions; and also attempting to make the inhabitants rise and take up arms against the Egyptian Government. His Excellency added, "this is not all, they four . here of my At and tree ps near the village, when they had seized, any entrye tie the Ser kier Hafzi'us a's and 'While I was with his has been a receiver are at give an acre at of a massion which he had as a scat or by his backering. The Serusiver accosted sun with Well was thave you day and then three to me saying Listed to what the gestleman a going to say an there you we see if I can act

with men, rud-nee and in accordance to me, distract ones.

I have sent all the affect your have, each desired with the letter your Excellency give mofer the Colonel of the Amadis tenning him, In become your berask er sord reare that you will rule with all pos-H le disputch to the reser Scop ir and End Maggina Bey wherever he may we and after le vernig to him this felter from his passence a the Scrasker you were repeat to I reportedly that and byceremy specifice orders or that act will not a low a sure short to be free by any of his from a and text of no sees to butan troops a hance at I take possessie i of any her thanges he wto fast back and evacuate that country, tiking no netice of the advance and to continue to do so falling sack to be no arrived at east two he irs in the Egyptian territory, and f be send, they are lat the hiften's troops one nee to advice newill they select once f fires upon return it, and some introduce advice to his executive to treat to now text this a solver the exent of the So tan's troops for wag I in up two bars in our territors.

After we are as I've stay a server to me as former - This is the third a tempt of the Seriskar Rafz Pasha, since he has been op too side of the haplinates to cause my proper to the agents me. He first attempted to make the maleunterty of Guarar Dagh rue, in which he word by my seneing a force of troops as Cavalry in those parts, threator ag them. He then next tried to sersuale the Koord Meinten rear h is, to reveat by some age the som of that, thene, former a are fats the for amongst them but it this he was also Fred by the inhal lands replying that they was I have nothing to do with the rest ere there are was or the other. As new at appears he is attempt by the same ton g in the breet of tratable we also see to a far this will succeed." His Exeller vince corollon telemet Menck v Person sitting in the room, to tweet with we to wrate by had been way g, and which that Pasha . Thy

confirming of his by mency by listated

the the 29km alt rocat a seat none I or tained ate I greece that the \* tars Serask - entraited grams, which had occupant a tillage of Orul to a cortiler prises and accord other salinges in that discut an in the afternoon Pleases that I who all new the Seraskar Lord in Pasha. II com to with Actual Merckly Pasha had just off very such the for To all restabled to be jours from hopee in tee 1 a ren rise the caser wedge or taking with him seven regiments of taxa ry and one of

figures by that twent after is several awayment

The transity more up I cared on his bace ency Solyman Pasha to apper to seeing the cross of this side on me concert of the beneskier's. a r by I is tole nor I t two days ago, that he is not intend to q it Aleppo but in the event of the " him a troops positively entering his territory. His Excellency Solyman Pasha replied, that the cause of the Scrasker's sudden departure from Aleppo, arose from his having received selvice, that the Sultan's Sernskier, with the main body of his army. which had been till now encomped near the banks of the Euphrates, hart moved, and had apparently advanced to Nesib; and the advanced guard which was at Nexib, had come further forward near the frontier Braides that, his Excellency had received intelligence that part of this advanced guard which had occupied Orul, had also taken possession of several other villages, some of which, it is stated, belong to the Aintab district, among whom it had distributed 200 muskets and swords. persuaming them to take of arms against the Figs, tian Gos or next, and that in consequence of this step, the Seraskier Ibrahim Pusha thought that his presence might prevent any further rue among the villages, and had, therefore, taken the Cavalry and a regiment of Artillery, and had gone to Tellisheir, where it was always his Excellency's intention of forming his camp, in case of necessity; but that he, Solyman Pasha, did not intend to quit Aleppo, with the Infantry and rest of the Artillery, until he received orders to that effect from the Seraskier, which would only be in the event of the Sultan's troops continuing to advance, but which he did not think would be the case,

On the following morning, at about 6 a.m., it was reported to me, that the Infantry had all been ordered to got ready to march. As this was in contradiction to what his Excellency Solyman Pashn stated to me the day before, I immediately called on him; and upon my entrance, his Excellency said, "I told you yesterday that I did not intend to move, but affairs have changed since then; for one of his Excollency the Seraskier's Asdes-de-camp reached this an hour ago, bringing me orders from the Serasa or to just them 's mediately with all the troops in consequence of his having obtained advice that the Sultan's troops continued advancing, and had crossed the river Sedjour; and had come as far as Telbashir, two hours on this side of the river, and five hours to Tellisheir, where his Excellency Ibrahim Pasha's camp in; so that I shall leave this in the course of two hours with all the Infantry and Artillery, to proceed to Telhsheir, where his Excellency the Seraskier is."

I learn from the Government here, that the Sultan's troops that have occupied Telbashir, are principally all Koord Irregular Cavalry. The following is the report made to me with regard to the assault which took place; in which it appears that the Knords employed a russ, or stratagem,

and took the Annadi troops by surprise.

The day before the affray took place, the Koord Irregular Cavalry during the night crossed the river to the right and left of the Annuch camp, which was at Telliashir; and at the dawn of day, some sixty or seventy Spable. (Yeomanry Cavalry.) on the opposite side of the river. came galloping up; upon which the Annadis seeing this, they mounted their houses, with a view of galloping forward also, to check this apparent hostile demonstration of the Spahis. But great, I am told, was the surprice of the Annadia, on turning round, to find themselves thus or reed by these Koords, which movement being so unexpected and wanten caused great confusion among the Bedouin Cavalry, who, after a slight skirmish, and seeing that some thirty of their men were killed, and a great many was at the cost on specific the greatest continue gell parg towards Tellisheir, which place Ibrahim Pasha had just reached, leaving behind them a great many of their tents, among which were those of the carel, and containing very valual of orses &c. Yaderday a post irrived from the camp, by which I am told his Excellency thrahim Pasha writes under that date, that he would proceed to Kansserie Salieh, water t two hours from Telhashur. His Excellency was to take with he all the Regular Caralry a regiment of to live and a me of he liveg ar Cavalry, and there remain to watch the further movements of the Turkish Irregular Cavalry. It is stated by some to-day, that on his Excellency's arrival at the above-named place, the Koords recrossed the river and left Telbashir; others again assert that his Excellency had sent Maggiun Bey and Caftan Bey, of the Bedouin Cavalry, to Telbashir, to inquire of the Sultan's Irregular Cavalry why they had entered his territory; and that it was on seeing them approach that the Koords immedistely left Telbashir.

I have to inform your Lordship, that to-day I obtained the following intelligence from the Governor; that his Excellency the Seraskier Ibrahim Pasha, having been informed that some of the Sultan's troops were approaching Vatab. by Faciliers, sone and ordered the two regiment of the line that were quartered there, with all the Government officers and employes, to leave the place, and come to the camp, which I am told they have reached; thus it appears that Aintab has been abandoned by

2 H

Ibrahim Pashs, with the exception of a few men who are in charge of the fort. It is supposed that this is a ruse of his Excellency. There are a great many reports in town respecting Annab, and that it has been taken by the Sultan's authorities; but up to this moment, no authorite advices state that

It is said by many, that Solyman Pasha of Marash, with 10,000 regulars, accompanied by the son of Hadji Omar, which latter was one of the late Kurd Charles, with as many irregulars is coming on that line on Amtab; but this requires further confirmation.

I have not been able to chert anything further respecting Suffook. Bey with the Gorba Arab Tribe, who, was said, intended to act on the Desert line. I beg to inclose for your Excellency's information, a translation in French, of an Arabic Report made to me, on the state of the Sutan's Army under Hafiz Pasta.

By the latest advices we have from the camp under the Soltan's Serisk or Hafiz Pasia he, with a bis region troop's continued to be at Newly, and had not made at a further measurement either way

It is also positively asserted, that up to it's act of the Silitan's ring far troops have it any point entered the Egyptian pristhered, or it's iged on their territory.

I beg to represent to your Lordship, that since the concentration of the Sultar's Array or this since of the Englishes there has been great desertion among the troops. It is easily that up to that period, no less that 1 300 man have come over in this side, who were received by his Excellency Ibrahim, and after questioning them, his Excellency gave them the choice of either remaining with him, or returning again to the ther side. I am is formed that they preferred the former, and many have entered in the Irregular Cavalry, Bachi Bosuks. Desertion has also taken place among the Egyptian troops, but not to so great an extent as from the other and.

It is generally supposed that there will be no war between the two parties. The French and Austrian Consults here are firmly of that opinion, and it is to be hoped that this will be confirmed, as both countries are suffering greatly in consequence of the concentration of so large a force on one point. The present state of affairs causes great detriment to our British rendents, as also to our general commercial interests.

I received advices from Mr. Vice-Consul Hays, under the 24th all, that some little discribance has taken the manner the act there of some little susception advers from Mr. Vice Cansul Hays say a general respecting it so that the grant part quater.

I beg to no see for your Lordal on Londalon, extract from Me Vice-Consul Haye' Journal under the 24th ult. I beg to inform your Lordalog that I have a Tatar here, whom I will dispatch to your Lordalog immediately anything further transpires meriting your Lordalog's ottention

P.S.—After closing my despatch to your Lordship, I obtained the following melling incoming from Nasc Tegger and handless, I rando Paulia's private secretary, and M. Molinari, the Sardinian Pro-Consul, who both assert that they have read the letter which contained the same, and which I hasten to transmit to your Lordship.

"Last night a horseman arrived to the Biusselim of this town, Abdullah Bahinsi, from the Boi Bey of Barrak, on the other side of the Sedjour, who is father-in-law to the former, and although under the jurisdiction, communicated to his son-in-law, that the Sultan's Seraskier Hafix Pauha's powder magazine, consulting of about 10,000 cases of guapowder, had blown up, and that it had destroyed 380 persons and 400 horses; and that the mainted and wounded were innumerable"

I am also informed, that by a post which has just arrived from the camp, there is a letter from his Excellency Ibrahim Pasha, who writes that he had arrived near Telbashir a quarter of an hour, but that he could no see anything of the Sultan's Kourd Irregulars, neither there nor anywhere else on the other side of the river. That 200 horsemen had deserted from the Sultan's Army and had come to her; but his Excellency

does not say whether regulars or irregulars. And further, that his Excellency has given orders to the two regements of A atab, who had arrived at the camp, to return again to their posts.

His Excellency Solyman Pasha, with the Infantry, is still at Tellisheir.

#### Inclosure 2 in No. 99

Traduction d'un Rapport fait en Arabe au Pro-Chancelier du Consulat Britannique a Alep, par un hamus envoyé aux environs de Biredjik, pour prendre toutes les informations possibles a l'égard de l'armée Ottomane.

## Voici son propre Récit

EN partant d'Alep je me suis readu d'abord aux environs de la rivière dite Sagginur, où se trouve le petit camp des troupes d'Ibralim Pacha, postées là pour surveiller les mouvemens de l'armée du Grand Seigneur.

Ces troupes consistent on cavalorie irrégulière dite Hanadi et Bachi Bouzuk. Les Hanadis, au nombre d'environ 1,500, sont commundés par leur colonel nommé Magioun Boy, et les Bachi Bouzuk sont commandés, 500 par Zeir Aga, et 400 par Kara Beirakdar, ce qui forme en tout environ 2,400 hommes sans aucune artillerie; ce camp est dressé sur les bords du Saggiour, à seize heures d'Alep, à un endroit qui porte le nom de Louise et Elkoubal, et il n'étend jusqu'it un hou dit Tel-Béchir distance de quatre heures toujours en-deçà du Saggiour. Ces troupes recoivent teurs vivres du Miri, par les villages voisses appelés El Haghe. de là je me suis porté, avec ma marchandus, à un village nommé Barak. qui est en-delà de la dite rivière du Saggiour, à une petite distance; la connaissant particulièrement le Mussellim, j'ni obtenu de lui un teakéré pour me rendre à Nézib, village à quause heures du Saggiour. Arrivé à ce village, J'y ai trouvé le frère du Mussellim de Barak, qui étast à faire ramasser des grains pour l'armée du Grand Seigneur, dont le camp commence à peu de distance de ce village, et s'étend jusqu'à l'Euphrate; à ce village j'ai fait la connaissance du Nezoul Amoi (Fournissaur), and Mittal I to be promodition Parme comp. In available of chaque jour de 28,000 okes de pain, qui étaient distribuées aux soldats à raison d'une demi oke pour chacun, et ce, en outre du pain fin que les Pachan et les officiers consument.

En parcourant le camp, j'ai appris que le nombre des troupes dites par le camp de la compensation de la compensation de la camp de l

Le mustit Séraskier a fait venir auprès de lui le chef de la tribu Arabe appelée Maoualis, qui habite au-delà de l'Euphrate, à environ asize beures du camp, et il l'a fait vêtir d'une uniforme de Nizam, et l'a chargé de réunir sous ses ordres 1,000 cavahers de sa tribu, mais il n'avait encore avec lui que 200 hommes.

Le même Séraskier a demandé aussi de la tribu des Kourdes appelée et ravie, qui est à environ dix heures au-delà de l'Euphrate, encore 1,000, aliers, mais coux-ci out refusé de fournir ces hommes, et els ont pris la finte en abandonnant leues terres; alors le Séraskier a euvoyé des gens és des chels de cette tribu, pour leur demander s'ils entendaient au rer rébelles contre la Porte Ottomane; mais ces chels ont répondu qu'ils n'entendaient nullement être rébelles, ni qu'ils préféraient le

Couvernement Egyptien, mais que pour fournir des bommes pour la guerre, ils ne le pouvaient pas, mais que si on leur demandait tout autre chose, ils étaient prêts à ascrifier toutes leurs fortunes pour le service du Grand Seigneur; d'après cette réponse, le Séraskier s'est contenté de leur demander pour le moment 1,000 chameaux, à quot de ont consenti; et le Séraskier dépêcha un moubacher (intendant) pour faire ramasser ces chameaux; et ces Kourdes sont rentrés maintenant dans leurs foyers.

Mircred passé 22 la courant, une bande de vingt hommes, des Bédouma dita Mouali, s'est portée sur le village de Tédef-el-bab qui est à la distance de neul heures d'Alep (du territoire du Gouvernement Egyptien), et ont volé dix-huit bêtes de somme qu'ils condumrent à Barak, où le Mussellim fit saisir ces animanx, et en donna aves au Séraskier de l'Armée Ottomane, lequel a ordonné de faire de suite retourner ces

animaux au village d'où ils ont été enlevés.

Au camp de l'Armée Ottomane se trouvent cone Pachos; les noms que j'ai pu connaître, sont, Kourd Méhémed, Pacha d'Ourfa, Chémi Pacha, ci-devant Pacha d Ourfa; Mirza Pacha, Commandant de Cavalerie; Ismaël Pacha, Commandant les Spahis; Assad Pacha, Commandant de Nizam (troupe régulière), et plus, un nommé Osman Pacha et un autre Chérif

Le nombre des troupes régulières est d'environ 56,000 hommes, y compris cependant les Spahus et les canonniers; et entre les Bachs Bouzuk et les Bédonns il y aurait une vingtaine de mille; à ces derniers on ne fournit pas les vivres, ils se nourrissent à leurs frais, et chaque soldat a la paye de soluente piantres par mois; par ce motif, il règne une grande disette dans les villages voisnes, où une dragme de pain coûte I paras; le fromage 9 paras le rotle; le lait, 3 paras; et le reste en proportion; la viande cependant ne coôte que 2 paras l'oke, et le beurre

Aussi à cause de la sâleté qui règne dans le camp et les environs, il existe beaucoup de maladies parmi la troupe: on voit les soldats en général maigres et pâles.

Il m'a été dit, que Amia Pacha, fils de Rechid Méhémed Pacha, ex-Séraskier, vient du côté de Sivas joindre l'armée avec 10,000 Vronoutes (Albanais).

Le Séraskier a ordonné de faire évaluer les champs ensemencés voisins de camp, pour en payer le montant aux propriétaires, aux prix suivans, savoir le froment, à 150 paras le kel (mesure de 2 chumbols d'Alep) ; et l'orge à 75 paras la dite mesure.

Ha crhour a sy designer les terres ensemencees en les charactes de l'armée sont en paturage, pour en payer également la valeur aux proprinter il a a pris le 10 000 seres de sotame qui se trouveux caras les

champs à pâturer.

Le Séraskier a fait déjà prendre de Barak, 2,000 kels de blé: 1,500 keta d'orge, et 700 kela de bourghol (blé comassé); qui ont été payés. navoir: le blé et le bourghol à 50 paran le kel, et l'orge à 20 paran; et il oc demande maintenant autres mille kels de blé, mais les habitans du dit village ont répondu qu'il ne leur en restant pas de quoi vivre eux-mêmes, et sur cela, le Séraskier a envoyé faire une perquisition dans le village. On a pris aces with directle Berner 6 100 kels et a 1000 kels diorge et 2,500 kels de bourghol, aux prix auxmentionnés. Maintenant les dits habitana cherchent une posgnée de farine sans la trouver, et se trouvent réduits presque à la famine, et de la crainte qu'ils out que la cavalerie ne dévaste entièrement toutes leurs terres, ils sont à moissonner leurs récoltes sans attendre la maturité des grains.

Il existe au camp environ soixante canona, et il y a deux gros canons

placés devant la tente du Séraskier.

J'ai appris aussi que la bande de la tribut des Bédouins dits Anaxie nut est sous le commandement du chef nommé Souffouk Bey, vient contre Probin Pales to accelered 20,000 also reacrice a Zaarr i an d'one colline), à soixante heures d'Alep sur l'Euphrate, et ils voulaient passer le fleuve à cet endroit où les caux sont basses, mais ayant trouvé de la résist. ance de la part d'un corps de 8.000 Bédouins de Horan, appelés Fedaan, que Ibrahim Pasha a placés à ce passage depuis peu de tema en leur fournissant

sept pièces de canons, et 200 canonniers, ils se sont retirés en donnant avis au Séraskier de l'Armée Ottomane, à qui ils out demandé la permission de venir a Bre I k pour passer se he ive a cet endroit, ma s se Seruss er leer a répondu d'attendre un peu, parce qu'à présent on était occupé à faire passer les munitions et les attirails de l'armée.

Les 8,000 Bedomns pacés par Ibrahim Pacha sur les rives de l'Euphrate, dent il est parlé ci-dessus, étazent jada ennemis des Egyptiens, et avaient été battus par Ibrahim Pache, mais après, ils se sont sonmis en prétant serment de ficiélité à Son Altesse, et celui-ci leur accorda la

J'ai appris agest que le fils de Hadu Omar Bey, de la montagne des Kourdes, qui n'est pas éloignée d'Alep, a promis au Sérashier qu'il fera soulever les habitans de la dite montagne ainsi que ceux de la montagne voisine dite Giacur-dagh, et l'aidera par-là à ettaquer Alep; le Sérarkier l'a f it accer jagere par le frem le son tresorier pour citte ex reprise. Ce fils de Hadji Omar, Bey des Kourdes, avait été battu dans un tems par Ibraham Pacha, et poursuivi vivement; il ne dut son salut qu'à la fuite, en se retirant vers les Osmaulis.

On m'a assuré, qu'en outre de l'armée dont je parie, il en existait une autre de 60,000 hommes, qui est aux environs de Nijdé et Elbour, à dix-hunt heures de Kuluk Boghaz; et l'on dit que ces deux armées avec les Bédouins alliés formeront une armée d'environ 200,000 hommes ; de même I on dit qu'avec les canons que l'on attend, il y aurait en tout environ 300 canons. (N.B.-Le récit de ce paragraphe mérite confirmation )

description of an interest of the security of a avail eu lieu entre les troupes du Grand Seigneur et celles de Ibrahim Pacha, soulement la verile de mon départ du camp, un cheval de la cavalerie des Spahos, s'étant échappé et ayant couru vers le Saggiour, quelques Spahis out cours après lui pour l'attraper, et comme ils s'étaient bien approché de la rivière, quelques Hanadis (cavalerie d'Ibrahim Pacha) consurent sur les Spahia, qui, voyant cela, rebroussèrent chemin; mais un d'enx étant tombé de son cheval, les Hanadis s'avancèrent sur lui et lui coupérent la gorge à demi ; les Spahis s'étant aperçu de cela, retournérent sur les Hanadis, mais ceux-ci priront quelques vétemens de l'assausiné et son choval, et regagnérent leur camp; alors les Spahm enlevèrent le mourant et le portérent à Nezib, où il expira en arrivant

Le Sérankier a publié partout, que celui qui salarait et reconduirait à son camp un déserteur de son araiée, aurait une gratification de mille pastres; et d'a fixé les pemes auvantes contre les déserteurs, savoir : que si le déserteur était un Spahi, il sera noyé dam l'Euphrate, et si c'est un Saconres, il recevra melle coups de verge ; et si c'est un des Natam (troupes

régulières), il sera envoyé à Kara Nasam.

Period 1903 x mir at carep. The assessed has exercised by trouping make just treat of the other tem organize limited tom beginnen bushed in conservation to must be a material periodic of

Tarsett par the emploor reformer a Alepitana pers. Noch. a of the I dares of their sales of the less and and the in as interesting the Poetas Mira Poetas commendant very terdife to an in itself also fast pasters that except a section of except parting wer Roman extendenced with the trept and the present of free do be rask the terroriginal to a completion positionally magina convert de mont tre stituites a region. and e edge general reladable reserved cars dusting pours to pit is ries terres. Resterritiva er dap s ett i poetterre contact traces, letron de say sergan ent, a en jeg a me de retar ter a me art de quite a outs mor ma e tras a restruction of a negatifiance of the agreement mental generation and early je sa s - ets ,war venu vens frare men enjegert

Il se tem ve un camp, environ un millier d'Alepine, qui s'étaient ém ge s a lite ates con se et parm lesquel mor trans ues Acans again de distinction) dont j'so comma les nome survans, savoir. Achmed Aga, fils de Hatab, chef des ouvriers en galons; Chérif Age, fils de Louessais, Ex-Metesseb d'Alep (Commussure de Police); et Méhémed Aga, fils de Khalas, et le fils de Flachem Agu, tous deux ci-devant Yuzbuchi dans le

Régiment de la Garde: tous ces Alepins sont nourris par les Osmanlis,

mais aucus d'eux n'est employe

Ayant de retourner à Alep, j'ai voulu aller à Tédef pour voir ce qui se passant de ce côte le ci j'ai poussé entre ma course j saprà Bach koi village à deux heures de là de Tédef; ayant rencontré là trois chameliers des Bédouins, appelés Sessars, qui venaient du camp, ils m'ont dit que toute l'armée était toujours dans sa position, à l'exception d'environ 6,000 maillers Spaniset Samiset sour avec les Parlas nommes Mohe med Pacha, vesse l'Pacha, et Mirza Pacha, se sont portés aux environs des villages dits Chermouch et Chetisk, à trois heures de distance du camp, pour faire pâturer leurs chevaux, l'herbe ayant manqué à l'endroit où da étaient ils n'avaient point avec eux de l'artifierte

En retournant, j'as rencontré nonloin d'Alep, de la Cavalerie d'Ibrahim-Pacha (Hauadis et autres) qui vont à Tel-d-Chair, à douse heures d'.

pour surreiller ce qui passe.

### Inclosure 3 in No. 99

## Extract of Mr Vice-Consul Haya's Journal, dated Alexandretta. May 24, 1639

RECEIVED information of the descent of about 300 men from the Ginour Dagh mountains, on the town of Masis, which they robbed and carried off the cattle.

Received information of the descent of about twenty men on, and the robbery of the village of Archi, one hour and a half from

Alexandretta.

Was informed by Rushwan Effendi, who returned this morning from Byans, that the reported attack upon Masis, was without foundation, but that an attack had been made at Borgas, three hours beyond Byass, on a party of lifty police, during the night, by the mountaineers, in which two of the police were killed and some borses taken, the robbers getting off; their force was supposed to be about 100 men; and that in consequence of that, and the attack upon Archi, the cutting and transporting of timber was to be discontinued beyond the immediate vicinity of Alexandretta, on the Byans side, and the men and animals employed in it to be sent to the mountains, on the other side of the Beylan and Arsons range.

He also said, that by the orders of his Highness Ibrahim Pasha, a body of 700 Irregular Cavairy, as mounted police, were placed under the orders of Rustan Effendi, Governor of Byass, to patrol from Kourkgolnk to Alexandretta, for the protection of the ronds and the country, with orders to put to death on the spot, any robber they may apprehend, an equal number of others were also daily expected to join them, so as to

form a police force of 1400 or 1500 men.

#### No. 100

## Mr. Consul Werry to Viscount Polmerston .- (Received July 5.)

(No. 11.)

My Lord,

Damaseur, June 7, 1839

THE last despatch I had the honour of addressing your Lordship by

the Beyrout steamer, was No. 9, under the 10th ultimo.

The road between Aleppo and Beyrant continuing uninterrupted and free, Mr. Pru-Consul F. H. S. Werry will put your Lordship in possession amply of all the information relating to the Sultan's Army, and proceedings on that frontier, as well as what is taking place by his Highness Thrahim Pasha, and the forces under his command, on both of which subjects I instructed the Pro-Consul to be full, precise and correct, in the reports he transmits to your Lordship; therefore little remains for me to

offer to your Lordship's notice on this very important subject, further than to be permitted by your Lordship, to make a few cursory observations thereon, inasmuch as it appears to me it is connected with the general relations of this country.

From the information transmitted me by the Aleppo Pro-Consul, which I have duly forwarded to Colonel Campbell, it appears the military measures pursued by the Sultan's Sernskier, are in accordance with those I anticipated in my last despatch to your Lordship, which are in substance, that while the main body of his army, camped on this side of the Euphrates between Roum Kale and Bir, makes advances towards and on the Egyption territory, this movement is gradual, and in proportion to those operated by his irregulars and the malcontents on both wings of the Egyptian Army, and his Highness Ibrahim Pasha's position at Aleppo. It will be seen by the reports, that with many influential persons belonging formerly to Aleppo and other parts of Syria, there are also many to Syres for an a assembled of the Sull m's pranktor's head-quarters; this denotes the object of his advance to Sieppo, and corroborates the insurrectionary measures operating as above cited, and attempting to be extended in the rear and to all parts of Syria. Those measures are calculated not only to facilitate the success of an attack of the Sultan's Scraskier on his Highness Ibrahim Pasha's Army, but to induce a behel generally to the world, that he is invited by the Syrian population. Your Lordship will observe by the fact of Hafix Panha being the assailant on the Egyptian territories, and operating such insiduous and undermining measures, the immense advantage derivable by the Sultan's Scraskier, doubly so compared with the advantage which would have accrued to his Highness Ibrahim Pasha, had he at once taken the offensive in his defence, or to reverse the question, had he thrown his operations on the eastern ando of the Euphrates, as which countries, the same elements would have favoured his operations to a far greater extent than those of the Sultan's Sernakier in Syria, taking into account also that the Egyptian Army is in every respect superior to be correct, it does not appear to me in truth and justice, the extablished in the present attitude of the rival armies, that the status quo of the Treaty of Kutaya is observed by the Sultan's Seraskier on the northern frontiers of Syria. From these reports, it further appears that, in proportion as the measures of the Bultan's Scrankier are marked with aggression, the instructions sent by the Vice-Roy Mehemet Ali to his Higanese Ibrahus Pasha to abstain from hostshies, are characterized in their execution with good faith and great printines and discretion Indeed, under the extraordinary and difficult position his Highness is placed in, and the difficulties with which he is surrounded and has to contend,-bound over to keep the peace, while he feels that the continuation of that state becomes every day more onerous to him, -few victorious generals, and himself an Oriental Prince, who has had so long, successful, and brilliant a career in arms, in Abyssinia, the Hedjan, in the Morea. and in Anatolia, within a march of the Sultan's Capital, having the population of that capital and in Anatolia in arms in his fayour, could it be looked for that he would set with such abacgation and devotion to has desire if for ign as in ity write be lick could it that were by hands untied, and he was to advance his army to the attack, from its superiority in condition and discipline, he would inflict a signal defeat and overthrow of the Sultan's into the Euphrates, tantamount to its auministion, which, from particular and general report on the state of the Sultan's Army, fully warrants such a conclusion being drawn.

The indirect appeals of the Sultan's Government and his Scraskier, to the population of Syria, which have such an immediate effect to convulse these countries, on what are they founded? not on the religious feeling, not on the loyalty of the population, but from a knowledge that the population would see, with satisfaction, a change, grounded on the hope of being relieved from conscription, exemption from taxation, and regaining their ancient independence in their different secta, each opposed to the other, and absolved from an uniform system of Government, under

a Supreme Government; on the supposition that the old Ottoman system would be restored, by which the Mussulman population would exclusively regain its escendancy in its various spheres, to the chief detriment of the minor sects, and particularly of the Christians; while in fact, as is illustrated by the system acted on in the Sultan's terrstory, it would be only a change of rilers in its best acceptation, and it is very questionable that the general principles and details of the new Government would be so well adapted, and so well administered, as the actual Egyptian Government. Certainly, by the example of what we see operating in the Sultan's territories, the population would experience a change for the worse. Still in the face of all the efforts made by the Sultan's Government and Emissaries, we see comparatively with the measures employed to produce insorrection, and the danger with which the Government is monaced by an invading army, the state of Syria has not attained that degree of disorder, - the full object sought for

It cannot however be doubted, that the development of these revolufionary movements will produce the most destructive and disastrons effects to the interests of this country generally, and particularly to the British; and unless prompt and final measures are adopted to settle the pending question between the Sultan and Mehemet Alt, this country will eventually become a scene of disorder, instead of a field for commercial

enterprise and of prosperity

I have adverted, my Lord, to the position and proceedings of the Ottoman Armies and the state of this country, as in point with our immedigite interests in it, without connecting it with the and proved by your Lordship, in promoting the general pacific relations and the which it would appear inseparable, but which the assembling of the Ottoman forces on the Northern Syrum frontier do not for the second of they are maintained much longer in their present attitude, and or a

hope that hostilities between the rival armies can be averted.

I had thou for prepared this despatch to your Lordship when I received advices from the Aleppo Pro-Consul, that his Highness Ibrahim Posha has quetted Aleppo with all his forces, between the 29th and 31st stome, and fixed his head-quarters, and concentrated his army at Poll short ten he as to a board of the point cases, or favorish oil guard of Irregular Cavalry from Haliz Pasha's Army having occupied some villages, distributed arms and ammunition to the villagers within the Egyptian limits, and having crossed the river Sedjour, three hours on its western side, to Telbashie. The main body of the Sultan's Army at Nextb with the Seraskier's head-quarters. These movements almost preclude the hope of heatslittes being averted, unless very prompt measures are taken to preserve peace

Damascus is in a tranquil state. I hear that the line of country between this place and Balbee, from thence to Tripoli, and that country to Hamah, is infested with the marauding Mutualia, at the head of whom an Emir of the Harfoush family, deposed from the Mussellimire of Baltee, and replaced by a Cousin Emir, is at present at war. The Government does not appear to take any active part in this food, and ppe en for relative the terre to appear the parties and induce both to re-establish order in the country, through the intervention

of the Emir Rechir, who is contiguous to them.

I here that the Arabs in to the Desert make continual important into the Haouran district and the aurrounding country; but the Drune and Feliah population of that district and the country are quet for

The plague has spread from the south to the Naplous Mountains, and to the villages to the south of Damasons, a few hours distant. Here serve cas a laye or are d and swear corre as I be and a Precautions are taking to prevent its propagation. It is not likely to do my might flactificate section to them I god The se sen is also well advanced, and it is therefore hoped not to be of long Inc. Co.

I have, &c., d) N W WERRY Nugreed')

#### No. 101

### Mr. Consul Moore to Viscount Palmersion .- (Received July 5.)

No. 21.)

My Lord,

Begrout, Jane 8, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship with the latest inform a m which has read ion this, and from hit, you under date of the

Hafiz Pasha had extablished his hearl-quarters at Isil, and the Sidean's croops and occupied a vilage ive hairs distant from Austala after expelling therefrom a party of Bedouton in the Egyptian service.

Both Ihrahim Panka and Solyman Panha had quitted Alepuo with

troops, the former for Telhaberr

Much anxiety is felt here as to the result of the advance of the Office or forces, and a bathe in apprehensed may be the convergence In the immediate neighbourhood, tranquility a maintained; but we

daily hear of robbores taking place in almost every direction.

the Ale, po post now due is not vet arriver

I lucve, &cc.,

N. MOGRE. (Signed)

#### No. 102.

## Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 414)

My Lord, Atarondrea, June 14, 1839

1N continuation of my despatch No. 37, of 6th June, I have now the I a say a sar Leading but Man Arrenal or the evening of the 9th matant, an overland courser from Byrm, with augoria from thraban Pasha.

Early on the morning of the 10th motion, a steamer of the Pasha arrived from Specia, to the south of Alexandretta; and and was approve for intelligence, M. de Lauren, the Consul-General of Austria, and myself,

went to call on Mchomet Ala

The Pasha told us, that he had received some details of the attack by the Torkish Cavalry on his Bedouin Arab Cavalry, within the limits of his nine territory; and also, that emissions of Haliz Pasks were raining up the people of the villages against him, and distributing arms, ammumition and money to them. And he then detailed to us the substance of the inclosed reports (Nos. 1, and 2.), of which copies were sent to myself. and the Consuls-General of the other Great Powers.

The Pasha then told us, that he would immediately send orders to Drabins Pasha, to drive the Turks out of Syria, and to follow them, and net according to circumstances, and that he would occupy Orfa and

Dintbek

M de Lauria and menelf urged him, by every possible argument and with a fid from the market and a fight should be danger was too imminent, and the aggression of the Porte too marked and too manifest, to permit any further moderation on his part; that he had done everything to avoid a war, but that now he must give discretionary powers to his son, as he was too far distant to refer to him on every circumstance and event, and great evils and danger might accrue from his we doing. And he added, that if his neighbour set his itie Pasha'al house on fire, he had the right to take measures to puntsh! in for it, and to prevent his so doing again

On the evening of the 10th, Messra, Lauren and Cochelet, and Count Medera, called on me. The two latter had been to wait on the Pasha, and had also, in vain, endeavoured to dissuade him from giving permission to

2 K

Ibrahim Pasha to pass his frontier; and the steamer was sent off that

evening to Ibrahim Pasha.

I can assure your Lordship, that everything has been done by myself and colleagues to dissuade Mehemet Ali from allowing Ibrahim to pass his frontier; and the most complete accord and harmony has existed amongst us all on this point. But our arguments were very much weakened by the positive aggressions of Hafiz Pasha, and by the moderation and deference to our advice shown by Mehemet Ali up to the present moment.

There is also little doubt, that Haliz Pusha waits only his reinforcements, and the march of his different corps, in order to attack Ibrahim Pasha in front, whilst his other corps act on different points of Syria, and the fact, that Halia Pasha is accompanied by all the Turks who have unigented from Syria, particularly from Aleppo, clearly conversely their Ali, that the Sutan intends to strike a decisive blow against

him

I think it probable, that a battle will soon take place between Hafis Pusha and Ibrahim Pasha; and I feel convinced, that as the Sultan has set the example of causing revolt in Syria. Mehemet Ali will follow it in Albania, and Ruumeha, and Bounia; and I firmly believe, that he may

nuce a conflagration in those places.

I think it also probable, that Kourschul Pasha, from the Need, may turn his views against Bassora, and the more so, as he has an Agent at Knoust or Gran, where he has large houses for granaries. He has, also, another Agent at Muhamrah, who is employed in purchasing provisions which are forwarded to the former pos

The preceding satelligence is given to me, under date of 4th May, by

Captain Honnell, from Knerak.

As to what Mehemet Ah may do in regned to Bagdad, I am quite ignorant, but the Resident there writes, that the late inniciations have destroyed one-third of the houses of that city, and that the whole of that Paulishe in "going to the devil, and that a worse Government cannot exact."

Since writing thus far, I have received a translation of the order sent by Mehemet Ali to Ibrahem Paslin, on 10th June; and I have now

the honour to transmit copy of it

This order has solely been caused by the outrages and the aggressions of the troops of Hafis Pasks, as the previous order to Ibrahim Pasks merely directed him to drive the Turks out of Syria, but not to pass the frontier

1 bave, &c . (Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL.

#### Inclosure I in No. 102

Extraite des Rapports advessée un Général-on-Chef de l'Armés Egyptienne, à la date du 18 Rehist-onel, 1255

I have the state of the state o

nous est venu assurer que les Turcs sont encore à Tel-Béchir, et qu'on envoie à Mezar, qui n'est éloigné d'Antab qu'à peu près de cinq heures, des troupes et des canons, et qu'ils sont entres à Kessil-lissar, grand village appartenant à la Province d'Antab; là on a trouyé un homme de Mussellim Bey, un l'a fait prisonnier, et on a forcé le Boi Bey de ce village à se porter vers Antab, pour exciter la population. Le Boi Bey aussi est venu jusqu'auprès d'Antab, d'où il a fait avertir le Président du Conseil d'Antab, des intentions hostiles des Turcs contre cette ville, et lorsque ce même Boi Bey retourna à Kessil-lissar, il fut eulevé par 40 ou 50 millers Turcs et condeit à l'Armée Ottomans. Les Arabes qui se trouvaient entre Antab et l'armée Turque, sa sont retirés vers Killis, de manière qu'ils ont laussé le champ libre aux Turcs, qui se sont emparés des villages jusqu'auprès d'Antab; par conséquent, la population d'Antab est dans une grande anxiété

Estrait de la Lettre de S. A. Ibrahim Pacha, en dute du 19 Rebisel-evel, 1255

JE vous as déjà annoncé par ma lettre précédente, que J'ai laussé refre à bolyman Pacha pour me survre à Teled-Chair. J'ai fait revenir à mor les régimens qui se trouvaient à Antab et à Killis; je laisse Solyman Pacha avec le corpa d'armée à Tel-il-Chair, et je me porte en avant à la rencontre de la Cavalerie Turque, avec sept régimens de la Cavalerie et six hatteries d'artillerie à cheval. Si l'Infanterie Turque ne se porte pas en avart pour secourar feur Cavalerie, le corps de Solyman Pacha gardera sa position jusqu'à nouvel ordre, et je renverrai les régimens que j'ai retirés d'Antab. Si au contraire la grande armée Turque fait un mouvefirst and Shoan Pacha viendra me trouver avec le corps chi i .... ( .... l'armee Turque qui a passé le premier les limites the second for the experience of the contraction estimated to the beginning to the Tree see, believed Arens and per 100 71 Lors & not not est out to all the sent terms ten i que e me i vet le per est i che i che i Prinque e est l'armée Turque qui a la première commis des licetaires contre nos villages, il est juste que j'use de représailles, en faisant faire dévaster par non Hanadia les villages de Barnali

#### Note du Traducteur :

Son Altense le Genéralissime dans cette lettre, mentionne anna accum détail, il est vrai, la perte qu'on a en dans cette affaire entre les Hanndis et Turcu; mais nous auvons déjà par sa lettre du 17 courant, que en excadenna Turcu ont attaqué une partie du corpa de Cavalerie Arabe auslieu orders de Magicun Bey, à Tel-Béchir. On peut conclure par la qui nos Hanndis se nont retirés en combattant, et que la Cavalerie Turque a cel avancée jusqu'à h'essit-Hissar

### Inclosure 2 in No. 102

Extract des Ropporte parcenus un Généralianne, sons la date du 21 Hebrel ecel. et dont il rend compte au Fice-Ros, par so tettre du 28 du même mois.

#### Inclosure 3 in No. 102

Depethe do Son Alteme le Vice-Ros à Son Alteses Ibrahim Pache, en dete du 28 Rebi-el-med, 1255 (10th June, 1889.)

(Translation)

J'Al reçu votre dépêche du 23 du courant par la pielle vois merriance per a subservance, a deat le plus en plus leur agression et er invasion; qu'ils ont armé les habitans de tous les villages si sés au lelà d'Antab et ceux de Kess'l Hisaar er Le l'les vill ges d'Utab product control de la control de services de la control de have lage et celle de Graour-Daghi ils opt excité les marges à attaquer Akkar, dépendance de Tripoli, et à assassiner et piller le Gouverneur de l'endroit.

l'agression de nos adversaires à départé les bornes sure plus de patience nous ne pourrous plus les arrêter, car actiques sistement part the learning A and as we was the primer of corresponds, to it we pas upor motive gree es trem his Pompanees, autant nos adverwar a seit is the sist out porte ten chosen an point où elles en sont, de par ere y d no o plus de remêde. En différent davantage, nous the least time to a ne out of his year of the west on the mass. Comme l'agression vient de leur pari, l'état évident des choses démontre quaprés tout les Grandes Poissances nous exemerent et nous donneront r asser. En conclusion à l'arrivée de la présente dépêche, vous attaquerez les en spes de von adversairon qui nont entrées sur notre territure, et après les on avoir climatées, vous marcheres sur lour Grande Armée & try all as the street south & parties to Den ly far a large pour nous, sans dépasser le débié de Gaulek-Boghas, vous marchères dro : vers Malatia, kharpaut, Ouefa, et Darbékir,

#### No. 103

## Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston, - (Received July 5.)

(No. 43.)

My Lord,

Alemadria, June 16, 1839.

THE l'asha's steamer, the "Nile," arrived here on the morning of or bit efenil den Prin die Per gebie

I am not to Person a the representation by proper to . . . . . burel cally card is corretoric reliepes as of as a second of the second second to the second seco - calver also occupied resert filted a Poshii.

ton a merior of an american effective six ( ) to an Solyman Pasha of Marash, has entered into, and taken possess on of No con a love field Some a frest H fix Proper roll was with that corps. No doubt can therefore remain in regard t the aggression of Hafir Pasha on Section 11 to Last 1984 From Sepa not a single soldier of Ibrahim Pasha's over his entered the terr of of we button, or committed any aggression.

I have ano the honour to transmit the translation of a setter from Ibrahim Pasha to Halis Pasha, and which was sent to the after ! A

The section of the second section is a street to the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section in the second section is a second section of the second section in the second section is a second section of the second section in the second section is a second section of the second section in the second section is a second section of the second section in the second section is a second section of the second section in the second section is a second section of the second section in the second section is a second section of the second section in the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the s t . . . proached his camp with a corps of Regular Cavalry. t is couched in terms of great moderation, and, in one of Mehemet Ali has been clearly shown in the orders be gave to Ibrahim

Proceedings About Language and the second

the insurrection caused by Hafia Pasha, spread in Syria, and giving time to the Turks to concentrate their forces and receive all their remforcements. The reply of Hafis Pasha was not yet known.

The fleet of Mchemet Ali is leaving this for the coast of Syria. On my speaking to the Pashs on the subject, and telling him that I thought it a bad and uscless measure, he repiled, that he had not any intention of meeting the Soltan's squadron, but as the coast of Syria was now almost entirely without troops, and as the Sultan's emissaries were using all

their means to cause a revolt against him in every part of Syria, it became necessary to send the fleet to the sea-ports to protect the people and the foreign commercial interests in those towns.

I have, &c (Signed)

PATRICK CAMPBELL

## Inclosure I in No. 103.

Extrast de la lettre de Son Altesse Ibrahon Pocha, en date du 27 Retroberel, 1225, de Touzel.-(June B, 1839.)

I ha re a ma que se trouvent à Antab ont été retirés par moi, et j'ai . 1850 s. il n. ot dans la forteresse de la dite ville un bataillon d'Infante. Nivi in l'e ha de Maracha est entré à Antab. Pour m'assurer de Magroun Bey veri la dite ville avec 600 cavaliers Arabes (appeles Hanadie). Le dit Solyman Pacha avec un égal nombre de cavaliers Turce proguliers, sortit de la ville, et un engagement a en lieu entre con deux corps. Solyman Pacha n'est retiré dans la ville avec une perte de 40 à 50 hommes, et nos Arabes out amenés 15 à 20 chevnux avec oux. de mamére que Solyman Pacha se trouve encore à Antab. Le lendemain entre affaire, non Arabea Hanadia ont apercu non loin d'iei un corps de entuliera réguliera de l'Armée Turque qui a commencé à tirer du canon aur eux. Aussitot j'ai pris la cavalerie et quatre batteries d'artiflerie à cheval et j'ai marché vers l'ennemi. A penie m'ent-ils vu de loin, que les una ne nont sauvés au trut et d'autres au galop. Je me auis assuré par des déserteurs, et des hommes blessés qui ont été pris par nos Hanadis, que Hallz Pacha se trouvait avec oux. J'as pris des mesures pour expulser Some to and Sutable contribution of the monthly Parta

#### Inclusture 2 in No. 103

Lettre de Son Alterse Brahim Pacha à Son Excellence Hofis Pacha, en dute de 27 Ilch-el-evel .- (June 8, 1839.)

D'APRES les dépêches adressées de la part des Grandes Puissances à leura Consula-Généraux résidans à Alexandrie, je suis persuadé qu'eiles n'approuvent pas la guerre, et que Sa Hautesse, noire magnanime Maître, at ha an antime at Malgre cha 1º Solvie in Paul a de Marache a en y un curps de avacroe et il a atta, je la notre qui se trouva to Boulanik. 2º Vous avez envoyé un corps de Kourde Mistie Bey & Passass. dans le but de soulever la population. M. Hadji Omar Oglou a été coveve à Kourd-Danh dans le même but. 4°. Yous aves attaqué sur notre territoire, avec la cavalerle régulière et irrégulière, non Hanadia. 5°. Vous avez distribué des armes aux habitans des villages de la province d'Antab, et Solyman Pacha est entré dans cette ville et il s'y trouve oncore. Hier aussi Votre Excellence avec un corps de cavalerie régulière a fait ut e excursion jusqu'à l'approche de notre camp, et elle a fait jouer son artillerie contre notre avant-garde Hanadi. Jusqu'à présent, j'ai souffert Lout cela sans aucun mouvement hostile de ma part, persuadé comme je le sus que les hostilités sont contraires à la volonté sublime de notre Luguer Maire, comme aux principes et aux intentions des Grandes Puissances Européennes. Si Votre Excellence attribue mon inaction à la crainte, elle se trompe; mon inaction n'est autre chose que le désir de me 2 L

conformer à la volonté de Sa Hautesse notre Auguste Maître. Au contraire, si Votre Excellence a l'ordre de commencer la guerre, pourquoi ces intrigues, pourquei ces menées? Venez, mais venez ouvertement sur le champ de bataille. Votre Excellence n'aura probablement pas oublié qu'elle à à faire à des bommes sans peur ; par conséquence ces intrigues ne seront pas souffertes longtems. Enfin, je prends la liberté de vous écrire, et de vous envoyer le Colonel d'Artillerie Mahomed Bey, pour avoir une réponse franche de Votre Excellence.

#### No. 104

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmereton.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 44.)

Alexandria, June 16, 1839

My Lord, THE French packet-steamer arrived here late in the evening of the 13th instant with Captain Caillier, an aide-de-camp of Marshal Soult.

Captain Cailtier was the bearer of despatches, dated the 28th of May. from the Marshal to M. Cochelet, directing him to call on Mehemet Ali to cease all hostilities in the event of their having taken place, and to retire his army into Syria, if they had passed beyond the limits of that

The Marshal says in his despatch, that the Pive Great Powers have resolved to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, they demand that measures from the Pasha are necessary to Europe, "comme une nécessité Européense," which it will be more to his advantage to conform to than to oppose, " qu'il vaut mieux respecter que braver," that Mehemet Ah having in these late affairs given proofs of good faith, "loyauté," and having kept his word, he had acquired fresh titles to the good-will of the European Powers, and so much the more, as the Porte, on her part, had evidently been the aggressor; that France consults at this moment with England and with the Allies, on the means of employing the united squadrons of England and France, whose Admirals will, without delay, receive instructions and powerful reinforcements; and that measures are taking to settle the Question of the East on a solid and equitable basis

Monsieur Cochelet having explained this to Mehemet Ali, the Pasha, on the 15th matant, agreed to give a formal letter to Captain Caillier, to be delivered by him to his our Ibrahim Pasha, in which he directs him not to pursue the Turks beyond his frontier, in case the Turks should not already have repassed it, and to halt wherever Captain Caillier may find h n, m case the F and me urors should already have entered the Sultan's territory and occupied any part of it.

M Cochelet had engaged myself and his other Colleagues to support the demand of his Government with Mehemet Ali, and we all did so.

As I had not then a full knowledge of the contents of M Cochelet's despatch, I limited myself, (and my other Colleagues did the rame,) to state to the Pasha, the same as I have ever done, that he should not pass the frontiers of Syrin, as that would be an offensive and not a defensive operation, and would be injurious to his interests. But the Pasha did not seem disposed to accode to this, until after Ibrahim Paaks should first have defeated the Turks, and that he might remain in the country which he would occupy after a viet or

But M. Corhelet having accepted what Mehemet Ali offered, Captain Cantier will leave this wit . first steamer to be sent by the Pasha to Alexander to the Scena area whence he will proceed to the head-quarters

of Larahum Pas Dr. I to eve that if M. Cochelet would have held out a little longer, our vinted parametr accounting, person a base president on the Pusha to a steer the fur exter of as done to retire or has to be trained a the event that has men new intoo a land creaters I M I wholet was, I believe, so all that is a property of softer read a with at the aid of his Colleagues, that we hastened to sece, title Platas offer in order that he might be able to say that France had done everything, and that her voice was all-powerful.

I hope to be in time to transmit a translation of the letter to Ibrahim Pasha, of which Captain Caillier is to be the bearer, but which has not yet been sent to M. Cochelet.

I have, &c. PATRICK CAMPBELI (Signed)

June 17

P S .- I have just received the document above alluded to, and of which I now transmit a copy

#### Inclosure in No. 104.

Lettre de Son Alterre le Vice-Roi à Son Alterse Ibrahim Pacha, en date du 5 Rebi-el-akhir, 1255.—(16 Juin, 1839.)

## (Après les titres.)

LE porteur de cette lettre est M. Caillier, Aide-de-camp de Son Excellence le Maréchal Soult, Président du Conseil, et Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de France. Arrivé ici avant-hier, il m'a informé qu'il est chargé de vous voir, tandis qu'un autre Aide-de-camp comme lus, va à Constantinople, pour se rendre de la auprès de Hafiz Pacha. Je vous l'envoie donc par un bateau à vapeur et accompagné de mon second interprete, Hueroff Effendi. Cet officier annonce que sa mission, ainsi que celle de l'Aide-de-camp qui se rend auprès de Hafiz Pacha, a pour objet d'empêcher la guerre qui parait imminente; et il ajoute, que les Grandes Pussances arrangeront cette affaire.

En conséquence, si proqu'à l'arrivée de M Cariller vous n'avez pas encore fait sortir de la frontière les troupes Turques entrées dans nos limites, cet officier vous fera rester où vous êtes, et après avoir été auprès de Hafiz Pacha, vu l'Asde-de-camp expédié vers lui, et reconsu ce qu'il aura fait, il reviendra vous en rendre compte. Si à son retour il vous dit que l'Armée Ottomane s'est arrêtée où elle est, et que les troupes Turques entrées dans nos limites vont être retirées, vous ne ferez de votre côté aucun mouvement et vous vous arrêteres où vous êtes. Mais si après le retour de M. Caillier avec cette augurance, Hafiz Pachu ne s'arrête pas, s'il continue les mêmes mouvemens qu'auparavant, et ne fait pas sortir sen troupes de notre frontière, vous marcherez contre lui et le combatires Dans le cas cufin où à l'arrivée de cet officier, vous auries déjà chassé les troupes Turques entrées dans nos limites, et où vous auriez marché en avant, vous devrex encore vous arrêter là où vous seres, et attendre que l'arrangement que prendrout les Grandes Puissances, soit connu et vous nit été notifié par moi

Je rous annonce aussi que pour faire cesser l'inquietude que causers l'avis de la sortie de la flotte de Constantinople, je vais cavoyer ma flotte aur les côtes de la Syrie; à cet effet, une portion est sortie aujourd'hui et le reste sortira demain.

### No. 103

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston. -(Received July 5.,

(No. 45) My Lord,

Alexandria, June 18, 1839

THE Government post from Damascus has this moment brought to me a coor disted 190. I disease for an Mr. Cooke Werry of Dr. mass is Mr. Consul Werry has inclosed to me copy of a letter of 5th of

June, from Solyman Posha to Mr. Pro-Consul Werry, and of which I have the honour to transmit a copy.

Your Lordship will perceive by this letter, that the Sultan's van-guard

has retired upon the main body, and thus evacuated the terratory of Mohemet Ali, and I sincerely trust that a general action may yet be avoided. The Soltan's officers, however continue their utrigues and efforts to stir up rebellion in Syria, and more particularly towards Beylan and Pyriss is your Lordson, will preceive by the report of Mr. Vice-Consul Hays, of which I have the bonour to transmit copy, and which shows the efforts of Hafir Pasha to cause revolt in the lower ranges of the Taurus extending to Beylan and Pyriss. And his plan, therefore, seems to be to avoid a battle, and to cause revolt, and to move on in the rear of that movement.

By intelligence from Lieutenant Lyuch of the steamer in the river Tigris. I learn that Ali Pasha of Bagdad was detained at Moussoul by the spirit of insurrection which had been manifested by the inhabitants

of that place.

(Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL.

Inclosure I in No. 105

Solyman Pashs to Mr. Pro-Coursel Werry

Monsieur le Consul,

Du Comp de Buhwarta, 24 Rebi-evel, 1255

JE remplis avec planer la promesse que je vous lis à mon départ d'Alep, de vous donner quelques nouvelles sur ce qui se passe de ce côté-ce. A mon arrivée à l'Edwarts, pres de Teleschlaur avec l'adamente de l'armée, j'ai trouvé Son Altesse le Général-en-Chef qui y était campi avec la cavalence Le lendemoin avant le je ir. Son Altesse partit avec ce dernier corps pour Tel-Béchir, afin de décider l'arant-garde Turque qui devait se trouver là, à un mouvement significatif; ce but a été attent, en ce que cette troupe, sans attendre nos régimens, a'est repliée sur le gros de l'armée et ainsi évacué entièrement notre territoire. Son Altesse est à Touze!

Mais en renouçant, du moins selon les apparences, à nous faire la grecce à force de les Tures arent pers renouve à leur systeme d'hostilité sourde et constante; vous aves su précédemment leurs menées

our l'esprit des populations du côté d'Antab.

Martenant est dars le Boylana l'is chercheut à nous auscaser des troubles, ils viennent d'envoyer à Payass un certain Mistick Bey, aucien Monsielm de cette ville, pour ousayer de soulever les peuples; mais un régiment d'infanterie, un de cavalerie, et une batterie de cauons se rendent à Payass; et leur présence suffira pour étouffer promptoment tous les guerres de soulévement qu'aurait pu répandre cet émissaire.

Hier, 26 cavaliers Turcs déserteurs sont arrivés ici; 30 autres sont

dirigen aur Adana par Antab.

Agrées, &c., (Signé) LE GENERAL SOLYMAN

Inclosure 2 in No. 105

Mr. Vice-Consul Hoye to Mr. Pro-Consul Werry.

Extract.)

Alterendeette, June 4, 1639

I TAKE advantage of this conveyance, to inform you that an attack is apprehended on this side, and of the measures that have been taken in consequence.

Yesterday it was reported, that Mustik Bey had reached a place, at a Bellink fifteen hours from Pyass, with a force, stated variously at from 1,000 to 6,000 men, with the intention of making a descent on Pyass. This morning I heard be had advanced to Arsine, three hours from Pyass, to the Governor of whom he had sent notice of his approach with his forces, in the name of the Sultan, and not as robbers.

In consequence of these reports, I went to ascertain the facts from Rushman Effects, who informed me that Mist's Bey had reached Arsine with the intention of advancing to Pyass, and that the force he had with him and after to about 0 000 mounts—ers. That the excuse of advancing in the name of the Solian was a new pretence, the people he had with him were the mountaineers of Gisour Dagh. The precautions taken are to reland 400 of the troops embarked yesterday for Alexandria 200 of which are going to Pyass by the "Crocodia" steamer, at 1 200 remain here, and this aid 200 freights thirdly, arrived vesterday from Beylan, to a village of aid Archount here and a sufficient Accumulation, towards Pyass, and also to relate the remaining of the troops on board the vessels, amounting to 1,300 men, till orders are received from Iterahim Pasha for which purpose this post is sent. They are on board the two corvettes that have been some time here, and were to have sailed to-day.

#### No 100.

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 5.)

(No. 46.)

My Lord, Alexandria, June 19, 1839.

steamer of the Posta, and day or relay from Astandards with letters dated, Toutel, 10th June, from Ibrahum Pasha to Mehrmet Ali.

Ibrahim Pasha was with his army at Touzel, which is not far from Aintab, and Hafis Pasha was at about three hours distance at Nexib, near the banks of the Sedjour river, but in the territory of the Sultan; and Salyman Pasha of Marash was still in Aintab with troops of the

The steamer of the Panha, which left this on the 10th instant with the order of Meannet 1 to cry the Treks of I Syrac and the frame of Hafis Pasha, had arrived at Alexandretta at the departure of "El Generoso," but Ibrahim Panha had not then received the letter of Mehamet Ali; and although no action had taken place between the armics, I much fear that I would not be delayed long after Mehamet Alia order of 10th June should reach Ibrahim Pasha.

It are the homoge to transmit the reply of Hafit Pasha to the letter sout to be by I room Passo, as I'ml chas the closure was despatch

No. 43, of 16th June.

Your Lordship will perceive, that Hafia Pusha writer in a very sagged man for to Dept in Post a but specified in a very softened to his reason for strong up to the villages in Sorial of the lag pesses of Airtist for these acts that it is his natural to the course of a strong to the lag pesses.

Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL.

P . Captain Caillier, the Aide-do-camp of Marshal Soult, will leave the analysis steamer, per rew and good to the head-quarters of Ibrahim Pasha.

## Inclosure in No 106.

Lettre d'Hafiz Pacho à Son Brotlience Ibrahim Pacha, sous la date du 28 Rebi-el-evel, 1255,—(9 Juin, 1839.)

Après les titres.)

J'Al reçu le trésor de la lettre que l'otre Excellence avait chargé le Colonel d'Artillerie Mab ancel Harik III y de in apporter, et j'en ai compris in processe con ca. Dans ette lettre en tomognant une grande se in essor à au re l'oblateur au benfanteur du anorde, notre tente l'essor ce très home segment et Mere, et en experiment se deur d'a pour sur elle se bon e mar de Sa Hautesse, l'otre Excellence est bien a se a soit de contratre mon pur se

Que le bie, ben d'agné conserver le corps le notre l'agaste Se gneur a ess congletts que le monde durera et que finse que su montre s'elle e sur teus les servieurs et protige ceux qui lu sent le teus s

I est mes de doute que la sour se m ut at etc. les seulement dans en par les mans p

Lorsque l'artace Sultanienne est venue à libr et qu'elle a planté en cet er le 1 ses tentes victorieuses, Magioun Akasi, Commandant de la ( . . . dere Arabe (Hanadi), n'est avancé jusqu'à demi heue de Bir, dans I intention de faire des reconnaissances, et probablement aussi de saccager les villages. En effet, à leur retour, ces cavaliers ont ravagé les villages de la Province d'Ourfa, et emmené tous les bestiaux; deux jours auparavant res mêmes flanades ont volé et maltraité un meunier : ces deux faits doivent être à votre commandes. De notre côté, forcés par la nécessité, et dans l'intention de protéger les pauvres, nous avons fait marcher un corps de Spahis comme avant-garde. Quelques uns de ces Spahis ayant perdu leurs chevaux, et a'étant avancés à lour recherche jusqu'au lieu que sépare Antab de Bir, où se trouvaient 300 Hanadu, une trentaine de ces derniers se sont séparés de leur corps, ont courn sur ces quelques Spahis, en ont désarmé un, l'out mis à mort, et non contens de cela, ils lui ent ensure tranché la tête. Ce fait, qui est à votre connaissance, ne s'accordant pas avec les principes de soumasion que vous professes envers notre Maitre. nous avons été contraints d'user des représailles. Quosqu'il en soit, a conformément à la lor pure, Votre Excellence fait accorder les faits avec les prétentions, elle sera un objet d'envie pour tous ses confrères, sous tomber to t pulsant te il petri man Serger ir t est comme un averamicale, et je vous l'adresse par le Colonel Hank Bey qui retourne auprès de Votre Excellence, accompagné par Achaiet Bey, un des Colonels rio l'armée victoriouse. Lorsque par la grace de Dieu, elle vous sera heuremement parvenue. l'exécutum de son contenu dépendra de la haute oparon de Votre Excellence.

## No. 107

## Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmersion .-- (Received July 7.)

(No. 146.)

My Lord.

Therapia, June 16, 1839

ON the H.I. are I received the accosed note from his Excellency the French Ambassador, and I immediately waited upon him. He read to me part of a despatch from Marshal Soult, which he had just received it continued testers to get apply in the strongest manner to the humans. Ports to prevent houthfrom, if they had not already commenced, and to put an instant end to them if they had; and it directed his Excellency to communicate with me, and said that the British Government entirely concurred with the French in everything relating to affairs in this country, and it appeared that the French Government had not had communication with the British Government since the arrival in Parts of

the intelligence that gave ruse to this instruction from the Marshal to the Ambassador

His Excellency asked me what I would do, I replied, that having no instructions, I could not take any steps, under circumstances that were new, and might occasion new views to be taken by my Government. His Excellency agreed that I was not authorized to act, but said that he must immediately apply to the Porte as he had been instructed to do. His Excellency did send a message, which I understant was to the

effect that the Subture Porte must, without delay, recall the army of Hafix Pasha from the position it occupies, and order it to recross the Euphrates, and that there's the Porte will be considered to be the aggressor.

I am informed that the Ottoman Ministers are excessively angry

I have, &cc., (Signed) PONSONBY

#### Inclosure in No. 107.

### Baron Roussin to Viscount Ponsonby.

Cr 14 Jun, 1839

LE BARON ROUSSIN a l'honneur de transmettre les lettres espontes a son honorable ( reque et de la demander un ment et d'autonce un recu un othèrer acte-de-comp de M le Marceleal Sur t pur une de dépèches de la plus haute importance pour les deux Cabinets anna, et il désure vivement les communiquer à non honorable Collègue, qu'il pris d'agréer ses affectueux complimens.

#### No. 108.

## Viscount Pensonly to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received July 7.)

(No. 148.)

My Lines,

Therapia, Jone 16, 1839.

I II VE the honour to inclose copy of a letter from me to the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, dated May 42

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

#### Inclosure in No. 108.

## Viscount Possonly to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford.

Sur,

Therepia, May 22, 1839-

I HAVE satisfied my own mind that the Sublime Porte has finally determined upon war against the Pasha of Egypt. It does not appear that hostilities have decidedly commenced as yet.

1 have, &c., (Signed) PONSONB1

### No 109

## Earl Granulle to Viscount Palmerston - (Received July 4.)

(No. 251.)

Paris, July 2, 1839.

My Lord, I THIS morning communicated to Marshat So of Count Newschools's despate a to Court Power a Hergo worn the present state of affairs in the Levant of which a copy was given to your Lurdship by the Clarge d'Affaires in London. His Excellency expressed his entire concurrence in your opinion, that the proposal contained in it, of allowing the war to go on between the Tuckush and Egyptian arms, so long as the seat of war was circumscribed within certain limits, afforded proof that the aim of Russia was to exhaust the resources of the Turkish Empire, and to weaken its a wer astead of proclag for its to gets and stability. which was the object of all the other Great Powers in Europe. In regard to the impolicy of continuing the present relative position of the Sultan and of Mehemet Ali, and the necessity of settling on a permanent footing their relations to each other, the Marshal also coincides to opinion with your Lordship; but he was not prepared to assent to your Lordship. proposition that no settlement would be satisfactory which did not restore the whole of Syria to the direct authority of the Sultan. He said, that the Court of Berlin had suggested the plan of the Pashalies of Tripoli and of the product against the low on Paska has ag to him the possession Itt Par of box. Durines that he was int gar of bo so was a fill to work. I have a remark to their professor was track a free hi tien rat had not in ferry in an an apart Marsla be to however kine he to ad sate that and outstand accounts your Lad up a proposal case are and deaf the east to a borne Mehemet Ali's sequiescence in it, rather than from any objection to the arrangement itself

LIATE SECT GRANVILLE (" guest,

#### N 110

## Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 8.)

No. 252

My Lord.

Paris, July 5, 1839

I HAYE received your Lordship a despatches to No. 270 meluaire. The debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on the vote of credit demanded by the Government for the augmentation of the French Naval Force in the Lorant, excited a much greater degree of interest than is usually felt in (1 - the states) with which the question was discussed. Not a dissentient voice was heard against the proposition of the Government, and a willingness was even · anifested to increase the amount of the vote, if a larger sum were required, to a fit I for the Contract to the second of the form affairs of the East. Many distinguished speakers, of different political rties, concurred in the policy of maintaining the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire; of rescuing the Sultan from the grasping protection of Russia, and of resisting, with determination, the pretension of Russia to the exclusive right of stationing her fleets in the Boxphorus

The debate lasted three days, and terminated with a vote of 287 to 26 in fayour of the proposition of the Government.

The rote will much atrengthen the hands of the French Government: and the ground on which it was supported by most of the speakers, cannot fail to have a salutary effect at St. Petersburgh, showing, as it does, that France is not less determined than England to resist the principle of the Unitian Skelessi Treaty.

I have, &c . GRANVILLE (Signed)

#### No. 111

## Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- Received July 8 )

No. 254 r

My Lord.

Paris July 5, 1839

O's call og this tay at the Fore go Offi Maesh I South afternoone test the despatches from A exactly and Constantinger of all an ecwas given three lass ago in the Marse had eggraph had been roce sed than range. His faver sency read to me a vera, from M. Cochelet, and tree top oil Remon.

If I whelet arms that nielborece having reached Abxande a cl the cite arce of a seasobracit of Tark sharoops such atas, an et sixty val gas basing been extend to surre to a by Hobx Pasha the met decleaves a full the Case sof the Great Pewers to fulled to in l = the Vicerox to respend the transmission of orders to Director Pasha at a the Park of army That talled, her other their who had there directed as Marshall Scalt to , rose the Mexandr a send from the ave to continue rate to being the continue of the continue of re 11 h man atery at rive de ar well the stern to sail well correct out restrict or Proha, but race done to be race to be to a rider of the Vector and that I say a sector all all say the first measure be lade recorded in a surgery order and the he, Captain Confer was to be some no arer tare tofat 1 M. Cochelet melones in his degrat to the attain Person to be the connection of the Egyptian Army wherever it might be, on the artist of agreem Callier at his head quarters

M Cochelet mentions that the Egyptian Fleet had left the port of Alexandria, but that Mehemet had declared it was sent upon a cruise for the purpose of exercising the crews, as was usual at this season of the year, and not with any houtile intention

Admiral Roussin's despatches confirm the accounts proviously received, of the resolution of the Sultan to go to war with the Pasha of Egypt and of the efforts to reinforce the army of Hafis Pasha. On he sading of the Turkish Fleet to the Dardanelles, the French Ambassador complained to Nouri Effends of the secreey which had been observed towards. hini in respect to the movements of the feet, and inquired what was its destination. To this inquiry, Nouri Effends distinctly replied that the floet would proceed with the troops which were embarked on board of it to the coasts of Syras. The number of troops embarked is supposed to be between 8,000 and 10,000 men.

Admiral Buperré expressed two days ago to me his opinion, that the Egyptian Fleet would have the advantage over that of the Schau. I an engagement took place; and the more decidedly so if the latter were encumbered by having troops on board.

Marshal Soult told me that several of the despatches he had received were in cypher, and had not as yet been decyphered. If, he said, they contained anything of importance, he would in the evening apprise me of their contents.

> I have, &c., Signed) GRANVILLE

#### No. 112

Lord William Russell to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received July 8.)

(No. 81.)

My Lord, Berlin, July 2, 1839.

M. DE RIBEAUPIERRE (who has taken leave of the King of Prussia, and leaves ilerby to-day) rend me a despatch aldressed by the most Nesselvice to the Russ an Ambassad rim London waich his Expellency is instructed to communicate to your Lordship. This despatch suggests for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, a plan for putting an end to hostilities between the Porte and the Pasha of Egypt, and for regulating the affairs of the Contending Parties. More Ribeauperre told me, that the King of Prussia had spoken to him three times during his visit at Potsdam, on the subject of this despatch, expressing the pleasure he received from the moderate and politic views of Russia, and his hope that they would be acceptable to the British Cabinet. Baron Werther has a recognised to me his satisfaction at the tanguage head by Russia; concluding by saying, that the question was placed by all parties in the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

Prussa will take no part beyond that of counselling the maintenance

of peace.

Count Breason showed me some despatches of Count St. Aulaire's, relating I showcrast or with Prince Meterrach on this subject which has II general had suggested the expedency (in case the Sultan surmy about the reason of a owing the Russian Virial to occur) Constantinople, whilst the English, French, and Austrian fleets sailed up the Dardanelles.

I observe in the despatches your Lordals, was gust enough to comment its to be that the writers as consider aggresses has the protogon which the policy of the Four Powers is to toru. This induces me to call to your Lordalup's recollection, the definition of aggression given by Frederick the Great, previous to commencing the seven years' war. His Might said I was not the Power which by its armaments forced another Power to strike a blow in its own defence. The acceptation of this definition would make Mehemet Ali the aggressor.

(Signed) WILLIAM RUSSELL

#### No. 113.

Viscount Palmerston to Lord William Russell.

(No. 107)

My Lord, Foreign Office, July 9, 1839.

YOUR Lordship states in your despatch No. 81, that M. de Ribeauserre had read to you a disput b from his tourt on the present state of affairs in the Levant, and that Baron Werther had expressed to you his satisfaction at the language of Russia on that subject.

The despatch to which your Lordship allodes, is, I cours le that of the 12th of June\*, of which I transmitted to you a copy on the 2nd of this month. The general tone and spirit of that despatch was animiactory to Her Majesty's Government, and the more especially so, as it was a spontaneous offer on the part of Russis, to enter into concert with the other Powers of Europe upon the subject of Turkish Affairs; and Her Majesty's Government have no doubt that the result of the communications which are about to take place on these matters between the Five Powers, will be an unanimous adoption of a common course of policy.

But there were some parts of the particular plan recommended by Count Nesselrode, to which Her Magesty's Government could not agree.

\* See No. 81, p. 85

In the first place, the Russian Government seemed to think, that provided the hostilities between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali should be confined to Syria, the Powers of Europe might, without any danger to their general and common interests, remain passive spectators of the contest; and might leave the two parties, like gladiators in an arena, to exhaust themselves, and emple each other as much as they might choose. But Her Majesty's Government would regard such a conflict, even if waged in Syria, with much uncasaness, because it would probably end in greatly weakening the power of the Sultan, and in rendering him less able to maintain hereafter his pel treal independence and the integrity of his empire, and would deliver him up to the influence or to the arms of Russia.

Again, the Russian Government proposes in the event of any marked success on the part of Mchemet Ali, to leave the Egyptians in possession of Orfrant Darbeke but Darbeke is the certral key of Asia Moor and whoever is strongly in military possession of that post, will have the comman tof the whole country. A Tork of Arm on Diarbellic, is equally well placed to defend the approach to Constantinople against an enemy advancing across the Taurus from Aleppo; to repel any invasion from the Russian provinces by way of Kars and Erzeroum; or to protect Ragdad from attack by a force descending the Euphrates from the frontiers of Syria. As long as the Sultan's Army is in strength at Diarbeker, the Egypt as Army will be kept in check. But I'll at post were taken from the Turks and given to the Egyptiana, the latter would have all those means for attack which the former now have for defence Bagdad would immediately fall: for, in fact, all communication between it and Constantinople would be cut off; and if ever the time should come, when Russin and Mehemet Ali should determine to co-operate together against the Sultan, a Russian force from Gumri, united with the troops of Mehemet Ali at Diarbekir, would sweep through the whole extent of Ann Minor.

Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 114

Viscount Palmeraton to the Murquese of Clauricarde.

(No. 108.) My Lord,

Foreign Office, July 9, 1839

1 TRANSMITTED to your Excellency, in my despatch No. 102, of the 29th ultimo, a copy of a despatch from Count Nesselrode to Count Posso di Borgo, dated the 13th of June, containing a statement of the opinion of the Russian Government on the present state of affairs in the Levant, which was communicated to me by M. Kusseleff, on the 27th of

I have to instruct your Excellency, to thank the Russian Government for this communication. Her Majesty's Government fully appreciate the confidence thus evinced in the British Government by the Cobinet of St. Petersborgh, and are rejuiced to find, that the general tenour of the views which have been taken of the matters in question by the two Cabinets, should be so much the same. Each Government has manifested an earnest dearre, that heatthties between the Sultan and the Pasha should be prevented, or should be speedily suspended, if begun; and both Governments seem impressed with a conviction, that some final and pera ner arra gimer so and hi cone to a nich by prese ting for be future, a recurrence of a crisis like the present, may secure the peace of Europe from the organisated rought are from me ties and levant It is to be hoped, therefore, that Russia and Great Britain, in concert with the other Great Powers, may be able to agree upon a common course of policy, which may be calculated to accomplish purposes so essential for the general interests of Europe. The British Government has authoerzed and instructed Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, to commission

cate with his colleagues, and with the Austrian Government, on these matters, with a view to establish a common understanding about them.

Her Majesty's Government has already taken in concert with that of France the first step which is a verted to in the destriten of Count Nesse ruch and uniporte is have been given to ber Robert Stopford, to end a as a conjunction with the Freigh Ada call to bring about a s special tol arms and to maluce Mehemet Ah to withdraw his troops with a rise to us of Sa us, if the course of events should have ted those troups beyond the confines of that province. When an armistice shall have been agreed to by both parties, the Five Powers will be able with better effect to endeavour to negotiate a final arrangement between the Contending Parties; and the views and opinions at present entertained upon that matter by Her Majesty's Government may be stated as follows.

It seems to the British Government, that there can be no security for permanent peace between the Sultan and Mehemet Ab, as long as they have both of them an army in Syria for neither of them can look upon their present state of occupation as permanently satisfactory. Mehemet All has too much, not to wish for more; and the Sultan has lost too much, to be able to sit down contented with his loss. Each party, therefore, must consider his present position in Syria, as a starting point for an attempt to accomplish the object of his desire; the one for further encroachment on the Turkish provinces; the other for the reconquest of Syria. The two parties might, indeed, be invited to reduce their respective forces to a peace establishment; but no confidence could be placed in such an arrangement, even if for the moment agreed to. Mehemet Ali could not maintain his authority in Syria without a considerable force. and the Sultan would necessarily be obliged to have an equal force at Diarbehic and its neighbourhood. Each party would suspect the other of uscretly augmenting his force; and probably their mutual suspicions would be equally well-founded. In a short time the two armes would again be in presence of each other; and the work of pacification would have to be done over again.

The only arrangement, therefore, which could appear to Her Magesty's ti- ternment to be calculated to secure peace for the future, would be the exacuation of Syrin by Mehemet Ali, and the withdrawal of his authorities, civil and military, into Egypt. By such means, the Desert would be o terposed between the two parties; and the chances of conflict between them would be almost entirely prevented. But Mehemet Ali would partly require some counterbalancing advantage, in return for such a concession on his part; and Her Majesty's Government conceive, that this might be given him, by making the Pashalic of Egypt hereditary in his family

Mohemet Ali has always stated, that the chief considerations which render him discontented with his present attuation, are, first, a feeling of region that the public works which he has accomplished in Egypt should after his death, be let fall to decay, by being entrusted to the care of an ordinary Pasha; secondly, an anxiety for the fate of his family, which might, after his death, be exposed to poverty and exile,

Now both of these circumstances would be provided for, by such an arrangement as that above-mentioned. While, on the other hand, the just rights of the Sultan might be secured by stipulations, that Mehemet Ali and his descendants should pay tribute to the Sultan; should furnish the Sultan with a contingent in time of war; and should, like the Governors of any other provinces of the Turkish Empire, be bound by all the treation and laws which the Sultan, as Sovereign, might make,

If the Russan Government should concur is this general view, and should matrice its Ambasandor at Vienna accordingly, there can be no of the plant is a express or for a continuous of Rose would car, with a refew gleanel of an abe and to the sent center of It was upon such a vetter and fitt has Pewers glow the mut al streem to of over account at a mamor in an a screen be to a quise that we are a result to be an armore lee the two parties by the Roya strikes of the Peners action and a government worth, even a recommendance of him, tathest or but on close

side; and that such an arrangement would be carried into effect, as would be in the laggest degree on I care to the manuscrance of the prace of

Your Excellency will communicate this despatch to Count Nesselrode,

and give him a copy of it.

1 am, &cc., PALMERSTON (Signed)

## No. 115.

## Lord Beauvale to Viscoust Palmerston, - (Received July 11.)

(No. 36.)

Fienna, June 30, 1839

Mr Lord. ON the 24th metant, the French Ambassador received from his to , tree , d commencated to Prince Metternich and invest, the plan of the Marker of the state of the and the and they

Tree words of an a with the approbation of Prince Wettermil a series sife - watt the sin ter Let exist a 11 le en e posses de y al expenting that period at a present in the part of the subould bave du 115 to 1

I. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . from Petersburgh, Fire ru s to your Lordship.

Proce Metter is I had confidently predicted that Russia would take the same view of the question with binnelf, and these despatches, written proceed the recognitional time to a Pick may of the la

It is impossible to refuse the systemes they afford, that, he it from what protect of may, Rossia at this assessent to frankly pursoning the same conduct as ourselves with regard to the Turkish Empire. In one case, it the transfer of Research to the Turkish Empire. In one case, a) France. It is that of hostilities having actually commenced, in who b Creat that a property of the real of period to Creat and the districts of Orfa and Disrbekir, -not to attempt their total interruption; -an attempt which the Prince thinks might succeed, though with difficulty, if Mchemet Ab were gaining the advantage and which in that case, it would therefore be desirable to make, but which must fail if the Sultan's army were in the course of success, aided, as it would be, b mairrections in the country

Those, however, he considers as minor points; and the Fire Posters the arrange pronounced themselves upon the principles by which they are direct as I got them as up ted and the danger to known which is well defined in the Russian despatch, as averted.

One contingency only, the Prince remarked upon, as having been overlooked at St. Petersburgh, and to that he had, in the mean time, called the attention of the Russian Cabinet it in that of all our precautions

French and English armaments should unite with that of Rincon for its defence, Austria joining her flag to the powerful squadrons of her Allies

He now intenda further to propose to Russia, to invite their co-

operation in such a case. With reference to this, I would suggest to your Lordalip the pro-Personal to the terrains of the second terrai Nesselrode and myself last autumn, at Milan, and seemed to give him much satisfaction.

I can see many reasons for such a course, and none against it; but it has not been proposed to me by Prince Metternich.

1 have, &c., (Signed) BEAUVALE

#### No. 116.

Lord Beaucale to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received July 11)

No. 37)

My Lord.

Vienna, June 30, 1839.

ON the night of the 28th, Prince Metternich received an estafette in nine days from Constantinople, confirming the unfavourable account I gave your Lordship some time back of the Sultan's health. For the last three menths, the Sultan has seen none of the regular physicians, either Turkeshor Christian who has confided himself medically to the care of a Jowess, an old Armenian woman, and two Turkish apothecary's boys.

On returning from a fete at the Valley of the Sweet Waters, he sport in the fire the same a few and had the like like to a contract the was sent from bettee last year at his aperial request to attend him. This centleman found him in a high state of fever, and a consultation was held to we do not they thep is not it will be falling step in of the same of mediginesses leaded holds In Thomas in Language hos to a least the constraint of the same to the same lungs accompanied by high faver. The first efforts of medicine will be directed to unlike the fever, which, if they fall, will destroy life very soon. If the fever is subdued, the other diseason will remain to be endered attain occurs ly give in the corty the corty cation of disease on the liver and the lungs at the same time is always fatal. In this most unfortunate complication, Prince Metternich has not to perform by redere tweet a castimate a car mencement of those affairs. He has this day despatched a courier to Petersburgh, establishing the attitude of Austria in the event of the Sultan's death. The present courier will carry a similar communication to London and to Paris, and he has no doubt but what Russia will unite herself to his views. I need hardly say, that he counts equally upon the concept of Little The sum a last half and by and by the will. but the principle upon which they are founded is, that of the support of the All I I To Ofres House serving to has I were any its full integrity, the Four Powers binding themselves by reciprocal declarations to be a from the amallest acquients to at the expect of the Turkish Empire.

If your Lordship will look back to the long period of time, beginning before the augmeture of the Treaty of Vienna, during which Prince Mettermich has steadily and undersatingly, through all circumstances, kept in view the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire as almost the first interest of Austria, and combine this with the efforts he is now making for its supply that he will be a proper to the property of the supply that he will be a property of the supply that he will be a property of the supply that he will be a supply the supply that he will be a supply the supply that he will be a supply the supply that he will be supply the supply that the supply the supply that he will be supply the supply that the supply the supply that the supply that he will be supply the supply that the supply that the the supply the supply that the supply that the supply the supply that the s

I have, &c., (Signed) HEAUVALE

#### No. 117

Lord Beaucale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 11.)

(No. 38)

My Lord,

Preuna, July 1, 1889.

PRINCE METTERNICH having dorved his course for a day I am enabled to apprize your Lordship that he attaches the greatest value to an invitation from the Two Powers to the Emperor of Russia to join his squadron to theirs in the Mediterranean. His reasons are founded on the great principle which gusdes hum in this affair, -that of its being the joint concern of all Europe. Out of this he sees no safety, and every if wa which tends to consecrate it, and extend its application, is of value in .... eyes. To this great leading principle is to be added the balm to the amour-proprie of the Emperor, which will be afforded by the institution He is walking in the course we wish; let us smooth it to him, and retain but in the Property of a marcal testate her weels the constant of the the search make as sittle with the Empteron Classing and a transfer at the state of the seat hartrees after an but I diget to unit that of R san do the Marters of the law reg it taller have east the bit cror a r is accounted an experit assistant of from the defence of then

to a arguments a poor to me comment to an all lage it may be set to a to id, to the author the property it of amounts aparties a to the area over the formula and the area over the formula and the area over the area.

only prove the practice of the Porte to grant a free passage to say a war when demanded by its sense of its own interest. This right can war when demanded by its sense of its own interest. This right can war when demanded by its sense of its own interest. This right can war when demanded by its sense of its own interest. This right can war when demanded by its sense of its own interest. This right can war when demanded by its sense of its own interest. This right can war when demanded by its sense of its own interest. This right can war when demanded by its sense of its own interest. This right can war when demanded to permit the entry of the flects of other Powers.

tipon no ground, therefore, do I see an objection to the proposed invitation to the Emperor to send his squadron, but many and strong relief from fit. The epoch is a which Reserved in Turkish affairs in broken down. The more completely every vestige of stabilition be obliterated the better. If we include Rossin in all we do in Turkish affairs, there will be no room for her to act separately; but act somehow and somewhere she must, so that if we leave her out, her set a rate action will revive even in spite of herself. Our object must the stable to associate her action to our own, and this once established, that part of the danger is at an end.

(Signed, BEAUVALE.

#### No. 118.

Lord Beaucule to Vuennat Palmeraton .- (Received July 11.)

No. 40 }

My Lord,

Fienna, July 1, 1839

THE Austrian station in the Levant will be reinforced, and will place itself under the orders of Admiral Stopford

The Arch-Duke will join the squadron.

I have &cc.,

(Sunct BEAUVALE

No. 119.

#### Viscount Palmerston to Lord Beauvale.

(No. 57.) 41, 1, -1

Foreign Office, July 18, 1839

YOUR EX II vs des bis to Vi 12 indusive have begin

received at large or the ad-

With the city to the state of Nos Billion des I have to state that at is undoubtedly to be derived by Price Me error that fac measures proposed to be taken by the British and French squadrons, with a view to put an end to hostilities in Syria, would probably not be as successful if the fate of arms had declared in favour of the Sultan, as they would be if the first encounters between the armies had been favourable to the Pasha. But this arises from the nature of things, and from the difference which exists between the position of the Powers of Europe with respect to the Sultan, and their position with respect to the Pasha. But it must also be remembered, that the motive of the interference of the Powers of Europe to bring about a cessation of bostilities, and the object which they propose to attain by that interference, can only he the fear of the danger to which those hostilities would expose the peace of Europe, and an anxiety to avert that danger; but it is evident that this danger would arise from the success of the Pasks, and not from the success of the Sultan.

Hor Majesty's Clovernment, however, cannot but entertain a sanguine hope that the interference of the two squadrons, backed as they will be by the exertions of all the Missions at Constantinople, and of all the Consuls

at Alexandria, will succeed in accomplishing the desired object.

Your Excellency, in your despatch No. 40, announces, that an The est ofte lest a rate below to a total be a total in a strategy to a stappe soul strategy and free Robert Land Dar & replaced to the board programme to anything to a country or expensed, In learning tion contacts the transact of the file Q con in deeps a good to be a contract to the part to Her Majorty by the harmoned trace . It is the a stone west feel the full value of this measure as a public many time and he world, of the close alliance between Great Britain and Austra, and all it is Intimate union which exists between them upon the great and important matters to which this measure relates.

muste Russia to send her Black Sea squadron into the Mediterraneau, to co-operate with the combined British, French, and Austrian fleet; and you certainly urge many very strong reasons in support of that proposition. But all things considered, Flor Majesty's Government are inclined to

doubt the expediency of such a measure at present.

In the first place, the object now to be accomplished in the Mediterranear is the suspension of hostilities; for this, the combined free would be sufficient, and the support which the Russian Agents at Constantinople and an act of the great of the well that our efforts the austaince to be derived from the weight of her open and

avowed concurrence.

If, unlead, the Five Powers should determine to press upon the Porte did to the state of the state o bave to evacuate Syrin, and if the Pasha should demur to accede to that arrangement, there might then be an obvious advantage in proving to the Pushit, by the co-operation of the Russian flag with that of Austria, France, and England, that the Great Powers are unanimous in their decision. But the negotiations at Vienna have not yet arrived at such maturity as to admit of such a communication being made to the two

It appears to Her Majesty's Government, that there is a marked distinction between the co-operation of the four flags in the Sea of Marmora, or in the Bosphorus, for the defence of Constantinople, and the junction of those flags in the Mediterranean.

It has often been discussed whether it would be most for the advantage of Western Europe, that the Straits between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea should be open or shut to ships of war, while Turkey is at peace. When Turkey is at war, the question cannot arise, because those Straits will then of course be open to her friends, and shut to her enemies.

Now, with reference to strategetical considerations, it may be doubted whether it is not most for the advantage of Western Furope, that the Straits should be closed to all parties. For though the closu g of them protes a Seathern Russ a from bost, e attacks by sea, yet a paralyses the left arm of Russ a as a Navat Power and secures an the military, naval, and consider a retrests of Western La rope in the Me terranean, from motestation by the Black Sea Fleet of Russ a act though Fighand or France most be able to have a flect in the black Sea, which would be stronger if in the Resson fleet wet the British or French equaliform wanted there be a a sea largerous to natigate and without any good har sours at 1 they would be tar away from their own resources, in case of not accident or damage

But viewing this question solely with reference to its bearing upon Turk v t must be remembered that if the Straits were a thoroughfare for a parties the Ross in Feet would get no be able of frequently visiting to consisting, and that it waste do not relieved and one of than the British or French Fleet or do and it is necessary point our the many meanwentences which might arise two a sus of that and at critical moments, if they were cancillated a restal shed usage and if there are the Western Powers could no longer by to theil cour to object to them or to consider them as important measures, warranting serious steps on

their own part

I have adverted to these points, in order that your Excellency may know the views of Her Magatla Government respecting them. But the plarming state of the Sultan's health, as described in your Lordship's the parelies No. 57 and 30 mers and dung me terre serve in their the se with which the Five Powers have hitherto been occupied. This new cause

of perd requires new and additional measures.

The accounts received by Her Majesty's Government within the last few days, by various channels, from Vienna and Constantinople, render it highly probable that the Sultan may already have sunk under his complicated disorders. What effect his death might produce, Hier Majesty's Government have not the means to foresce; but it seems probable it would, in the first instance at least, cause a suspension of himtimes in Spirit, as both armes well energilly went to see what it got happen at Constantinople, and what might be the policy of the new suve-

In this state of things, nothing can be wiser, or more urgently required, than the measure proposed by Prince Mettersich, namely, that the Five Powers abould each make a solemn declaration of their determination to maintain the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire under the present dynasty; and, as a necessary consequence of auch a determination, that cone of them will seek to profit by the present state of things, for the purpose of gaining any acquisition of territory, or

any exclusive influence.

Your Excellency is instructed to state to Prince Metternich, that you are fully authorised at once to make such a declaration on the part of Great Britain; and if it should be thought expedient to give to such declaration a more formal shape, your Excellency is authorized to sign on behalf of Great Britain, any instrument by which it may be proposed to record them

l am. &c. PALMERSTON. (Signed)

#### No. 120

## Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received July 11.)

(No. 260)

My Lord, Paris, July 8, 1839.

MARSHAL SOULT has read to me the Note which he proposes abould be addressed by the French Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, requisting that a French fleet may pass the Darlam es, in case an Egyptian Army should approach Constantinople and foreign sections be required for the lefence of the capital. A copy of this Note the Marshal tool me was sent the night before last to M. is Board teney for the purpose of its being communicated to your Lordship, and his Excellency expressed has hopes that Her Majordy's Coverament would instruct Lord Pensamby to address to the Turkish Government as under Note for the addression of the British fleet within the Darlametics, to be presented at the some time with that of the French Ambassa lor.

The Marshal said that Count St. Atlaire's last despatches from Vienna were satisfactory.

Prince Mettermen was eager for the junction of the Austrian shape of war with those of France I and of France, and he had read not toward, from the tenour of Count Figurelmont's reports from St. Petersburgh, that the Russian Government would acquiesce in the proposal of the combined float being stationed in the Son of Marmora for the protection of Coustantin side.

The last accounts received at Vienna from Constantinople, state that the Sultan is very ill; and that the German physician who attends him is of opinion, that though he may live till the autumn, he, is all probability, will die before the expiration of the month.

I have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE.

#### No. 121

#### Lord William Russell to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 12.)

No. 84)

My Lord, Berka, July 6, 1839.

A FRENCH courier arrived here this morning from St. Petersburgh M do Barante states in his letters, that the proposition made by Prince Metternich to concert measures at Vienna for the pacification of the East, has been favourably received by the Emperor of Russia; and M. de Barante thinks the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh well and sincerely disposed to act in union with the other Powers of Europe.

Boron Werther thouse that your Lore ship has pelged right in preferring simple negotiation to a formal conference. His Excellency has given the necessary instructions to the Prussian Minister at Vienna; and he feels convinced that the most perfect harmony will exist between the Five Powers on this important question.

The latest accounts received here from Constantinople, state that the Sultan's health is rapidly declining.

I have, &c., Signed) WILLIAM RUSSELL,

#### No. 122.

## Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received July 13.)

(No. 151)

My Lord,

My Lord, Therapia, June 24, 1839

I KEPT the messenger, that I might have secure means of informing your Lordship of matters of moment, and have now to acquaint you that the Sultan's lever continues, and that it is the opinion of his physicians, that if it is not removed, he will not live fifteen days. The physicians think the fever will not be removed. The Sultan, it is said, cannot at any rate live in we than two or three months. He has been obstructly persevering in overything most mischievous to his health.

The public is now aware of the alarming nature of the Sultan's illness, but the Ottoman Ministers have not mentioned it to my Colleagues or to me; they have, however, begun to consider what shall be done, and are discussing whether it be best to establish a Council of Regency or a Council of Government.

The Ministers have, I hear, written to Rechid Pashs to abandon every affair in Fig. and and return fall speed to Constant nople.

The Other's Freet is to say from the Dardage es for Rhodes, on Mendry the 21th istract. On the 21st (Friday last, the Frence Amongsander had an attract which Name b field, to receive a verificacy from the Porte to his Excelence's Note, demanding the recal of the two is from the Aleppo adeof the Euler test. The Porte would not give a written reply. The verbal one was, " Fout the Ministers had not common attention the Sultan the demands made by the French Ambaugador."

I had a letter from Sir Robert Stopford, which I melose. I have beard of the arrival of Sir Thomas Fellowse in the "Vanguard," at

I think it probable the corps of Ulemas will take a part. It has great material strength as well as moral influence. The Chiefs are, perhaps, the best informed men in the country, and they may be aware of the weakness of it, and the necessity for acting with the greatest prudence. I have taken the only measures in my power to make some of the influential members reflect upon their real situation, but my measure extremely limited. I have stated the ruin that might follow any reaction attended with violence, and that at the present mement the existence of the Turks, as a governing nation, depended upon Foreign Powers.

(Signed, PONSONB)

#### Inclosure in No. 122

## Admiral Sir Robert Stopford to Viscount Pontonby.

" Princese Charlotte,"
Palermo Bay, June 7, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letters of the 22nd and 27th May, the former acquainting me that your Excellency had actassed your mind, that the Subhme Porte has finally betermined upon war against the Pasha of Payer, the latter transmitting the copy of a letter from Mr. Vice-Consul Hays at Alexandretta, do ed 7th May, describing the unprotected state of that port, and the danger to which British property is liable, in consequence of the disturbed state of that part of the country.

t have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that, although I have not received any orders from Government to guide my proceedings with respect to the two belligerent Powers of Turkey and Egypt, I shall immediately send the "Vanguard" to the Levant, to be followed by a sloop of war, for the purpose of observing the proceedings of the two fleets, giving strict orders to Captain Sir Thomas Fellowes, to observe the strictest neutrality towards Turks and Egyptians, and to avoid all communication with either.

I have also the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I have ordered the "Dido" to proceed to Alexandretta, to protect British property said to be endangered at that place.

I have, &c., ROBERT STOPFORD (b) greed

Admiral.

#### No. 123.

## Viscount Ponsouby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Recessed July 13.)

No. 152 \

My Lord,

Theropia, June 24, 1839.

I HAD sent M. Etienne Pisani to the Capudan Pasha upon business, which will be elsewhere reported to your Lordship. I received from that gentleman a letter, which I inclose, as it contains important matter relating to the Capudan Pasha's orders and intentions, should the French fleet attempt to har his passage. I have to report that the moment I received the letter, I wrote to M. Pisani, and directed him to accompany the Pasha as far as Rhodes; and to use his utmost endeavours to prevent a collision between the Pasha and the French, by engaging the Pasha to be called in the west for the section of the constraint of the both the ferrence to the force he attempted to defend himself by arms, and to answer civilly, and state to the French the purport of his orders from his Sovereign, and that he must obey them; and that, doing this, he should continue his route without recenting anything that might be said. It will, I think, be fortunate, if my directions reach M. Pisani in time, because I believe there is nobedy with the Capudan Pasha able to interpret well, and proceed to see a few of white may be said and I age have not be coat fiver as the projence of M. Pisani, and in an inflicace over the Capudan Panha.

I made no reply to what the Capudan Pasha said; but your Lordship will recollect, that in answer to a question from him and the other Manuters with whom I had an interview, I said that I had no knowly toof any intention entertained by Her Majesty's Government to oppose the Soltan by force; and that I did not think Her Majesty's Government would over resort to such a measure.

The report here is, that the French fleet will oppose by force the progress of the Ottoman fleet. I disbelieve the report, because the For I todassad rold reach a I last saw turn that it was not in the contemplation of his Government to use force.

> I have, &c PONSONBY (Signed)

#### Inclosure in No. 123

#### M. Elienne Ptsani to Viscount Ponsonby

My Lord, Dardanelles, le 20 Juin, 1839.

J'Al l'honneur d'informer votre Excellence, que je suis arrivé sei bier matin et que je me suis rendu en droiture à bord du "Mahmoudié." Le Pacha pense parfartement comme votre Excellence, au sujet de la quarantaine, et il est furieux contre les médecins. Il regrette infiniment qu'il ne m'a pas envoyé à Constantinople sur un de ses bateaux; et il m'a promis que tant qu'il scrait aux Dardanelles, si je me trouvais dans

le cas l'aber à Constantinople, qu'il me prout de disposer l'un de ses

The rapies as are fast may visite no Pagna re Capitaine Walker Mr. Lancer of the about the sames emberge sair le join bar an exactir Ture que e Pacia a en la comte d' est re a o tre deposition, et nous sumps ves A bord da Angrard qui se tre we in al Back Back or Thomas F II was a dis fit of tres has need at the scrett a order avoc lui. Nous commes restés à bord jusqu'à 5 heures, après quoi nous sommes retournés aux Dardanelles. En quittant le bord, Sir Thomas m'a chargé de présenter ses respects à votre Excellence.

Le Capitan Pacha se propose de faire voite avec toute la Flotte samedi, pour Rhodes. Mais je doute fort qu'il puisse partir avant mardi ou mercredi, car son bâtiment ne pourra guère être prêt avant lundi soir ou mardi matin. Le Pacha trouve que les Français n'ont aucun droit de l'empècher de suivre les ordres de son Souverain. Et il dit qu'il a des ordres positifs de venir en contact avec la Flotte Egyptienne, qu'il capero, que cotte aunée-en les Anglais demoureront noutres, et quils ne s'opposeront pas aux vieux du Sultan; et que si c'était le cas, que lui (Achmet Pacha) se dévouernit corps et bien pour complaire aux mondres désirs des Anglais; que si les Français étaient seuls dans leur démarche actuelle, que cola ne l'empêchera pas de survre ses plans; mais que si les Anglais étaient entendus avec les Français, qu'en ce cas il se verrait force, bien malgré lui, de se soumettre à leur volonté.

Discourt faisant, le Pacha m'a proposé de l'accompagner jusqu'à Rhodes, et dés qu'il y serait, il me promottait de me renvoyer sur son bateau à vapeur. J'ai répondu à son Excellence, que j'étais réellement faché de no pas pouvoir complaire à ses désirs, vu que je dépendant exclusivement de votre Excellence, et que je ne pouvais pas prendre sur men de m'almenter sans avoir au préalable demandé la permission et les

Le Général et moi nommes extrêmement contens du Pacha. Nous n'avons qu'à nous louer de toutes ses politesses et de toutes les buntés qu'it a pour nous. Il est d'une prévenance sans pareille

J'ai, &c E. PISANI 4-1-5746

#### N 121

### Percount Pensonby to Percount Palmergion,-(Received July 18.)

(No. 155.)

My Lord.

Therapia, June 24, 1839

ON the 23rd, the Ottoman Fleet was still at the Dardauglies. I melose

Consul Lander's despatch.

There are two French ships off the Trood, and two ships and a corvetta at Vouria. The Prince de Joinville is on board. The " Vanguard 'is at Bessea Bay. The English Squadron was expected at Male; from Palermo, on the 18th instant

I have, &c., PONSONBY (Signed)

### Inclosure in No. 124

### Mr. Consul Lander to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord, Dardanelles, June 23, 1839

I HAVE the bonour to report to your Lordahip, that the whole of the Ottoman Squadron are still at anchor between Nagara and these castles and I am informed that it is the intention of his Highness the Capudan

Pasks not to leave these Straits before Friday next, the 28th instant. In the meanwhile, most of the large ships are daily exercising their guns, and firing at marks, under the direction of Captain Walker.

I have, &c., (Signed) C. A. LANDER

#### No. 125

## Viscount Paimerston to Viscount Ponsonby

(No. 95.

My Lord,

Foreign Office July 19, 1839

WITH reference to by the acts to be section to be a fixed acy to excess to the Porte the ways at the Mark to excess the transfer may be a citient to the military and, I have to state to seer by a many that if he is tan should die, and if in consequence of a last to prese of the British Squadeon at Cooperative population of the squadeon of Torks to yet a material to come it will be been a last to the present the content of the present to the same transfer materials.

of which a copy is inclosed in my despatch No 21 that the Single Government have sent to Admiral Reason the first 1 a New to a presented to the Poeto, with reference to the applicant to a real for the admission of the French Squadron, but the Mark Contract to the your Excellency to word, according to your to contract which you will present on that subject, and handways were 1 Notes of the French Ambassadur.

I have, at the same time, to acquaint your Excellency, that the Lorda Communication of the Admiralty will instruct Admiral Sir Robert Stopford to go up to Constantinople, if invited to do so by the Turkish Government and a flap rise that the above of the flam price that the chart of the flam price that the representation of the Sultan, or by the Turkish Government in the case of the Sultan's authority, chiefly by the moral effect of the presence of the fleet; but further, if actually necessary, by such measures as unexpected circumstances may require, and as may be judged suitable by the joint and concurrent opinions of the Admirate and Ambassadors.

l am. &c., (Nigned) PALMERSTON

#### No. 120

## Viscount Palmerston to the Lords Communicates of the Admiralty.

My Lords, Foreign Office, July 13, 1839.

I HAVE the bonour to acquaint your Lordships, that Her Majesty and Ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to make to the Porte, that if the course of events abould lead the Porte to ask or to accept military or naval and from any European Power, in the content with Mehemet Ali, Her Majesty's Government trust that the Porte will, at the same time, address itself to Great Britain to the same effect; and that the British Admiral in the Mediterranean has orders to repair to Constantinople with his squadron, for the purpose of affording to the Sultan physical and nioral support, the moment he shall receive from the Porte, through Her Majesty's Ambassador, an invitation to do so.

Her Majorty a Ambassadur at Constantinople has been further sustructed, that if the Sultan should die, and if, in consequence of his death, the presence of the British Squadron at Constantinople should

appear to be useful, his Excellency is to offer the assistance of that squadron to the Turkish Government, in concert with the French Ambasandor, who will have instructions to make a similar offer of the assistance of the French Fleet in the contingencies above specified.

I am commanded by the Queen to aigmfy to your Lordships Her Majesty's pleasure, that Admiral Sir Robert Stopford be instructed, under the circumstances which I have now stated, to go up to Constantinople with his squadron, if invited by the Turkish Government to do so: and the Alread should be a prized that the diject come going up to Constantinople, either in the case of the request being made by the Sultanior by the Turkish Government, in the case of the Sultania death, should be to afford protection and support to the Sultania authority, chiefly by the moral effect of the presence of the first but for bur of accoming necessary, by such measures as unexpected circumstances may require, and as may be judged suitable by the joint and concurrent opinions of the Admirals and Ambaecadure.

T): Queen's messenger, who will be dispatched from this office on Monday the 15th instant, can convey to Malta your Lordships' it a cust on to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford.

I am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 127

## Piacount Palmeraton to the Lords Communioners of the Admiralty

(Secret.) My Lords.

Foreign Office, July 16, 1839

WITH reference to my letter of the 13th matrix I as make the your Lardships the Queen's commands, that Admiral Sir Robert Signal be apprised, that by the term "Admirals and Ambanasiers," in the matrix paragraph but one of that letter, he is to understood, that the Admirals are meant; but that, if the Admirals, and Ambanasidom, and Ambanasidom,

Cagned PASMARSTON

#### No 128

## Viscount Palmerston to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty

Secret.) My Lorda,

Foreign Office, July 18, 1839

WITH reference to my letters of the 13th and 15th instant, I have to request your I ordal 18 to a quart. I have to request your I ordal 18 to a quart. I have to tequest 8 Ambanander at Constantuople, stating, that if the Russian Fleet should, upon any pretext, or for any reason whatever, enter the Bosphorus, his Excellency will apply for permission for the British Fleet to do the same and I am to signify to your Lordalips the Queen's commands, that Sar Robert Stopford be instructed to act upon any invitation which, in consequence of the foregoing instruction, may be addressed to him by the Porte through Her Majesty's Ambassador

(Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 129.

### Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Pontonby.

,No. 96.1

My Lord, Foreign Office, July 18, 1839

WITH reference to my despatches Nos. 92 and 95, instructing your Excellency, under the contingencies therein specified, to offer to the Turkish Government to bring up to Constantinople the British Squadron, I have I'm I service I it Fred it if I Rosa Feet should upon any pretext, or for any reason whatever, enter the Bosphorins, you will apply for permission for the British Fleet to do the same.

Lam, &c.

PALMERSTON (Signed)

#### No. 130

## Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 15.)

No. 263.)

Paris, July 12, 1839. My Lord,

I HAD an interview this morning with Marshal Soult, he told me that your Lordship had approved of the note which he proposed should be presented by Admirat Romain to the Turkish Government, relative to the admission of the French fleet within the Dardanelles, and be expressed much satisfaction with M. de Bourquency's reports of his late communientions with you on the affairs of the East.

I used that M. de Bourqueney had, without doubt, mentioned in hos reports, that he had seen some of Lord Ponsonby's recent despatches, who is now to the har emphalic over two insustrict is trul to dissuade the Porte from going to war with Mehemet Ali; and that your Lordship had sent instructions to Her Majesty's Ambassador to co-operate with Admiral Rossan, and would again write to him to the same effect, but I would not conceal from him that you had, in a prevate letter to me, intimated that the tone of the communications of the French Government with that of Turkey was rather too rough and harsh, and that it would the better for the first erases of the by its common to bell Governments, if the language used to the Porte were more conclustory. The Marshal answered that M de Bourqueney had apprised him of the apprehere a fit by your lares up that the use of strong brighage of git excite irritation in the mind of the Sultan, and that he had in consequence written to Admiral Romain to consult with Lord Ponsonby before he presented his Note to the Reus Effendi; and if his Lordship thought that there were expressions in the reamble which it is all by expeheat to softer most to a face in any change it the wording of it which might be suggested by Her Majesty a Ambassador

Marsia Sea. Grand me that he me uses a riday despatches from Vicana, reporting that Prince Metternich, considering that the life of Meaning to deliber, of the right of his I was virt a vicas that the Great Powers of Europe should lose no time in coming to an understanding to recognise immediately upon the Sultan's death, his son, as successor to the Sovereignty of the whole of the Turkish Empire. The Marshal Soult expressed has entire concurrence in the opinion of the Austrian Minister. And though the son of the Sultan is scarcely seventren years old, he had no apprehension, under the circumstance of all the Great European Powers at once acknowledging him, of any serious magic ar . . . g from the change of reigh.

M. de Barante's despatches from St. Peteraburgh give a favourable report of the disposition of the Russian Cabinet. Count Newselrode is much satisfied with the endeavours of the British and French Govern-

ments to prevent, or, if begun, to suspend, hostshties between the Turks and Egyptians. No mention is made by the Russian Minister, of the Treaty of Unklar Skelessi, but a wish expressed that the differences between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali may be settled by a concert between all the European Powers.

> I have, &c., GRANVILLE. (Signed)

#### No. 131

## The Marquest of Clauricarde to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 15.)

(No 65)

St. Potersburgh, July 8, 1829 My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's

They have not conveyed to me any instructions with reference to the late movement of the Turkish Army, or information of the course of affairs in Syria. I have had two or three conversations with Count Nemcirode upon the subject, and his Excellency asked my opinion upon his despatch to Count. Forzo de Borgo, which ambodies a proposition for giving a limit to the probable success of Mehemet Alex workers and upon the auggestion which, I am told, has been made by Price of Met are a to Her Majesty's Government, and to the Cabinet of Paris for settled the d for now between the Pasha of heapt or ath Park Ly rest log Syria to the Sultan, and granting the inheritance of the Pachalic of Egypt to the family of Mehemet Ali

I replied to Count Nesselrode, that I had received no matructions upon the subject, but that I thought my Government would receive and communication with satisfaction, insumuch as it indicated a desire to per repert on to deep the worker or being But to bit many sition in my opinion was defective, as it referred to only one possible result of the hoatshites that had been commenced, and did not settle the whole question, even if that result should happen.

Count Nemelrode said he had provided for one only impo of the war

in Syria, because he believed that that one was certain to occur.

With respect to the Austrian proposition, I and I thought it likely to meet a favourable consideration from Her Manusty's Government Count Nestelrode offered no objection to it, but rather innumated a doubt that it would be acceptable to the Contending Parties, particularly to the

Upon every occasion, Count Nesselrode has expressed to me the desire of the Research Government to make the project of all a couple forderla arising under the Treaty of Unkur Skelessi. His Excellency has held the same language to all my colleagues; and I believe this desire to be sincerely and anxiously entertained.

I have every reason to believe that the Sultan deceived M. de Bouténeil. and that his commencement of hostilities was as disagreeable to, as it was unexpected by, His Imperial Majesty

War at this moment would not out either the political or the personal convenience or views of the Emperor. Even the necessity of a

considerable army of observation would be very inconvenient.

His Imperial Majesty has ordered the disposition of his troops, and the expenditure of his revenue for the year, without reference to the possible contingency of a foreign war, and his Treasury is for the moment

Count Cancrine has failed in his efforts to prevent the great reviews at Borodino, and is load in his complaints of the Emperor's extravagauce; the reviews will cost about 16,000,000 roubles.

The Palace of the Hermstage is to be rebuilt according to a plan-Klienta (the architect who has come bother for that purpose from Munich), 2 R

and at a cost of 10,000,000 of roubles. A new palace for the Duc de Leuchtenberg and his imperial bride is to cost 15,000,000 of roubles, and the marriage will occasion no inconsiderable expenditure.

Another conspiracy also has been lately discovered, but I am not

able to give your Lordship any particulars relating to it.

Upon every account, I am confident the Russian Government are desirous of avoiding the possibility of a war in Europe; and Count Nessetrode thinks there is no probability of such a calamity, unless the successes of Mehemet Ali should bring him under the walls of Constantinople, or menace the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire.

1 have, &c . (Signed) CLANRICARDE

#### No. 132.

## I treount Palmorston to Earl Gronville

(No. 286.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, July 16, 1839

I HEREWITH transmit to your Excellency a copy of a despatch from Her M. Sty's And sould be it to better pit in the Style of the Style o

Your Excellency will communicate the substance of this despatch to

the French Convernment.

lam, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 133.

## Earl Granville to Viscount Palmeeston .- (Received July 17

No. 268.)

My Lord.

Peru, July 15, 1839-

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatches to No. 281 inclusive.

The in-read course of telegraphs despatches which will receive the second Saturday by the French Government, were sent to me on Saturday.

here on Saturday by the French Government, were sent to me on Saturday evening by Marshal Soult.

The more detailed reports from Admiral Roussin and from the French Consul at Alexandria, had not reached Paris at the time I saw Marshat Soult this day, but are expected to arrive to-night or to-morrow morning.

i have &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE

#### Inclosure I in No. 133.

Telegraphic Desputch from Marseilles.

Le Consul de France à M le Préndent du Conseil.

Alexandria, le 26 Juin

L'N courrier arrivé aujourd'hui du quartier-général d'Ibrahim, annonce à Méhémet Ali que l'attaque contre l'Armée Turque devast avoir lieu le 21 Juin.

#### Inclosure 2 in No. 133.

## Telegrophic Despatch of 13th July, 8 a.m.

ON mande de Constantinople, que le Sultan est gravement malade, qu'il ne s'occupe plus des affaires ; et que les médecins avaient déclaré que son existence ne pourrait pas se prolonger plus de trois mois.

Le 26 Juin, ou parlait à Alexandrie, d'une bataille qui aurait en lieu e 21, entre les Egyptiens et les Tures, muis on n'avait pas de détails, et

on attendant avec impatience le paquebet de Beyrout.

La flotte Turque qui devait nortir le 24, était encore le 28, dans le détroit des Dardanelles; on attribusit es tems d'arrêt à la maladie du Sultan.

L'Amiral Lalando avait envoyé le "Trident," "l'Herenfe," et le "Jupiter," à Ourlac, et se trouvait avec "l'Jéna " seulement à Ténédos.

l'Escadre Anglaise, composée de sept vaisseaux, deux frégates, que corvette, deux bricks, et un bateau à vapeur, a quitté Malte le 2 Juillet, se dirigeant sur l'Egypte et la Syrie.

#### N + 131

## Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 17)

No. 269)

My Lord.

Paris, July 15, 1839.

MARSHAL SOULT, this morning, informed into that he has written a despatch to M. de Bourqueney, to be consummented to your Lordship, which he has authorized the French Charge d'Affa rea to deduce the most of the French Government to become a party to a general mantre of the integrity of the Turkish Empire by the Five Great France of such a self-denying organgement, and considered that it might have an important bearing even upon the Russian Protectorate of the Provinces of Moldavia and Waltachia, and upon the relations of the Russian Government with Servi

The Marshal then spoke to me of a conversation you had land with M do Bourquency, in which you mentioned that the Duke of Wellington, at the period of your succeeding him in 1835, had deprecated permission. Leang given by the Turkish Government to ships of war to pass through the Strates of Constantinople, considering that the ovil of a Russian bleet being allowed to pass from the Black Scaunto the Meditorranean, would not be compensated by the fleets of the other Powers having the right to pass from the Mediterranean into the Black Sea, and that you had expressed to M. de Bourqueney your concurrence in this opinion. The Marshal and to me that he also agreed with your Lordship and the Duke of Well and the 10 per of the Research and of Austria, upon to join the combined flects of England, of France, and of Austria, upon the Syrian court, he and their being permitted to pass through the Darto a want the firster room the seal should be a worken to counterbalanced by the advantage of manifesting that all the Great Powers. acted in concert, and that Russia had abundoned her pretension to take her own line, unconnected with other Governments, upon all matters relating to Turkey.

With reference to the Sultan's death, and the possible disturbance of the public tranquility, the Marshal was of opinion that the Ambassadors, in case they apprehended danger to the fives and properties of their countrymen, might call upon the Admirals to station one or two frigates.

<sup>\*</sup> the Inciseure to No. 123, p. 150.

near Constantinople for their protection, and which might be used as a place of ref ge even for the you g Statum if any apprehension should be felt for the security of his person, from the disturbed state of the capital.

I have, &c. (Signed) GRANVILLE

#### No. 135

## Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 17)

(No. 271)

My Lord,

Paris, July 15, 1839, 10 p.m.

I INCLOSE the copy of a telegraphic despatch which I have just received from Marshal Soult, annealising the death of the Suttan Mahmoud I have, Sec.,

(Signed) GRANVILLE

## Inclosure in No. 135

## Dépèche Télégraphique de Strasbourg, le 15 Juillet, à 6 h. du soir

## Le Préfet du Bas Rhin à M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

LE Mussire des Affaires Etrangères à Bade vient de donner avas à M de Bacourt, que le 10, on a reçu à Vienne la nouvelle que le Sultan Mahmoud est mort le 30....

(Interrompue par la nuit.)

#### No 136

## Earl Granuille to Viocount Palmerston. -(Received July 18.)

No. 272.)

My Lord,

Paris, July 16, 1839

J TRANSMIT to your Lordship the continuation of the telegraphic the other fore Stradius, of work I forwarded to you the beginning by the messenger who left Paris last night.

f have, etc., (Signed) GRANVILLE

#### Inclosure in No. 136

Fin de la depôche télégraphique de Strasbourg, du 15 Juillet, à 6 h. du soir.

que le Sultan Mahmoud est mort le 30 Jum. Son fixa i des consquer par le divan, s'été proclamé Empereur. Le 28, et le avait de le constant l'affir Pacus de suspendre les nestilités

#### No 137

## Baron de Bourqueney to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 21.)

My Lord,

Londres, le 19 Juillet, 1839

JE m'acquitte des ordres de mon Gouvernement, en transmettant sans retard à votre lex c'ence et po de la diperte que pe viers de recevoir de M. le Maréchal Due de Dalmatie, sous la date du 17 Juillet.

Le Gouvernement du Roi, my Lord, sait d'avance qu'il trouvera dans le Cabinet de Sa Majesté Britannique, des principes et des sentimens conformes à ceux qui dirigent et qui continueront invariablement à diriger sa politique dans les affaires d'Orient; mais il attache un véritable prix à recevoir un nouveau témoignage de cette heureuse conformité.

Je prie votre Excellence de vouloir bion m'accuser réception de cotte

lettre, et je sausis cette occasion, &c.

(Signé)

BOURQUENEY

#### Inclosure in No. 137

## The Due de Dalmatie to the Baron de Bourquency.

Monsieur le Baron.

Paris, is 17 Judlet, 1839

DANS la crise si grave où la mort du Sultan Mahmoud, surremant au min or les express a cost mar de les fire era in les ce son a grevient de jeter l'Empire Ottoman, l'union des Grandes Puissances de l'Europe pouvait soule offrit une garantie suffisante pour rassurer les amis de la paix. Les communications échangées depuis quelques semaines, ont heureusement prouvé que cette union est aussi complète qu'il était ponsible de le désirer. Tous les Cabineta voulent l'intégraté et l'indépendance de la Monarchie Ottomane sous la Dynastie actuellement régnante; tous sont disposés à faire usage de leurs moyens d'action et d'influence pour assurer le maintien de cet élément essentiel de l'équilibre politique; et ils n'hésiterasent pas à se déclarer contre une combinasson quelconque qui y porterait attente. Un pareil accord de sentimena et de résolutions devant suffire, lorsque personne ne pourra plus en senter non seul mer, pour price at bate birtative centrare ice grand atend mais mile was nesiper can be advalent as a reason consider under ger vertable par so to rear ad a part a jettert has les express le treverrement I Rance tig. In Calcada ferancie que que chose d'important neur Labora sections de la paix, en constitunt tars des distantes control a at covarian infliction of real requestions of up, necessary remorting torology out passant or the fall to plus to much scor plat account of the mis. expense erropeler. It be at ne incommerce Monse cor as Bar u, to become from dement a count precessorer married next less steer et precession and rise a a sair a Lord Parrerator age, qued la presente a he reby en aver a had contine . Je pedante as a letter a cont Ber , r que lars la resense qui l'ernra saux embe devor faire a le est e par colle your an transmittrea cett do the malfore dispression and man rela las farmelle a cette professiat de fe suparfeitement a l'enera I pression a ment reproduite de sa politique. Si, comme l'ai lieu ce Les or les l'a nels de l'action le Price : rg, et de Berlin, répondent de même aux communications semblables que je vais leur faire parvenir, le but que se propose le Couvernement, du Roi se trouvera attenit.

Signé) MARECHAL DUC DE DALMATIE.

#### No. 138

### Baron de Bourqueney to Viscount Palmeraton,....(Received July 21.)

My Lord,

Bertford House, le 19 Juillet, 1839

PERMETTEZ-MOI d'accompagner d'un petit met confidentiel, a lettre officielle que j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ce matin avec cont de la dépêche que je viens de recevoir du Maréchal Soult. Je joins auxil à ce i l'it de l'internation de la deside qu'à me de la depêche que le la deside qu'à me de la compagne explique bien le but de mon Gouvernement.

L'acousé de réception que je suis chargé de vous demander, sera un véritable échange de déclarations de l'intégraté de l'Empire Ottoman entre nos deux Cabinets. Le bon exemple entraînera ceux qui préféreraient les déclarations verbales aux déclarations écrites. On n'osera pas refuser de foire tives la France et l'Angleterre, ce que la France et l'Angleterre font de si bonne grace entre elles.

Votre pensée ultérieure d'un acte plus Européen à Vienne, n'en aubside pas moins dans toute sa force, et je sais que le Gouvernement du Roi la secondera de tout son penvoir

Je n'ai pas voulu vous déranger ce matin, ayant l'espoir de rous rencontrer ce soir chez la Reine.

Agrées, &c., (Signé, BOURQUENEY

#### Inclosure in No. 135

## The Due de Dalmelie to Baron de Bourquosey,

M to Haron,

Para, le 17 Jullet, 1936.

JE vous ai fait connaître par le télégraphe, la mort du Sultan Municipal Late was the man tot same property of dernières dépêches de Constantinople annonçaient déjà comms imminente Il cat à crasadre que l'ordre envoyé à Hufia Pacha d'arrêter les hoabilités. ne lui soit arrivé trop tard pour empécher la hataile à laquelle on . . . cudait. Dien qu'il soit difficile de prévoir des à présent le genre L'influence que le changement de régne exercera sur les destinces de Orient, il est évident qu'un est arrivé à un moment de crise qui réclam-moyen d'un échange de déclarations diplomatiques, le maintien de l'intégirle thet a ser langer I lyaper O toman et pour exiter te ster any to me una déterminé à prendre mot-même l'instative : la dépêche ci-jointe semple on real rous concerne Tengagement that illust quistion [cert Palmerston répondra sans doute à la communication que vous lut en donneres en termes asses précis pour attendre le but que nous avons CR YUC

Recever. &c., (Signé) MARECHAL DUC DE DALMATIF

### No. 139

#### Viscount Palmerston to the Baron de Bourqueney.

Monsieur le Baron,

Poreign Office, July 22, 1839

1 HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 19th instant, inclusing, by order of your Government, a copy of a big of historical the 17th instant, which you have received from the Duc de Dalmatie, relative to the present posture of affairs in Turkey

I have to express to you, in reply, the great satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have received this communication; and I lose to ten to authorizing you to assure your to accrete to that the British C duet like that I firster lesers to all differ to grity and adependence of the Ottoman Empire under its existing dynasty; and is ready to use its influence and its means of action, for the purpose of maintaining this essential element of the balance of power in Europe; and that Hor Majesty's Government, like that of France, would not heatate to declare itself openly against any combination which might be conceived in a spirit of heatility to the principles above-mentioned.

I am, &cc.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No 140

### Earl Granulle to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 27%) My Lordy

Poru, July 19, 1839.

ALTHOUGH your despatch No. 287, does not instruct me to communicate to the French Government the despatch inclosed in it, addressed by your Lordship to Lord Beauvale, on the 13th instant, I have not. I trust, acted indiscreetly, in having this morning put Marshal Soult in possession of its contents. In the first place, the Marshal is no confidentially communicative in his intercourse with me, that I am glad to show my disposition to confiden him; and besides, it appeared to me descrable, that his Excellency should perfectly understand the circumstances under which you thought that the co-operation of Russian ships of war, with the combined Fleet of England, of France, and of Austria, in you in favour of the general principle, that the Straits between the Mediterranean and the Black Son should be shut to shops of war while Turkey is at peace.

question, and he adverted to the expression of eas are plianted which he moment the unantuity of the Great Powers of Europe upon the affairs of Torkey and Egypt, by the junction of a Russian squadron with the combined English. French, and Austrian Floct, as showing that he was adverse to the opening of the Straits of Constantinople generally for the passage of ships of war.

Alaschal Soult read to me a despatch from Count St. Aulaire, with a letter inclosed in it from Admiral Roussia to his colleague at Vienna. Count St. Aulaire writes, that the Court of St. Peterabuegh adopts unheutatingly the propositions open the Turkish Question, which the Austrian Ambassader had been instructed by Prince Meterosch to submit to the consideration of the Russian Government. And Admiral Roussia states, not only that the order had been sent to Hafis Pasha to suspend military operations in Syria, but that the Capudan Pasha commanding the Turkish Fleet had been ordered not to quit the Dardanelles.

Under those circumstances, Marshal Soult thought that the prospect of settling satisfactorily the Oriental Question was much improved, it behaved, he said, however, the Powers of Western Europe to be upon their guard against Russia availing itself of the more pacific disposition evinced by the Divan since the death of the Sultan, to revert to her separate system of policy, in regard to the affairs of Turkey.

(Signed GRANVILLE

#### No. 141

Lord William Russell to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 22.)

(No. 89.)

My Lord,

Berlin, July 15, 1839

I COMMUNICATED your Lordship's observations on Count Nesselron is a spatch to Baron Werther. Then proves of the saw year Lordship has taken of the Eastern Question; but thinks you will find the Russian Cabinet disposed to agree with the other Powers.

Kiamil Pasha, the Ottoman Minister at this Court, is of opinion, that a mere settlement of a frontier between Turkey and Egypt can only be a provisional arrangement. He wishes the British Cabinet to establish a hand to be waited on we can they in construct the regeneration, if this is not done, he fears that the internal weakness of the Empire will soon cause it to fall into the hands of Russin.

WILLIAM RUSSELL. (bigned)

#### No 142

The Marquese of Clauricards to Viscount Polimerston.—(Received July 23.)

No. 671

81, Petersburgh, July 15, 1839. My Lord,

WITH reference to the subject of your Lordship's despatch to Lord Benuvale, and of Count Nesselrodo's despatch to Count Pozzo di Borgo, inclosed in your Lordship's desputch No. 102, I beg leave to state, that the impression made upon my mind by Count Nesselvode, in the conversahoatdstee that have occurred in Syria, and upon his despatch to the Russing Ambassador in London, was, that he did not intend by the p. opention communicated in that dospatch, that the intervention of England, and other European Powers, should be wholly limited to confining the warfare to the Syrian territory; but that, as the success of the urms of Mehemet Alt appeared imminent, and as that success, if it a red him beyond the Taurus, would menace the safety of the Turked . I sel are your sall our bestem of the olders little The component Question, and a great chance of war in Europe, that was a material agreet far without the to ulterior steps, or to such a settlement of the disputes between the Sultan and the Pasha of Egypt, and of their respective claims, as the Great Powers might afterwards determine upon. In answer to a remark I made thereupon on one occasion, Count Nesselrode and, "We shall have time to consider of that afterwards, but what we must do at once, i., to prevent Mehemet Ali from complicating the question, and perhaps causing a general war by his successes." Your Lordship will observe also, that Count Nesselrode in his despatch to Count Poszo di Borgo, says, " Avant tout, il faut maîtriser les faits, c'est-à-dire, empécher que la latte devienne menaçante pour le repos de l'Europe entière " And I believe that he the words "avant tout," Count Nesselrode meant to imply, that subsequent arrangements should be entered into, after the precautions he 7 7 1 TH 1 1 7 T

TACK PROFILE CLANRICARDE (Signed)

#### No. 143.

The Marquete of Clauricarde to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received July 23)

(No. 68.)

My Lord,

St. Petersburgh, July 15, 1839.

SINCE writing my despatch No 67, I have seen Count Nesselrode, Our conversation has confirmed me in the impression I entertained of the native and his ted extent of the proposition which he made to Her Majesty's Government through the Russian Ambassador in London

Count Nesselrods tells me that he has received very satisfactory intelligence from Constantinople; the Commander of the Turkish fleet, and Hafiz Pasha, having been directed, since the death of the late Sultan, to avoid a conflict with the Egyptian forces, and the latter having been ordered to retire from the Syrian territories. His Excellency said, that he had for some time considered it impossible, that a definitive arrangement of the matters in dispute between the Porte and the Pasha of Egypt, could be much longer delayed, and that such an arrangement had now become necessary. His Excellency proceeded to say, "Austria proposes, that for the hereditary tenure of the Pashalic of Egypt assured to his family, Mehemet Ali should relinquish Syris at his death. We do not object to that arrangement. Your Government may, that Syria should be immediately restored to the Sultan. We also think that better. But have you any reason to suppose that Mehemet Ali will accede to such a proposal?"

> I have, &c., (Signed) CLANRICARDE

#### No. 144

Fuccount Palmersion to the Marquese of Clauricarde.

(No. 118.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, July 23, 1839.

I HAVE received this evening your Excellency's despatches Nos. 67,

68, and 69

With reference to your despatch No. 67, I have to observe, that the copression which your Excellency has derived from your convernations w ! Count Nesselrode, as to the views of the Russian Government on the point referred to in that despatch, is, no doubt, quite correct; but there appears to be this difference between the British and Russian Governments, that the danger which Russia wished to avert, was the there I must stee east between he roll and the other Powers of Europe, while the danger which England was denrous of guarding against was a great weaker og of the Turk an Empire

> l am &c PALMERSTON Signed)

#### No. 145.

Lord Renovale to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received July 23.)

No 46.)

My Lord,

Fierma, July 10, 1839.

PRINCE METTERNICH has received intelligence of the arrival of his despatches of 14th of June at St. Petersburgh.

Count Nesselrode had informed Count Figuelmont that he should reply to them in a day or two, but that in the meantime he was directed

to acquaint him, that they had been laid in extense before the Emperor, who had approved of them in all their parts. When Count Nesselrode's despatch arrives, I shall write more fully to your Lordship. In the meantime, I would only remark, that there appears to be a certainty of Russia uniting her counsels and her action to those of the other Powers; and that the more firmly she can be fixed in this line, the better chance will there he of traverting this difficult crisis without war.

1 21 8 SEAUVALE. ( horason)

#### No 146

Lord Beamels to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 23 )

No. 47 )

My Lord,

Fienza, July 10, 1839.

PRINCE METTERNICH has had the goodness to communicate to me the Internuncio's despatches. It appears from thom, that immediately upon the Sultan's death, his eldest son was proclaimed.

Orders were subsequently sent to Hafiz Pashs to suspend operations. Thu point then is gamed, but the difficulty in inducing Mehemet Ali to relinguish Syrin will remain entire.

Prince Metternich further informs me that, by way of doing a popular at specific was of texas the generation will a comme open, which was received with general acclamation.

This is a bad augury for the institutions introduced by Sultan Mahmoud The reigning Sultan is stated to have had no education, nor any other companions than an Imaum, a Dwarf, and two black but tell

> I have, &c., DEAT VALK

### No. 147

Lord Beautile to Viscount Pulmerston.—(Received July 23.

No. 49 5

Ms. Lurd,

Vienna, July 10, 1839

I COMMUNICATED to Prince Metternich your Lordship's letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the 25th of June inclused in your despatch No. 52.

Before reading it, he remarked to me that the Note delivered by Admiral Roussin at Constantinople, and the instruction to Admiral Lalands, were both founded upon the false principle of an equality of right between the Sultan and the Praha,-a principle which Austria could not adopt, and the falseness of which he had pointed out to M do St Anlaire, who had admitted both its existence and its incorrectness

It will not be descrable that this admission of the Ambassador

should be conveyed to the French Government.

After reading your Lordship's letter, Prince Metternich expressed his astorfaction with it in all its parts, and his sense of its completeness an an instruction. He has since dwelt much to me upon his astonishment that the French Government with such an instruction before them, should have given one varying from it in essential points, incorrect in principle, and comparatively vague in its provisions.

Upon these two last points, I observed to him, that the French instruction appears to be drawn up with a view to the eventual defence of the conduct of the Ministry before the Chamber, to which view of it be assented

I did not omit to point out to Prince Metternich the advantage of

our Lordst , a struction over the Russian proposition, for confining best ties within a certain district in case of their having commenced, in which, when he saw the application of the principle as laid down in your Lordship's letter, he fully concurred.

I have, &c., BEALVHE 20 10 1

#### No. 148

Lord Beaucale to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received July 23)

No. 30 1

My Lorent

Frenna, July 11, 1839

iT appears certain that the Sultan died on the morning of the 28th, and that his death was kept secret for six-and-thirty hours, at the end of which period the only notification of it was the proclamation of his

The orders to the Commanders, by sea and land, to suspend operations, were sent on the 28th or 28th. Admiral Roussin claims for bimself the credit of having determined the Divan to take this step. although he was ignorant till some time afterwards, of its having been taken, and although he had received a refusal to his demand to be allowed to send an officer to the army of Hafir Pasha. This refinal was founded upon various protests, and accompanied by a request to be formuled with the grounds of accommodation which he was authorized to suppose between the Soltan and the Pushe. He was told that his first to his Highness to revert to the state que; but that if he would present a conciliatory reply, conveying a reasonable plan of arrangement, the elemency of the Sultan might probably be extended towards his

his constant system of the French authorities to claim for themselves the eredit of having determined all great events, creates some bitterness of feeling here, which however will not be allowed to prejudice the march of affiness

The leading Turkish Minuters have stated to Baron Störmer, that if anything could have deterred them from ordering operations to be suspended, it would have been the insolence of Admiral Romann's tone in

They further requested the Baron to apply to Prince Metternich for his advice how to act; and Hosrew Posha stated, that if Mehemot Ahwould restore Syria and Candia to the Porte, and would reduce bis forces, the right of hereditary nuccession in Egypt might be secured to lux family:

All the documents, of which I have here given a summary, will be communicated in extense to your Lordship, and, with unmissions, to the I reach Government. The originals were placed in my hands.

Prince Metternich's answer to Constantinophe will approve of the auspension of hostilities; will recommend the Porte to keep its army and fleet entire, withdrawing them out of the reach of daily collisions; and will recommend them to await in total stillness the overtures of the I read Players T. Meten . A. the Prince will give the same advers the effects that all sit

As the plan of parallel Para. Material filty address year I read sideas; but the Parte have ; tailf as a total and read and " " " " " Later by " I but I M be M H alope of clear partners miles with days a some que un warrantle a torolly are to art for Real Section 1. the terms a substantial expect of the terms. are open to negotiation.

His plan for the conduct of this negotiation is the following. It must begin at Constantinople, and will be complete when the Porte shall have agreed with the Five Powers upon the terms to be granted to the Pisma it's agreement to be consigned to official pites. When this is done the line Piwers and notify to the Pasta the terms, and call upon him to accept them so per agrice of act in by such pressure, in case of result as not not so if not to decermine be assent. This assent being obtained, the arrangement to be mared infer the guarantee of the Five Powers. The outline of the erises a section as sketched and may be considered as address by high right A streagent Russia. France remains now Prince Metters of answering for Russia, requests the British to vertical to a lettake bridge.

As to the castern coars of the Red Sea, the amount of tribute the obligation of treaties, present and future, entered 10 to by the Porte, apon the Pasha, and the extent of reduction of force to be required of him, these, although of minor importance, are yet points which will offer many difficulties and who him si be regulated with the Porte, before an ultimatum can be presented to the Passa. The mis date it is of treating them is not the Parte is an it who he for your lor expressions whill enter the treat them at Parts or love. I shall respect Prince Mettermine in case your Lordship as most upon the Lorder place, to direct Count Appeny to give all the assistance in his power. If you should prefer treating them at Vienna, I would remark tout postes to his appropriate that we should deal tightly with her is to the use at of the site.

In the question of disarm ag at a pole is that the Perte will insist, and the process of the process of the process of the part of the second to be an experience of the part and reinforcement to her two in the cross of the part and reinforcement to her Mediterraneau. I first the second of the second to the treated here, it will be necessary that I show that first with the rest of the second to the amount of reduce the last state type I and the crack, appearing whether any part I confirm the green part of the second whether any part I confirm the green part of the second second whether any part I confirm the green part of the second second

When this is settled, it will be necessary to establish the relations between the regent of at Veneza and he Ambassadors at Con-

I will read II recently an extensive the that place is nearly as I will read II recently describe and II will be considered by the formula of the presented to the Petrosche considered by the petrosc

We note that we are figs of the Martime Powers must take the land to the first question will arise upon the most of summer log to Patricia continue of the Porte.

Character of the section by all the latter to preferred, as is it is a section by all the most of the latter to preferred, as is it is a section by all the most of the latter to preferred, as is it is a section of the section and from whence she to be sent? In the of the section of the Sultan's offer.

Prince Mettermich believes that the moral weight of the Five Powers acting in concert will determine the submission of the Pisla, but I it to evacuate Syria. That country is reported to be provided with wire the stores for more than one campaign, nor would it be difficult to the mark a stores for more than one campaign, nor would it be difficult to the mark a store for more than one campaign, nor would it be difficult to the mark a store for more than one campaign, nor would it be difficult to the mark at the store in the store of the store as case, the Russian proposition to consider ourselves in a state of war mucht.

If any part of this second branch of the negotiation is to be treated

from hence, (and I do not see, after an agreement has been come to at Constantinople, what can be gained by references to Paris and London,, it will be requisite that the Admirals should be furnished with instructions, and the negotiation here with directions for its guidance.

I have comprised in this despatch the result of many conversations with Prince Mexerment, with the view of assisting the dealeral one of Her Majesty's Government, and I hope I shall not be considered to have exceeded my province

I have, &c., (Signed) BEAUVALE.

P. S.—I see I have omitted a consideration of much importance; it is, that whenever a common proposition shall have been agreed upon by the Fire Powers, all separate communications either from the Ambassadors or from the Courts should cease.

If Mehemet Ali were to remark a difference of meaning, or oven of tone, between any one of these and the collective language of the Alliance, the chance of his submission would be much diminished.

#### No 149.

## Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 23)

(No. 51)

My Lord. Frenna, July 11, 1839.

PRINCE METTERNICH has received answers from St. Petersburgh, to his despatches of 14th June. They were copying for transmission to London and Paris, so that I did not see them; but the Prince assures me that they bespeak an identity of views with Austria. The despatches to which they seply, did no more than convey Prince Metternich's first communications to Constantinople. Prince Jablonowski, who left this on the 21st, bearing a private letter from Prince Metternich, recommending the examinent of a central point of negotiation, had but just reached Petersburgh before their departure; a further courier, therefore, must be expected with the official answer to this proposition, but Rusma already adopts the principle, that everything in to be done in common.

Upon all the details Prince Metteroich agrees to your Levilabiles ideas without reserve, and answers for their adoption by Russia. So that according to him, England, Austria, and Russia, are placed exactly upon the same line, and there only remains to induce France to relinquish her deviations from it.

I write so much in haste and by snatches, that I must beg your Lordship's indulgence for any repetitions there may be in these despatches. I have, &c.,

(Signed) BEAUVALE

#### No. 150

## Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 23.)

No. 52

My Lord,

Fienas, July 11, 1839

Austrian squadron. He told me it would consist of nine and: that the Austrian squadron. He told me it would consist of nine and: that the Archduke had been ordered to hold himself in readiness to emback; but that its sailing would be delayed until an answer should be received from Paris to an application talling upon the French Government to conform its instruction to its Admiral to that which had been given by England, the principle of parity between the Sultan and the Pasha being one which

Asstria could not admit, any more than she could its application to the equal treatment of their vessels. Till this was done. Prince Metternich said the Austrian squadron could not join the combined fleet, as it would not know with whom to act. The plea appears to me a fair one, and as it may be useful that Austria should take the end in bringing this question (which must be cleared up, or it will hang upon all our future proceedings) to an issue, I made no observation upon the course Prince Metternich was purming.

> I have, &c., (barrges) BEAUVALE.

#### No. 151

# Lord Beausale to Viscennt Palmerston,-(Received July 23.)

(No. 53.)

My Lord,

Firma, July 12, 1839.

PRINCE METTERNICH has just communicated to me the whole of his despatches to Paris with their inclosures. They will be laid before your Lordship. His despatch upon the incorrectness of principle in the instructions to Admiral Lalande, is a masterpiece of address and argument. It treats the difference between the French and English Instructions as merely apparent assuming and proving that the real thought of the French Cabinet cannot be other than that of England and Austria.

The despatch of Count Figuelmont is conclusive upon this point, the Emperor regarding Mehemet Ali only as a rebellious subject. Any apparent favouring of the Pasha which may be found in the despatch from Count Nesselrode, may be safely attributed to the wash of the Emperor. to prevent war, and to the distance which keeps him so long behind the march of events.

Prince Metternich answers for his conduct in coming to a common understanding; and that understanding, judging from the term, a rebet hous subject, applied to the Pasha, can be no other than an agreement with England and Austria.

All my experience of the Prince, added to the reasoning be has employed, convince me that the guarantee be given for the conduct of Russia may be safely relied upon.

I have, &ce (Signed) BEAUVALE

#### No 132

## Lord Beautate to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 23.)

(No 5T)

My Lord,

Viene, July 14, 1839.

THE departure of Prince Metternich's courser was suspended, by the arrival of an estafette from Constantinople. I inclose Lord Ponsonby's despatches received by this occasion; those of the Internuncio will be communicated by Prince Esterhasy. There are two important differences between them. The first is, that Harun Stürmer mentions it to be intended by the Porte to approxe Mehemet Ali that the Sultan may be induced to appoint one of his sons to the Pashalic of one of the Provinces he (Mehemet 15) at resent tolds which is virtually a reliaguisament of Syria to Ibrahim Pasha. The other, that the Internuecio notifies the consent of the Representatives of the Five Powers having been given to me and the propositions of the Porte while Lord Person's cole speaks of her law, agreed to not for the facts to the Corsa's. There sa further difference between this overture made by Nouri Effendi, and the one he made to the Internuncio in that, the evacuation of the Holy Cities

was omitted, as in this, is the disarming,

Prince Metternich intends making no change in the attitude Austria has taken; on the contrary, the squadron will receive immediate orders to join the combined one of England and France, in the Levant. He holls that no difference of sentiment has taken place in the Turkish Councils; that the tranquility now sought to be re-established would not last; and that the European Powers having been brought forwards, must carry through the task they have undertaken.

The reasoning upon which this opinion is founded will be laid before your Lordship, and appears to me to be founded in truth.

I have, he

BEAUVALE. (Signed)

#### No. 153.

#### Fintenent Possenby to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received July 24.)

No. 161 )

My Lord,

Therapio, July 1, 1839.

THE death of His Majesty the Sultan was not expected to take place s t soon for there had been allegations of the malady though not such as to give well-grounded hopes of his recovery. The event obliges the I der succe to despatch an estafette wetacut de averal de lavere tone to write as I wish to do upon so serious a subject as the state of this country; but I did write some time ago to Lord Beauvale, and I have now written a heaty letter to hun, in which I have nummarily given such opioions as I should lay before Her Majesty's Government in an official form if I had time; and perhaps Lord Beauvale will have the goodness to communicate them to your Lordship, if he thinks they ought to be submitted.

I regret that it is not competent to me to suggest any measures to the Ad airal commanding Her Majesty's squadron, for I am of opinion that the presence of the squadron at the Pardauelles would be useful, and perhaps necessary to prevent the occurrence of things that may be disalvantageous to Her Majesty's interests in this country.

> I have, &c., PONSONBY (Signed)

## No. 154

## Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 24)

No 165

My Lord

Therapia, July 2, 1839

1 RICENED, this evening from his Excellency Nouri Effendi, a note, if all a lincker copy. The meeting probably will get be over in tive to allow me afterwards to write his post, and therefore I will report now what I have good reason to believe is the substance of the bus was int i led to be be light forward by the Ottoman Mar sters, -namely a communication of a resolution taken by the Sublime Porte, to propose to Mehemet Als to make the Government of Egypt heroditary in his family on the terms of vansalage and tralate, proviled he consents to restore Syria, and Candia, and Mecca, and Medina, to the Sultan.

> PONSONBY (Signed)

## Inclosure in No. 154

## Nours Effends to Viscount Possonby.

Monaseur l'Ambassadeur, Constantinople, le 20 Rein-el-akhir, 1255.

CHARGE d'ordre Souverain de faire à votre Excellence une communication importante, je m'empreme de la prévenir du désir que j'ai d'avoir l'hunneur de m'entretenir avec elle, et de la prier par conséquent de vouloir bien se rendre à ma maison de cumpagne à Emirghienoghlou, demain à 5 heures à la Turque,

> Agrées, &c (Signé) NOURI

#### No. 155.

# Viscount Possenby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 24)

(No. 166.

My Lord,

Therapia, July 3, 1839

IN pursuance of the desire of the Sublime Porte, the Ministers of the Five Great Powers assembled this day at the House of the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs. Nouri Effends was the only Ottoman Minister present. He stated, that the Sultan had commanded but to assure the Ministers, in his Highness name, of his exteent and friendship for the Sovereigns they represented and his warm desire to collivate by every menos the good understanding that existed between their Governments and the Ottoman Ports. This was handsomely expressed according to Turkish forms.

Its back entry proceeded to say he was common led to make knewn of the Mosters of his Atoma fixed by the Saltan being at matera by the was a quit an end to the columnates when presses, nearly a point his people in consecution of the consult of the Posta of tax, to and the anger what exerted in the besond of the ate Salta. You make it to discounted to send one of the mannent men of his to into other the begin an Posta parder for the past and assurance of favour for the form formed the Salta weeks because it is an entry to the past and assurance of favour for the form formed the Salta weeks because it is the late of the past and a second or the past and the past and the past and the past and the past because it is a second or the condition that Syria, i.e., should be made to the restored to the Sultan

Nours Effends asked for the opinion of the Ministers, who replied that they would rejoice in the restiration of peace, and were warmly desirous of the prosperity of his Highness: that, being uninstructed by their Governments, they could not give any opinion as to the terms which the Sublime Porte was about to propose to the Pasha, but they would not fail to reject in their Governments the communication they had received.

Quentions were naked to ascertain precisely the nature of the proposal intended to be made to the Pasha, and it was distinctly understood, that the Sultan would grant to Mehemet Ali the hereditary government of Egypt, within the boundaries that were formerly the limits of that country; that is, as I understand it, the limits that used to circumscribe the country as a Pashalic.

It was asked if it was intended to leave Mehemet Ali in possession of Syria, or of Meyea, or Medina, or St. John d'Acre, and the reply was in the negative. The Ministers the negative of the confine themselves to require directed solely to the perfect elucidation of what was stated to them and not to enter a. al. sto discussion of the merits of the

respective Governments; and the Ministers agreed to notify the facts and what had taken place to the Consula

1 will forward by the French steamer, copy of my letter to Colonel

Campbell.

There were questions asked as to the state of the armen in Syria, and North Pifendis of that orders had been sent which would be received by Hobz Pasta to a sout ten taxs parempter by countrying but not to engage in any act of host but to the ended that With med to Be, had alread curried orders to that others to avoid a taking the host pt in Army and said the Porte had no intelligence of any fighting loving taken place of greater magnitude than shamishes between outsered bodies of Irregulars, and so forth.

The Sultan's measure has the advantage of showing his disposition to live on friendly terms with the Pashs: he offers pardon and oblivion as in the past and favour as to the future. He shows that the Pashs has not to be form I as the effects of personal but has be had to has it in the described Mal nouth and takes from the Pashs he excess that nouth and takes from the Pashs he excess that four affects in a form is armount to the measure of the peace of the world, which will be the consequence of his pursuit of projects of aggrandizement and ambition

Signed PONSONRY

#### No. 150.

#### Fiscount Palmerston to Lord Beaurale

(No 7a My Lord

Foren, n cetter, July 23 1647

Note what Bare Bares has not extrated to prove to the Lectust Concerned region 15th and 15th

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 157

## Draft of Note to be presented to the Porte by Admiral Rossens.

An of land

to a self approximate to the test of the extrema server to the ext

the time to state the state of the state of

la paix du monde, dont le maintien les intéresse tous au même degré. 🖈 Pétersbourg, à Vienne, à Berlin, à Londres, à Paris, il n'y a qu'un senti-

Dans u , tel etat de choses la Sublime Porte comprendrait sans doute que la travella le plus asse re les econo les avec la rice saite facheuse ou elle ne e divera i reil de li som de sa digiote et ui nic ce sa surete ce scrait. de demander, non pas a me Passance en parties, er, mais a l'europe entière, l'appui qui lui ser i fixeni il spensable. La grand l'appire se déchoit pas, en effet, on se plos et sous at protect on des grands n't rets Européens. Il trouve dans le vers e métie de ces il let es lursqu'ils se réunissent pour venir à son axie, la garantie certaine que cette protection ne pourra pas se transformer en une suprematie dangerouse pour son indépendance.

Le avatème de conduste que cette considération puimante indique à la Sublime Porte est d'ailleurs le seul qui s'accorde avec les convenances et les justes susceptibilités de la politique des Grandes Cours, dont il lui

emporte certainement de tenir compte.

Le Gouvernement du Roi a donc la conviction qu'il va nu-devant des intentions de la Sublime Porte en demandant que, dans le cas où les forces de terre ou de mer d'une ou de plusieurs des Cours Athées seraient appelées à Constantinople, les ordres sussent donnés pour ouvrir immédiatement le passage des Dardanelles à une escadre Française qui viendrait, de son côté, protéger le trôce du Sultan contre les périls dont l'imminence aurait déterminé une teile mesure.

I seem to be breeth in 11 to 31 stee des 185000 Etrangères de lui faire parvenir le plus promptement possible, la réponse de la Sublime Porte à cette communication, pour qu'il puisse, ainsi qu'il

en a l'ordre, l'envoyer sur le champ & Ports.

BARON ROUSSIN (Sigué)

#### No. 158

Earl Graneille to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 25

(No. 280.)

My Lord.

Parm, July 22, 1839.

THE inclosed telegraphic despatches, one from the French Ambasandor at Constantinople, and the other from the French Consul-General at Alexandria, were sent to me this day by Marshal Soult. The intelligence they contain, though coming from opposite quarters, is in substance the same, and no doubt, therefore, can be entertained of the complete route of the Turkuh army under Hafiz Pasha.

I was not at long this property when Court Appear on ed upon me but I have just been told by Marshal Soult, that the Austrian Ambassador has received despatches from Prince Metternich, containing accounts from Constantinople of the 3rd, stating that an entire change in the politica of

the Divan had taken place.

The Internancio writer, that Nouri Effendi had communicated to him, and a set of the court ten assent rective torest becomes Powers, that the So tip had determ and to accord to Me emot Alithe creditary could be he governor or bigspt ar itt itt je posed sending an Euros of rank and socration to Al via lieu of god to some at care to the Pasha this determination, and to deliver to be the deceration of the figurest riser in the Turkish Empire, with magnitude presents. The Mitshill Smilt was included to think that the news I the hotele of the At of June though tot ovulged, must have reached Constantinople on the 3rd, and that the it and the second to a liber at Roman's despatch fit to from the rape and that the Porte had collegest it sent the kissofth attending to the steam the particulation Medianet the at come a street to reduce to the a terror inserted by the Section Al famoul was hors a look of the new a verego and the proposible to Randon d promote may have been at

work to accomplish an arrangement between the Sultan and his vassal, without the intervention of the western Courts of Europe. It seems, however, that Prace Metteroich had instructed the Internuncio to dissuade, if possible, the Sultan from this prostrating hims if infore Menemet Anand to engage him to rely upon the European Powers for protection.

I have, &cc. (5 gned

GRANVILLE

#### Inclosure I in No. 159

Telegraphic Desputch from Marseilles, of the 22nd July, at 5 a. w.

Le Consul-Général à M. le Président du Conseil des Ministres.

Alexandrie, le 6.

I ARMFE Egy tierne sons les ordres d'Il ral m P el a avent attue e e e e Tereja co bribe ce par le Scraskier Isaaz Pacala à Nezali, au delà d'Alep, celle-ci a abandonné le champ de bataille après un combat de deux heures. Tout le matériel, en fusils, canons, et munitions, est tembé au pouroir des Egyptiens. Ibrahim a écrit cette nouvelle le 25 Juin, nous la tente du Général-en-Chof Ture. Il était de retour à Antab le 28, mais avait donné ordre à trois régumens d'infanterie et trois régimens de cavalerie de se porter en avant sur Ourla et Diarbékir.

#### Inclosure 2 in No. 158.

Telegraphic Despatch from Marseilles of the 22nd July, at 3 v.w.

Therppes, le 8

1.A Porte vient de recevoir la nouvelle qu'une bataille a été livrée dana le voisinage d'Alep, le 24 Juin, et que l'Armée Turque a été détruite. Les débris ont repassé la frontière, et en ne dit pas que l'Armée Egypticane les ait poursuivis.

#### No. 189

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 26.)

(No. 168)

Therapia, July 8, 1830.

I INCLOSE copy of a letter to me from his Excellency the French Ambastador, stating that Ahmed Pashs had sent his second in command

Osman Bey, to Admiral Lalande, &ce &c &c

I had a long conversation with his Excellency, and he read me parts of Admiral Lalande's despatch. Ahmed Pasha secused Hosrow and Hald Pasha of having murdered Sultan Malimoud, and of the intention to give ef the country's the Russians. He said he had written on the 2d July to Hafis Pasha, to call upon him to march with his army to depose the proster. Man ster by firee. That he (Abreel) would ask Mehemet Ah for his support to the undertaking, and announced his intention to take the Ottoman feet to Candia. Admiral Lalande said, that Candia belongs to Mehemet Ah, and it would be to deliver up the Ottoman fleet to him; and the Pasha subsequently said he would go to Rhodes.

The French Ambassador communicated what he had beard to the Grand Vixier, accompanied with assurances of the friendship of the French

175

Government, &c. I wrote to the Grand Visier, and said that Her Majesty's Government would act us a fait full A v. It was necessary to say something, and what I did say is not calculated to commit anybody.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY.

PS-I inclose copies of my letters to Admiral Stopford, and to Corenel Campbell

p

#### Inclusure 1 in No. 159

### Baron Rousens to Viscount Ponsonby

Therapia, le 7 Juillet, 1839.

Monneur l'Ambassadeur et cher Collègue,

UN événement genre voirte aire en japprents d'rectement et avec certitude que le Camp Pring et au astirre un avec sa fle te contre le Gouvernement de Sail. esse et stour paur Rodes procedure que ce trouverrement est veul à la Russie de donvernement est veul à la Russie de donvernement est veul à la Russie de donvernement est veul appear le grant de la consonaire particulaire pour le consonaire particulaire de la consonaire de la consonaire de la consonaire particulaire de la consonaire de

If me semble que la conduite de nos Gouvernemens ne peut pas etre chate use du surte de control de sent mors du Soutro Cott de Medpel, et curs voux seront pour lui; je viens pour le compte du miene en de nace la serie de la control de la la la use de control peut de la control p

(Signé) BARON ROUSSIN

## Inclusters 2 to No. 159

Percount Personby to Admeral Sir Robert Stopford.

(Craffesta)

Therapia, July 7, 1839

I INCLOSE for your information, copy of a letter to me from the brench Amoustance, and I have to ada, that his Exercises and assured the Sublime Porte that it will find in the Government of His Majesty the King of the French, support, &c.

I have assured the Porte, that Her Majesty's Government will perform

all that is incumbent upon a faithful Ally.

I have to add, that intelligence has this day been received of the total defeat of Hafit Pasha by the Egyptian troops on the 24th June. It is easily that linfit Pasha acted in direct opposition to the counsel given him by the Prossian officers with his army

These events place us in a most critical situation. I presume to think that Her Majesty's squadron ought not to be at any distance from the centre of affairs.

I have, &c . (Signed) PONSONBY

#### Inclosure 3 in No. 159

## Firecount Possondy to Colonel Campbell.

Theroma, July 7, 1839.

I INCLOSE copy of a letter which will inform you of what has taken place. The statement comes from Admiral Lalande, who was visited by the second in command of the Ottoman Fleet, Osman Boy, bearer of a message from Ahmed Pasha

It seems Ahmed asserts, that the Sultan was murdered by Housew Pashe, now Grand Viner, and Halil Pasha; that those persons intend to give up this country to Russia; that it is necessary to oblige the

Sultan to appoint another Ministry.

The Capudan Pasha proposed to go to Candis: but as Admiral Lalande pointed out to the measurer. Osman Bey, that Candia belonged to Mehemet Ali, and that to carry the Ottoman Fleet there, would be to deliver it up to that Pasha, Osman seemed struck with the remark, and said the Capudan Pasha would go to Rhodes.

Admiral Lalande said he had no orders to interfere by force with the movements of the Ottoman Pleet. He has ordered a French brig of

war to observe the motions of that fleet.

The French Ambassador communicated the facts to the Sublime Porte, and has assured the Sultan of the devotion of the French Government to the cause of the Sultan, &c. He has advised the Porte to send couriers in all haste to Hafis Pasha; and I believe he has advised that orders should be given for the recall of the army back to this neighbourhood. I shall give advice, that the army be left where it is, because that part of the Empire ought not to be exposed to become the prey of Michemet Ali

The Ambanador has desired the French Countl-General to place before Mahemet Ais the expediency of his remaining quiet, and to show him that all the Great Powers must interfere in this crisis, and that his

part is to be acquiescent.

I have to beg of you to say, that the Pasha will do well to reflect upon the inadequacy of his own means to result for one hour the force of the united Sovereigns, and that his wisdom will direct him to avoid the consequences that may attend imprudence.

I have assured the Porte of the firm support of the British Govern-

ment

I have only the shortest time for writing, therefore I confine myself to the principal facts. It will also be be a had been Alened Pasho I as a ken this step (unless he be mad) without having some support somewhere but as yet there are no signs here of any disposition to make a disturbance. I think the end may be, that Ahmed Pasha will offer the Fleet to Mehemet Ali. It is to be seen whether or not be will be able to give it to bim.

I have, &c., Signod PONSONBY

#### No. 160.

# Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 26.)

(No. 169.) My Lord,

Therap a. July 8, 1839

COUNT KONIGSMARCh vesterd by received into square of the total d feat if the Ottomin Army by Brains Pasha, a the 24th of June The ( and oformed M is the itenaff of the fact, who iner it to me a few

t an kor gamarch's information came from the Baron de Vincke, w to his received the news from one of the Prussian officers attached to the army of Hafe, and as I understand, that Pasha had reached Marash

Count Königsmarck and, that Hafis Pasha had acted in direct opposition to the counsel given him by the Priess an offers, tout by said it was a disgree to ogit be and into a and ways, and that he abandoned his position.

The quien of the Pr ssan officers is stated to have been, that Bord in Paster was these beer reduced to very great straits had Hafis Posts eted with the sort of skill and had avoided the west to air faults. Suffan Malinias ball geler Haffa strict and resent to risk a backs of the point back of the lass westerns. I but to a my power to those Haby to be a peter to be once facilities and to bind has been res so as to prive lan of the privity I producing run. by his may and near than

It may I I range Propagate ages to peak in for Commonto or Ad. the Monerat May of the Attack to the Contract of Digrature of the Land of the of Bigun & lett of neces toward pleasant domaine to a me Distite Treats (I tik or Species to aid the Sultan of the supposed poles of We exet to be followed, I think Russia will be to be The latter policy will perfectly accord with their a line or the partie tion of the Supere at lift a part of it which tooy naturally cover will fall to their hands in proper time. I do not believe this result will be prevented by any other means than by opening the Black Sea to the theis of England and France, and secoring the Dardane is agreed the

I cave before ventured to recommend that the Great Pewers should interpose. The sterest of the stall brance and Austria is to ep-Constitute a d of the hands of Rossa not care will be Tiree Powers against One if they meet, and they may then either preserve the Empire entire, or partition it, if that he their will. I am if the it will be vain to expect anything wine or useful from the Turks new and that it will not be advisable to par my attention to what the Poete in was It is more that problem he angles it is a second by a stated by Russia. The Ottoman Musiters are about sect a service set of men-

T save the Dar-hancles, seems to be the pressor; beet Before these late exputs, and after the cent) of Mahre of I to I the Grand Vizier that I thought it very possible the Ottomar Army would be detented and I actions I'm a that case to seed with pertunedly nucking any more my to Mehanes to of territors &r before the nds or of the Great Powers at a . In given the assured me that he weald not make it a contest as before a agraformed of the opmen of the Great Person It is no to was a that Hostew know when he answered me to If it x had been defeated but I then it state this as a ground upon which to firm it of a on of what his conduct a a be. He wa man essertinds file while he has been acceptomed always to wretched atrigor. and a sel efactional beauty ing the ras I were experience of his town country and dies to want arteral sugar ty and he showed courage on for process us. It is the lest man here for the time; he has authority be a jugated a person and a arge for wag and had a supposed to fear and like a Pas and habit. Hald as atready accused of intriguing against flourew for power, to be obtained through the influence of the

young Sultan's mater (his wife), and her mother, whose son the Sultan is. Abrail Medjid is weak in mind, and educated in highly by a most agnorant Moliah.

I believe that whatever Foreign Power may choose to have we'get a the alliant of furkey, must act and speak strongly and percupt rdy Fear will be the only counsellor listened to here.

I have, &c . (Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 161

# Lord Beavole to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received July 26.)

No. 60., My Lord,

French July 15, 1839

AS there were passigns a vinir No. 55 when although I glity necessary for my gain one were along to lead to be less es assent with the see Metre no l' I del out whow may the desputch. As restre ed payself to other total age to be remained to parts of it as it was discrete for up to be acquainted with. Yesterlay however be st well in a despatch from Count type is an which your larded so a a trout mat Nesselrode a despatch to surrented to so n ors at at a same time, so false a light, and are so mixed up will other out a his ward year lave is a stated but we of were a trib decito you that I to eight it mest, in a transport the engreeous with the coll made upon Prince year a mid to put you terdamps a s, atch into his hands.

As or rese if I showed by from the passenges adverted to in the R said faster the good futts and fact att cas in which your war . . . len a va exact to a of the reas purport of that document had In pad Transact not de gratula about the recoming maded rearrange be good me to a great type for lond superior some admit that part of the regard of each minute best and for corpus these control assessment of that Reservered distributed to take introduce or the temperature of the second section of the second to that retainst that he Perce to reach a color of men and as a thing gett matera artecetam or the realization of what are pledges his whole de in chirater

When the rest of the desputch anomeny tre or expent with the Haptack Con treth to began to report to the I mis up lat there a not the different of the the kear of a present proceeds on taster and back to add at hing that agreed que. i per war styled terand the a refer of the Powers and upon torement I by late to the tree of the tores y surper la s le v with the writes of ex values you undertaking to obtain the consent of France, while he auswers for that of Russia.

Prince Metternich asked me for an extract of your Lordship a fespatch, beginning with the words "The Great Pow is are justiful a conseriering, which I purport giving him down to the work see The Steam would still burn to drive them back into Egypt.

I place this limit to it, because the whole intermediate passage is either a declaration of principle, or an exposition of the necessities of the

Prince Metternich remarked, that if there was a Conference no other has a for their preparations upon the important that the hist part. I this extract waich would assembly be subser sed to by the F. e.P. wers. His present object is to common are it to Russia, to when Power the comment ation we in an probably by have asteasy been made but I would be remark to your lands up, that the sension and and of st of Proce Metrerne sto prevent the Peo Powers from mis dedrest anding out a over in which I think it my outs to give him every assistance in my power. I am sure his intention is sincere, and he is a far better judge of the mode than I am

I may add to thus despatch, that Prince Metternich congratulates himself that no formal Conference had been instituted before the late change of conduct of the Porte towards Mehemet Ali, which he feels would have placed the Powers in a ridiculous position. What is required, he says, is to be all out little and do mich not to mount an instrument which shall promise great things, with the chance of being rendered traserviceable by a vagary of the Porte but to employ one which shall be apt to great purposes, without having excited great expectations.

I have, &c., BEAUVALE. (Signed)

#### No. 162

## Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 26.)

No. 61 \

Vienna, July 17, 1839

My Lord, I THIS day received the inclosed despatches from Lord Ponsonby by an Austrian estation. It opposes to be so distrable that Prince Metternich's communications should accompany them to England, that I shall delay a day in forwarding them, to give time for this to be done

Your Lordship will perceive that the first news of the battle which reached the Corps Diplomatique at Constantinople, was through Count Königsmarck, who received it on the 7th of July, thirteen days after the action had been fought. It is not to be believed that the Turkish Government had not learnt it sooner; and Prince Metternich in in possession of reports which prove to his satisfaction, that the defeat was known before the overture to Mehemet, and that it decided that measure, The hasty manner in which it was carried into effect, and the strange confused letter of the Grand Visier to the Panha, indicate the state of feeling under which it was written.

It is called a battle, but in fact there was none, the whole Turkuh

army having run away as soon as the cannonade grew hot.

Prince Metternich's instructions to the Internancio will be communicated to your Lordship; there is nothing very salient in them, nor is it easy to give directions for events which so far outstrip all provisions. With regard to the position of the Powers, it does not appear to me to her acturged to we are by word By the inclosed process of a report from the Votera Cornlar Alexandria your Lordship will see that posttack was to do by branch transpersonally receipt of Mercant V & order to the effect (apt in (all r who here the connect ender wit have reased the company and both again hours after the defeat of the Turkish army, so that we may hope that Ibrahim will have haited upon the Euphrates. There seems to be far from a certainty of the fleet having gone over to Mehemet Ali; in which case it is possible that the ultimate loss may only be that of the Tark st army, which is to be considered as totally disbanded. This state of things, with the assistance of the Five Powers, might not be irreparable, but the character of the Sultan, the intrigues of his Ministers, the manbordination of the Capudan Pasha, and the project of employing the forces of the Sultan to serve the ambition of their commanders, show a state of things to which no foreign aid can maply a reason of the agrance of the things with Pre to the free the I said to him that my own disposition would be to let them fight it out reserving interference for a moment when something solid and to be relied upon should have presented itself. He eagerly acquesced in the enggestion, but when I inquired whether it would be possible, he reflected for a short space, and then said, at least the Powers can keep together and firmly determine that whatever interference is called for, shall be made in common, and not by any one Power singly. This in the only chance he sees of avoiding great disasters. I have, &c

BEAUVALE (Signed)

#### Incloaure in No. 162

## Extract from Colonal Laurin's Report to the Internuncio

Alexandria, Juno 26

IBRAIDM received the order to attack on the 15th, and a Tatar sent off on the 19th. by Hard in Pasha to Mehemet Mi, has just orought word that the army would be ready to attack on the 21st, and that this would positively take place on that day

## No. 163,

## Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 26.)

(No. 62, Confidential.) My Lord, I senna, July 18, 1839

PRINCE METTERNICH is so little satisfied with the lateral acres conduct, which he considers matequate to the occusion, and with his reports, which appear to him meagre and as described that I is about to send a gentleman of the name of Hossar from its offer to essent un-The gertices as a li non-rauted with Contanton in his og pascell men's years there are bears the reputation of a term a count. There is ilways in the Austrian Chamery a class of men instructed in the languages of the East, and employed from an early age th service in those conntricu.

> L have, &c., (Signed) BEAUVALE.

#### No. 164

## Lard Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston - (Received July 26 )

No. 64 ) My Lord,

Vienno, July 19, 1839.

IT was impossible not to feel that a new state of things can ar seain the restrict and the January of Treduction the Service Material the action of a successor correct up to the agreement in across for Haron the destrict as following the election follows first, and the rivnity of the leading persons of the entire mate totally changed the state of things, and may be felt by Her Whytest a treatment of response an alternia at their feterment one ( ) or this in ressen I thought t would be useful to track at to your lor se, the s was fit to A pareing the corresponding the aftered post or of athers , a., being prevented by indisposition from calling to Prove Metternet or the evening of the 17th, I addressed a letter to him of which I in see a copy The next day passed without my being able to of tain at answer on has I am stell unable to go to the Prince, Barun Neuman whas this instant come to me from whom I learn that the postures I have put to the Prince are one grave for I mad once to make up 1 x mirst that and that I'r purposes sending a conver in a few taxs to London, by whom he will enter into a had considers, at of the actual posture of affairs.

I would remark to your Lordship, that it appears highly probable that the Porce and the Pasha will come to an agreement. The overture, of which 4 hold bit with in the oraser, having been sent with the knowledge of the defeat of the Perkish Army it is to management that he shall opposed

2 Z

to submit to the Pasha's conditions; and Mehemet Ali will prefer closing at once with the Sultan in a moment of defeat, rather than await the interposition of the Five Powers.

I have, &c., (Signed) BEAUVALE

#### Inclusure in No. 161.

#### Lord Benevale to Prince Metternick.

Mon Prince,

Benne, ce 17 Juillet, 1839

IL y a quelques points sur lesquels je vous prierais de donner votre

1° Si une entente n'établit entre la Porte et Méhémet Ali, que faut-il faire? y acquiescer en se tennnt déhors? En ce cas, ne faudrait-il pas tout de même veuir à une entente entre les Cinq Puissances our les principes qui les dirigéraient, et our la conduite qu'elles auraient à tenir en cas du renouvellement de ces complications qui ne tarderait pas à arriver?

2º Si la négociation entre la Porte et le Pacha se rompt. Il faudra un tout autre effort pour faire évacuer la Syrie à Méhémet Ali que pendant l'existence de l'Armée Ottomane. Si nous voulons nous épargiver cet effort, il faudrait nous montrer à Méhémet Ali décidés à le faire, et nous concerter dés-à-présent à cette fin. Mais y avons-nous le même intérêt que pendant la vie de Minhmoud? Notre but alors était de sortie de ces oquiétudes toujours renamantes; y en aurait-il aujourd'hui le même export? La Syrie, pays turbulent, livré à des désordres, demande une mais ferme pour la content. La remettre nous le Sultan actuel ne serant-ce pas ajouter un nouveau foyer à l'anarchie dont l'Empire Ottoman est menacée? La Sultan n'a-t-il pas asses à faire pour n'assecèr dazs les pays passes nous est ce le sera le passe est d'enfans servi pour placer la Syrie nous un Gouvernement de femmes et d'enfans servi par des Ministres tels que ceux du Sultan se montrent dejà?

Se som suférations ayaient quelque poids, ce serait plutôt à empécher l'hérédité en Syrio dans la famille de Méhémet Ab, qu'à la lui arracher par a l'appropriet s'attacher

a valuation les le la dipensione pas administratives avoir

Agrees, &c , (Signé) BEAUVALE

#### No. 165

## Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 26.

(No 65)

My Lord, Vienna, July 19, 1839

PRINCE ME. TERNICH has just sent to me by Barn Ne mann. Price Estarbusy's right of an attraction with your Least point which your metal or to many an instructions to proof the 28th Jime, and your views upon the subject of the negotiation at Vienna.

The Prince is highly pleased with Prince Esterhazy's account of his conversation with your Localing, and fully satisfied with your views upon the negotiation. The only thing he begs to suggest in addition, is the necessity of orders to the Ambassadors at Constantinople, and the Consula at Alexandria, to abide by what they may receive from hence on the part of the Fire Powers, and not to act independently of it.

(Signed) BEAUVALE

#### No. 166

#### Viscount Palmerston Lord Beausale

No. 75 )

My Lord,

Foreign Office, July 26, 1839

YOU'R Lordship's despatches from No. 46 to No. 57, by Austrian courier, did not reach me till a late hour on the night of the 23rd instant, and after the messenger Kaye had been sent off to Vienna from this office.

I have to inform your Excellency, that the contents of your despatches have afforded the greatest pleasure to Her Mayesty's Government.

Those despated exprove that there exists perfect dentity between the views of Austria and those of England, upon the Turco-Egyptian Affair, and that full reliance may be placed upon the complete co-operation of Russia with the other Puwers in effecting a permanent and satisfactory settlement of these important matters.

gratification which is felt by Her Majesty's Government at this state of things, and to assure his Highness, that Her Majesty's Government fully appreciate the enlarged and statesmanlike views which he has been the first to sketch out upon these matters, and does ample justice to the ability of the combined arrangements by which he proposes to work those views not

The Austrian Government shall have the scalous and cordial consecution of that of Great Britain for the accomplishment of the great purpose which is simed at; and Her Magesty's Government are perfectly convinced that France will be found to be as scalous and as stocere as Great Britain, in labouring to accomplish an object of such vital importance for the peace of Europe.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

#### No. 167

#### Fiscount Palmerston to Lord Beauvale

(No. 76.)

My Lord, Foreign Office, July 26, 1839

I HAVE to state to your Excellency, that Her Majesty's Government fully concur with the Austrian Cabinet in thinking that the death of the late Sultan ought to make no difference in the course which the Five P-were were prepared to pursue for the purpose of effecting a first southment between the Sultan and the Pasha of Egypt; and Her Majesty's Government, from its knowledge of the sentiments and views of the Cabinet of Vienna, is also convinced that Austria will agree with England in opinion, that the objects aimed at by the Five Powers night not in any degree to be affected by the defeat which the Turkish Army sustained at Nezib on the 24th of June.

The result of the battle of the 24th cannot could Mehemet Ab to any greater farmer from the Five Powers, but rather the contrary because the battle was fought in defiance of the remonstrances and warings of the Five Powers, his army being the assailant, and the field of action having been beyond the frontier of Syria.

But neither can the results of that battle diminish the force of those political considerations which have led the Powers to think that the evacuation of Syria by Mehemet Ali is essential for the municinance of the Turkish Empire, and consequently for the preservation of the peace of Europe on the contrary, the results of that battle must tend to give additional force to those considerations, and to demonstrate the urgent

severes ty of not delaying to carry into execution no indispensable an arrangement. For the results of that battle, by weakening, for a time at least, the military means of defence possessed by the Sultan, renders it still more incumbent on the Five Powers to interpose, in order not only to rescue the Sultan from present danger, but to protect him from a recur-

rence of similar danger in future.

Nor, on the other hand, can that battle increase is any sensible degree the effecties which the bite Powers may have to wereome in the practical execution of the proposed arrangement; for, on the contrary, in all over agree the effect coiss of the Egypti backes in Syra may have been diminuhed by the canualties and expenditure of stores, consequent upon the action and upon the operations connected with it, in the same presention must the Picha of Picha become more sensible how up a h les it. Tery position it. Syona in gly he affected of the commerciation between Egypt and Syria by sea were to be cut off by the squadrons of the Albed Powers.

Jam, &c. (Signed) · PALMERSTON.

#### No. 168.

## Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received July 27)

No. 282.)

. .. Porls, July 25, 1839 My Lord,

I HAVE only time before the departure of the post, shortly to state the solutioner when was this can communicated to me by Morshat Soult) of the despatches which were received late last night from Arlmiral Roussen, from M Corhelot, and from Admiral Lalande, commanding the French aquadron in the Levant. The despatches, at the time of my interview with the Marshal, were in the hands of the King at St. Cloud

The most important part of their contents, namely, the total rout of the Turkish Army in Syria, was made known to the French Government by the Marseilles' telegraph on Monday last, and communicated, I am told, to your Lordship on the following day by M. de Bourqueney. Next in onportance to this time genie is the resist of the Tork shifter having sailed from the Dardanelles in disobedience of the orders missed by the Turkish Government. It appears from Admiral Lalande's report, that the Capudan Pasha sent Osman Bey on board the French Admiral's vessel, to inform him that, in consequence of the ascendancy of Russian interest in Constantinople, he would not risk, by returning to the Sea of Marmora, In ity the Ottoma that at the doposal I for Bussians are than be was proceeding with it to the laland of Candia. Admiral Lalande strongly reconstruct at agreest this store to been a the first plan that it was acting upon erroncous information; and secondly, that, under any circumstances, he had better go to the late of Rhodes than to Candia, who h was in possession of the Egyptians, and which, in fact, would be the surcender of the Turkish fleet to Mehemet Ali. The Capudan Pasha appacently yielded to this advice. Admiral Rousson writes, that approximates are felt of insurrectional movements in Thessaly, as well as in Albania.

Mehemet All, according to M Cochelet's reports, is in a state of great exulta that I streets of throtax Paston and folks of he horesents of the Sultan vielding to him the hereditary right, not only to the Government I bgy, the about that of all the Pashabes of Araba and the whole of Syria; and treats contemptuously all idea of a Russian army being able to thwart his views. Ibrahim Pasha had written to request that vessels should be sent for the transport to Egypt of 6,000 soldiers of the Turkish Army who had enlisted in the service of the Paaha, and for the conveyance to Alexandria, of the trophies of his victory.

I have, &cc., GRANVILLE "ognesti

#### No. 100

# Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 29.)

(No. 283)

Pana, July 25 1839

My Lord, I INCLORE copies of the two telegraphic despatches from Marse, les which were communicated to me this morning by Marshal Sount. The for a containing interigence of the Capedan Pastar Laving proposed to Mehemet Alt to peace under his protect in the Torking art which he con canded; and the second, stating that Akuli istemb una arrived on the line at Alexandria, sent by the Sultan to announce to Mehemet Ale the leath of i s father Mahmond, to confer upon him, with hereditary right the gov remeat of hapt and of Syria; to propose to him his being popular of training of the South South South to the Turkish Empire; and to iny to but a Constantiate to preside over the reorganization of the Adm areaton the

I and not the opportunity of seeing Marshal Soult till nearly 6 o'clock this evening. He was at St Cloud with the King in the early tool of the day, and was obliged afterwards to attend a debate in the Compiler of Poers Ip the abort interview I had with his Excellency, he read to me several discretches of Americal Reisser and of M. Cochelet, hat to . . . . d t . . . no tank copies of these papers will be sent this evening to be a Basing and to be communicated to your landship, it is unnecesas for to a ring soul fame a hora little and a later to departure of the lass og r to attempt giving a statement of their

Your Lordship will learn from M de Hourquency also, that the he as Got errest is of opinion that neither the diametrous everthrow of Parkers there is a the tractorous conduct of the Capacian Pasha. prestrict attention to the threat, about dailect the course which the Great Powers of Europe manual to 1 dans ') at a arrangements made between the Sultan and Mehemet Ah at a moment when the advisers of the former were either paral and to the four or treschammedy seeking to promote their own interests by the section, the rest of the Sec. reign, should be regarded as full and a second that theel should be made to Mehemet Ali. The Mars of set a ried a ne to the French Ambassander at Vicana this evening, to the Proof it ster nich of this opinion of the Franch Government, or to rige to ad pto a by the Australa Government.

ment will entirely coincide in the view he took of this question, and it if the prepared to just went the coast Powers of Persons in resisting the part issues of Mehemet Alt to the hereditary government of Syrin, Hell is the Arthur Pashalics limites that of Fernit, while I have seed

determined to assert.

I have, &c. GRANVILLE (Signed)

P S .- I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches to No. 304 inclusive.

#### Inclosure I in No. 169

## Telegraphic Despatch from Marsvilles.

L'Agent des Affaires Etrangères à M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres.

Marseille, 25 Juillet, 3 h. du mor

LE 10, arrivée à Alexandrie de Akuff Effends, envoyé par le jeune Sultan pour annuacer à Mchémet Ali la mort de son père, le confirmer il des le 8 un l'attent de l'Egypte et de la Syrie avec l'herédité dans sa faton e et lui proposer l'oubli du passé, en le nommant Généralisame et soutien de l'Empire Ture; et en l'invitant à se rendre à Constantinople pour présider à la réorganisation de l'administration.

L'escadre Anglaise croise dans les parages de Chypre, et commu-

nique avec Alexandrie.

La "Gazette d'Agra" du 9 Mai, annonce que Runjeet Singh était

dann un état désembré.

Ces nouvelles ont été apportées à Maite par le paquebot Anglais "l'Acheron," parti d'Alexandrie le 14, et M. Fabreguette a profité du bateau à vàpeur Anglais le "Blazer," qui arrive à l'instant, pour me les transmettre avec une depêche pour vous, que je vous enverras par le courner de demain matin.

#### Inclosure 2 in No. 169

### Telegraphic Despatch from Marseilles

I Agent des Affaires Etrangeres à M le Préndent du Conneil.

Marreille, 25 Juillet, 3 h. du soie.

LE 8, on connaissant à Alexandrie la mort du Sultan Le 9, arrivée A Alexandrie d'une Corvette Turque ayant à bord Negib Bey, Kiaja dis Capitan Pacha, charge d'annoncer au Vice-Roi la présence du Cupitan Pacha & Stankio, se dirigeant sur Rhodes, et de lui proposer de placer la flotte Turque sous as protection, pour la garantir contre les treubles à verette carry alman port Mr Non type

Le 10, arrivée à Alexandrie d'Akiff Effeudi, envoyé par le jeune Sultan pour annoncer à Méhémet Ah la mort de sou pére'

### No. 170

#### Fracount Palmerrion to Earl Granville.

No 310

My Lord,

Foreign Office, July 10, 1639

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 283, of the 26th metant, reporting your conversation with Marshal Soult, as to the course which should be followed by the Five Powers in the present state of the affairs of the Levont.

Your Excellency will express to Marshal Soult, the great satisfaction. with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt that the sentiments of the Government of France upon these important matters concede so exactly and entirely with their own; and your Excellency will assure Marshal Soult, that Her Majesty's Government fully agree with him in chinking, that neither the overthrow of the Turkish Army, nor the treachery of the Capudan Poshs, nor the timidity or submission of the Divan, nught to alter, in any degree, the course which the Five Powers had preemosly intended to pursue; and that any arrangements which may have been made between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, at a moment when the advacers of the Sultan were atruck down with fear, or influenced by treacherous motives, ought to be regarded as null, and that a declaration to this effect should be made to Meliemet Ali. Her Majesty's Unvers-French Government has instructed M de St Aulaire to make

Her Majesty's Government sincerely rejoice at the complete identity of opinion on these most important matters between France and England, and they consider this identity as being the more valuable, because it has arrest spontaneously, each Government having been led to the same constant to by makew, viewed the great Furepean interests which are

involved in these questions.

There can be no doubt, that this perfect umon of England and France will confirm Austria in the course which she was herself one of the first to chalk out. With Austria, Prusaia will go; and it is impossible that Russia can hold back and refuse to concur in the course agreed upon between the other Four Russia cannot openly avow herself less the friend of the Sultan than the other Four Powers are; and she will be compelled, in spite of herself, to concur in an arrangement which will essentially defeat her plans.

Tam &c., PALMERSTON (Signed)

#### No. 171

The Due de Dalmatte to the Baron de Rourquency .- (Communicated by the Baron de Bourqueney, July 29.)

Paris, to 26 Juillet, 1839. Monsieur le Bacon.

J'Al reçu les dépêches que vous m'avez fait l'hoanour de m'écrire jumps au No 68 melusivement. La réponse faite par Lord Palmerston à la declaration dont je vous avais chargé de lui remettre copie, est de tous pouts satisfouante. Les importantes nouvelles arrivées depuis quelques jours de l'Orient, ont dont à l'exquites chores, pa aspect tout nouveau. the state of the s regardent is to a tree property to the least crar table adea expression medias data to the the man to the standard to the standard to nest the transfer to the Miles

I westerday to a to comment to the terms d Wanger sens from the core a margine say at a vice money I was refree as up as Porte par of 1 ms apres to well to Standard may els in our energy a deli me it in that me I rech sussent a cland of a day a dlaby Pacta a and of a creates R presentate as tiral s Passan s at reted some the ever the Brech Free where was t effet. Your y verrer en a ment que Marit, ex es par le se et cuert de la aupériorité que lui donnaient les circustantes nouve le ment aure in ex-

se montrait disposé à de grandes exigeness.

La enjudité avec laquelle marchent les événemens peut sans doute faire crandre que la crise ne se dénous d'un mument à l'autre par quelque arrangement dans lequel les l'assances l'a prives u'arrit - le temps d'intervenir, et où, par conséquent, les intérets essentiels de la penergue generale as ser at year pres on come territion sufficante Co danger est une conséquence mévitable de la distance où nous sommes de Constantinople et d'Alexandrie; il n'y a pas moyen d'y rémédier d'une mansère absolue. Je pense néammoras qu'il convient de persister dans la marche survie jusqu'à présent, et qui consiste en aubstance, à subordonner à un concert nussi uttime et aussi mutenu que possible entre les Cabinets, l'action que chacun d'eux est en mesure d'exercer dans la Question d'Orient. Pour l'Angleterre comme pour la France, pour l'Autriche ansu, hien qu'elle ac le proclame pas ausu ouvertement, le principal, le réntable objet de ce concert, c'est de contenir la Russie, et de l'habituer à traiter en commun les Affaires Orientales. C'est asset dire que dans les conjonctures actuelles, il y a heu plus que jamais de travailler à la resserrer. A Vicane, ou pense absolument de même ; et M de Mettermeh lause même voir à ce sujet une extrême prenecupation. Vous en jugeres par la copie es-jointe de la dernière dépôche de M. de St. Vollaire.

Cola posé, je orois que les Pinasanous, tout en domant une pleme approbation aux sentimens concilians manifestés par la Porte, doivent l'interprét de tien pecipier et à air conter au le V et Roma a moyennant l'intermédiaire et le concours de ses alliés, dont la co-opération sérait sans doute le meilleur moyen de lui ménager des conditions moins

désavantagouses et mieux garanties.

Je cross qu'à Alexandrie, ces mêmes Pursuances doivent tenir au ViewsR on lingage proprieta his face sector que quess que sesent res avantages qu'il vient d'obtenir, il risquerait de les compromettre en voulant les pousser (color er en s') rendert mans que en ferre ou sous quelque prétexte que ce fût, arracher au Sultan des conditions incompatibles aver sa dear? (Class? ? I son tron IF r pe enter a revicadrant pures apposer I me car tellargage at the care safe ear land que les Cousuls soient mis en mesure de le teaux simultanément et en ter-mes qui prouvent leur parfait accord. Il to it a se que l'erre par presque dit la sévérité des onsers quil ex mora, se s'emperer par un ton decide ration of the once in computation asserts said in redence de M , met V ne case passing firther it so i rate of for an ation. Il y areal certa execut le care t terra a realise crisre qui après les successive sight of a property of the said of a Perte il na rien & attare or prisquer pales et drot de den raparavant te Bernt Process for the fer of as best stocker as delimited by or I this sails as the recent car espared that ex-Process were then the release right and a country REST PRINCES STREETS FOR STREET

Re cre esc. re con de l'Orest l'entre à l'entre de l'onvergement du Re cre esc. re con de l'Orest l'entre i l'entre de manière de voir du Cabinet Britannique. Je voir ferai bientôt connaître avec plus de détail des idées que je n'ai encore en que le temps d'ébaucher.

(Signé)

Receves, &c .
MARECHAL DUC DE DALMATIE.

#### No. 172.

#### Viscount Palmerston to Earl Granville.

(No. 311.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, July 30 1830.

1 HEREWITH transmit to your Excellency, a copy of a dispatch from March, Smiles, Made Harques and both to 20 a metant which was communicated to me last night by M. de Bourquency

Your Excellency will see that there is a material difference between the contents of that despatch and the language held to your Excell not be Wood. So the as reported in your Language held to your Excellence Marshal Soult, in that conversation, declared his opioion that recent events in the Levant ought to make no change in the measures of the allies; that a declaration to this effect ought to be made to Melicinet Ali, and that the Marshal would send, on the evening of the 28th, instructions consider the second of the St. All or the contribution of things to Prince Metternich, the despatch to M. de Bourqueney, on the

contents expresses an 'pronthat rout events ought to make a change at the cours of pronthat by the Powers; and that Mehemet Alics on the cours of th

ther Majesty's Government conceiving that the despatch was written before the conversation took place, and that the conversation being the latest in point of time, is to be considered as being the expression of the final determination of the French Government. I have replied to the conversation, and not to the despatch; but I think it necessary to state to your Excellency, that Her Majesty's Government, concurring as they do

completely and entirely in the opinions expressed by Marshal Soult in his conversation with your Excellency, do not agree with the opinions, miled it is true rather than districtly expressed in the less rich

Mehemet Ali cannot have acquired any fresh claim upon the favour of the Five Powers by the results of a battle fought by his generals in open defiance of the repeated remonstrances and positive declarations of those Powers. The importance which the Five Powers attach to the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire cannot in the slightest degree be affected by the late events; while, on the other hand, those events demonstrate still more strongly, how independently in the strongly accessary it is that the battle Powers hand are consent order to maintain the Turkish Empire against the dangers with which it is threatened; and, lastly, whatever increase of force the victory of Nexib and the defection of the Turkish fleet may have given to Mehemet Ali in a contest to be waged by him single-handed against the Sultan, those events give him no additional means of resisting the will of the Five Great Powers.

(Signed) PALMERSTON

### No. 173

### The Marquest of Clauricarde to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 30.)

(No. 70.

My Lord.

St. Petersburgh, July 10, 1839.

I WAITED upon Count Neaselrode this morning, to communicate to him your Lordship's despatch No. 108, and I had a long conversation

upon the subject of it, with his Excellency.

When I had read it. Count Newelrode said, "That which Lord Palmoraton desires is already done," that is, "I have directed our Charge d'Affaires at Vienna to state to the Austrian Government, that we prefer the suggestion of your Government to that which emanated from Prince Metternich, and that the Emperor will support that proposition, which is most beneficial to the Porte

His Excellency repeated to me more than once, that the Russian Government were ready to accede to any proposal that was favourable to the Sulian; and that he intended to despatch a courser to London by the same boat which will convey this despatch, with a communication to

that effect.

But he did not disguise from me, that he had great doubts that we could prevail upon Mehemet Ali to reagn Syria immediately; and he asked me, whether France would press, or even propose to the Pasha, to make such a sacrifice. I replied, that I knew no reason to doubt that France would join the other Powers in any plan that promised to ensure whatever her opinions upon the precise details of the settlement might be; and that that Power and shown the greatest desire to set singurely, and entirely in concert with Great Britain upon this question.

Count Nesselrode expressed the natisfaction which the Imperial Cabinet felt, that their opinion, and that of Her Majesty's Government, as to what was fitting to be done in the emergency that had arisen, had a terratical to have a set of the distriction which we desired, before our recommendation could reach your Government. And after discressing the rest nesse from Egypt to proceed to eulogize the conduct of the Consult-General at Alexandria, and said, that if the Powers had such Agents at all Courts, we should never have any differences.

Count Nesselrode did not conceal from me that the Russian Government felt no regret at the death of the Inte Sultan; or that they regarded

it as a political event most opportune.

I learn from private sources of information, that Hosrew Pasha, besides being overwhelmed in debt, and consequently open to corruption, is

considered very friendly to Russin; and that the personal enunty which Haal Past a bears to Recess Pasta, will presably lead him to of pose the wiser political views of that states not and that Ross a therefore nopes that her influence in the Divan will now become supreme.

CLANRICARDE

#### No 174

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.- (Received July 30.)

No. 6.)

Berlin, July 24, 1839.

My Lord, I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despitches No. 108 and 109 wlosing appropriate which was Lordship has addressed to Lord Clanneards, marked No. 108, and one addressed to Lord Beauvale, marked No. 57, on the affairs of Turkey and

I read to Baron Werther, is extense, the first of the above-mentioned desputeles and show a vassime agrated translates ps year of the state of affers on the bast, and one arred so citizen anyon Garea and the attitue of class add to assumed by time Better and Russia in the present state of things, that he begged of one tell avethe count hed spatel was over a creation for my brown in the the contents of it to the King of Prussia at Toplitz. Baron Werther natured me that the King would derive much satisfaction from a knowledge of your Lordship a language to Russia on the occasion, and although he had been prevented from taking His Majesty's pleasure on Eastern Affairs before he left Borlin, yet he felt confident that he might enable me to was He Miles & Ginerare t that Power would extend agree in the line of conduct which your Lordship proposed to adopt, in corp. a c-Con wit they exploit the Austrian Cabineta

I have the to Baron Werther, some extracts of your Lordship's d spater \ 37 a decised to long Beauvale, in coply to the observations and suggestions of Prince Mettermeh on the same subject. The remark that I have made on Boron Werther's opinion of your Lordship's despatch to Lord Clanticarde, will equally apply to your observations to Lord

Anyour Lordship states that it did not appear advisable to Her Mait gatheringues roll for Marcus s And assilve at Vienna, and of Prince Metternich, that Russia should be invited to send her Black Sea squadron into the Mediterranean, to co-operate with the combined British, French and Austrian fleets, I abstrained from touching northwent with back Wertter Bit I silver any seemed highly a appear to a'r or Motternich a proposal that on the event of the and the Five Powers should each make a declaration of Our distribution to maintain the integrity and independence of the Purkoth Empire, and that none of them will seek to prod to the start ! state of things, for the purpose of gaining any acquaiti or 1 or 1 or

I had written thus far when flaron Werther west to be would and your last a law a law and a larger of an analysis of a south of a property of the state of the second with respect to the search to Lords Clarette . a val the two street e. et, I are received an estalette from Constantinople, and read to me a despat salt - K start K and K and the 2 south conveying the atarming intelligence of the total dispersion of the O 71 1 17 1 1 x 1/m to Parter to at 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 the revolt of the Caputan Pastia with the whole of the Turkinh Fleet, who had soiled from the Dardanelles on the 5th instant, and had spoken with the French Admiral off Tenedos, on the 8th, and had informed hun that the Sultan had been possened by the Russians through the agency of Hosrew Pasha, who had been sold to Russia; that Abdul Medjid had been imprisoned; and that he was about to join the fleet of Mehemet Ali, in order that they might concert measures together, for the protection of

the Ottoman Empire.

Your Lordship will probably have received this intelligence it rough carlier sources than the present, but I may as well add, that Count Kongsmarck informed the King, that the Turkish Army did not withstand the Egyptian attack above half an hour; that the very first discharge of cannon s rear dism's through the Ottor an ranks and that the whole army took to flight, not above a thousand men perished in the combat self, but two-thirds of the army were lost or destroyed in the retreat, or rather flight which ensued.

I have, &c. GEORGE B. HAMILTON (Signed)

#### No. 175

## Colonel Campbell to Fiscount Palmerston.—(Received July 27)

(No. 48.)

Alexandria, July 6, 1839 My Lord,

ON the lat instant I received by Government post, a letter from Mr Pro-Consul Werry, of Aleppo, dated 22d June, in which he informed me, " That on Thursday, the 20th June, at noon, Ibraham Pashs, with all his nemy, moved forward from Telbashir, and crossing the Sedjour, marched to the village cannot Mazzar, on appeal, got file els verta body of the Sultan's Army (covalry) said to be commanded by four viners, two of which are Koord Mahomed Postin, of Orfa, and Mirza Pasha, Ibratom Posha ordered forward the Artiflery, and approached; and at about 5 r m opened a fire on the Sultan's camp, which was not, however, of long duration, for the Sultan's Cavalry gave way, and fled in the direction of Neab, where the main army was, leaving behind them all their tents and This se as besides the matrix yet a secolor as about 50,000 prostres.

Bos Highness the Sernskier Ibrahun Pasha then halted his troops to repose, and after a short time moved forward again in the direction of Nesib, and yesterday morning, chemin foreast, he met another body of the Sultan's Caratry and Artillery. His Highness ordered forward his Artillery and Cavalry, and opened a fire on them. The engagement insteal for almost four hours, and the Sultan's troops gave way, and retreated to Neath, leaving behind them fourteen pieces of artiflery, ien light and four large than it has it has a light and four large than it is it will be to be to repose and ornered two regularits of Carairy, and other of 1 glt Art. cry, will us tunnelis in Bedouin tribe), to be ready, as he intended to advance on Flaffs. l'asks himself, ordering at the same time the rest of his army to follow hom."

Mr. Professal Were are a last les infraguet who was procent at the west are the first of the f for a way and that a war and contract to him a cape of sa the army of Ibrahim Post's was on it it is a wood its main from

Sech vie da gravefille , that was wno that I zer

Or and the fit of the street when a was with a se Party of the first of the Angel of the Party of the company Neph, the 25th June 1 . Consister to fix strains Research also present, and the Pashs read to us the letter, and a very control and a few lines, from the tent of Ilafiz Pashs, to say that and out a day attacked the Turkish Army, which had been completely end and a to the loss of all its artillery, tents, and materiel; and that he should send the details as soon as he could collect them from the generals in command of

On the morning of yesterday, 31 de Laurm received a letter from the Austrian Consul-General at Aluppo, dated 20th June, and of which I have the honour to transmit copy and translation, and by which your Lordship will perceive that many Turkish prisoners of rank have been made, an olso several English amateur-

I have not the least apprehension for the safety of those luckless gent as a not confirm that Draner Pashaw, not detail them a moment not that he will trent them with every regard, one give to them every facility to go wherever they may desire.

The Pasha's steamer has not yet arrived with the details of the action, but it is probable that some of the Turkish presents of rank may be sent here by the steamer and with will, the action of the desart ire of t

It is probable that Captain Cailier will have record the camp of Ibrahun Pasha on the 27th ultimo; and that, is contact, will the order of which he was the bearer from Michemet Ah. I can a Proceed will not make any movement in advance after it are. I of (a the Captar but I learn from my colleagues here that they have be a formally their remediate turbassant is not the after the proceed with any mission to it for Pasha to a seen his aperture to any this is the more to be lamented, as that offs or night possibly have reached in time to prevent the late satisfies

As far as regards the issue no other result was to be anterpated by only in it is man were had seen the beginning and Trikish Article and impares, their disc be on library to rent seensings be former to eport to your lands up and till it. If it is a Representative at Constanting a damp of material effect of Mansard Marinary at I fill Return in the two sees and I took the library to give my war had seen the two sees a gualt took the library to give my war had seen the two sees a gualt took the army of the day Rocket buttle.

As to the hopes generally entertained at Constantinople, of a rising of the Syrian population on the appearance of the Turkish Arisa I was never very sanguine on that peak at I as I half if the expense of personal observation in that come is I was I for each to the expense of great its contained in that come is I was I for a set to the enterty of the house have the declar declar declar to the expense of the enterty of the house have its order and the entertained through the entertained of a forest sense of the entertained and the entertained of the entertain

The Posts a first strength of and fill a ser and solutes from the first and from the float the first been tred to be a rate for latitudes.

I have, &c., (Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL

### Inclosure I in No 175

## The Austrian Connel-General at Aleppo to M. de Lauria

Illmo. Signore.

L'ARMATA di Hafi. Passia nea casse pr. Jer describe di trè ore ha gettato cas. I rmi, e abbandonato le artigliare o mora de fig. o lo le tr. Nessano potrebbe raggiungere. Ét leute se

I ra um Pascia volesse seriamente impedirlo. La città di 11 per la gradi mi Pascia volesse seriamente impedirlo. La città di 11 per la gradi disarmata sia obbligata a ripassare l'i de a unide e a st. chare la meuressa di cui godiamo.

La popolazione di questa cutta i ron le un massa sulla structa. Messer, per scontrare diversi mustri progionieri che si attendono. Sul campo furuno raccolti diversi dilettanti. Inglesi, che la curionta aveva

Il povero Gran Signore dovrá probabilmenta far de nuovi sagrifizi per aquetare il suo potente vastallo.

Le poche truppe rimaste qui si sono istradate verso il campo, che è quello precisamento che jeri mattina occupava Hafia Pasciá con i suoi.

Domani ó dopo domani. l'avanguardin Egraia, comandata da Osman Pasciá, tenterà di passare l'Eufrate. Tutto indica casere questa l'intenzione del Seraschiere Egisto.

### (Translation.)

ir. Aleppo, June 26, 1839, Borning,

THE Army of Hafia Pasha has ceased to exist. Yesterday, after a cannonade of three bours, the Turks threw down their arms and abandoned their artillery and amountion, flying in every direction. Not one of them could have reached the Englithates had II rate in Pasha wished acriously to prevent it. The city of Aleppo has petitional Healist Pasha to make arrangements for obliging the disarmed soldiery of Halix Pasha to receive the high trates in a cit not a disturb the security we erject here. The population of this town in proceeding on mease, on the road to Messar for the purpose of needing security in the security we erject the purpose of needing security in the security we are expected to arrive. On the first the other work was an invariant and are the purpose of needing security in the security are larger to arrive. On the first the order to have seen as a first security are favored to argue that had been thought the near the large has considered for a great asternal and the large has considered for a great asternal are the large has considered for a great asternal and the large has considered for the great asternal and the large has considered for a great asternal and the large has considered for the case large.

The poor Sultan will probably have to make fresh sacrifices, in one er to appeare his powerful vassal.

The few troops left here have set out in the direction of the camp, which is precisely on the same ground occupied yesterday morning by Hafix Panha and his army

To-morrow or next day the Egyptian advanced guard, commanded by Osman Pasha, will commence passing the Euphrates. Everything indicates that such is the intention of the Egyptian Scrankier.

#### No. 176

### Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston-(Received July 27)

(No. 49)

My Lord, Alexendria, July 6, 1839.

THE Pusha's iron steamer arrived here early this morning, and the Books structure of the Passa, came or soon after book to these days from Alexandretta.

Ibrahim Pasha had not yet had time to send his detailed report of the late battle, and we are therefore ignorant of the loss on oither side, or of number, or rank, of presoners.

The Pasha read aloud the letters which he had received this morning, and the substance is as follows.—

Brahim Pasha writes on the 28th of June from Austab; and it may, therefore, be presumed that Solyman Pasha of Marash had evacuated that city.

Three regiments of Infantry and three of Cavalry had been sent by Ibrahim Pasha to take possession of Orfa and Diarbekir, and he was going to send on troops to Malatin.

Hosrew Effends, who accompanied Captain Caillier, the Aide-de-camp of Marshal Soult, to Syria, writes from Alexandretta, on the 23rd of June, that they were to leave on the next day for the head-quarters of Ibraham Pasha, which they expected to reach in an or seven days; but it is evident that the troops of Ibraham Pasha will have occupied Orfa and Darlaws and Carlaws and Car

Ibrahim Pasha demands transports to be sent over to Alexandretta to convey to Alexandria, 4,000 soldiers of the army of Hafiz Pasha and who have calistes in the Egyp (an Army

I have, &c., PATRICK CAMPBELL (Signed)

#### No. 177

### Viscount Pulmeraton to the Marquest of Clauricarde.

(No. 121.)

Poreign Office, July 30, 1839.

My Lord, SINCE I wrote to your Excellency on the 23rd of this month, Her Majesty's Government have received intelligence of the defeat of the Self and Army at Nezah on the 21th of June and of the supposed defection of the Capudan Pasha from the authority of the reigning Sultan; but those events, however unfortunate they have been, do not appear to Her-Majesty's Government to afford to the Five Powers any reason for altering in any degree the course which they had previously intended to parane, and those ments cannot, a the pin on Iffer M sty's Government, oppose any materimountable difficulties to prevent the Five Powers for a carry og allo effect those arrangens i ta which they may finally agree ups a. The union of the Five must necessarily carry with it a moral firewhich will berroom; any obstacles they may meet with

I am, &c.,

PALMERSTON (Signed)

### No. 178

### Mr. Pro-Connel Werry to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 31, .- 19

/No. 13.3

Aleypo, July 1, 1839. My Lord.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, for your Lordship's inforthere are present two esquarters and resent to Her Majesty with associon at Constantinople, under the 26th and 29th ultimo, accompanied with copy of a translation of an Arabic report made to me by a person who was in the Egyptian camp, present when the engagement took place on the 24th alone between the two armes, as also copy of a letter I are irrespect to Captain Davis, of Her Majesty's ship "Dido," under the

I hope the above, and the steps I have pursued throughout, will meet

a la cour Lordship's corum approval.

Since clusing the above copies of despatches to his Excellency the Ambassador, nothing of any interest has transpired worthy of your Lordwhip'n notice.

This morning a post reached this, bringing the intelligence that his Excellency thrabim Pasha had reached Aintab with all the forces, from started for most lim Excellency has started for Marish

I have, &c P. H S WERRY (Signed)

#### Inclusive 1 in No. 178.

### Mr Pro-Consul Werry to Viscount Ponsonby.

Aleppo, June 20, 1639 My Lord, MR. VICE-CONSUL HAYS having informed me under date 22nd natant, which reached me on the 24th, of the arrival at that port of Ber Magesty's ship "Dido," Captain Davis, in pursuance to instructions from

Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval forces in the Mediterranean, and further, that Captain Davis was anxious to receive every, and the latest, information respecting the movements of the two armies; I have this day addressed him, transmitting to him the events that have transpired.

I do not know whether Captain Davis well leave Alexandretta on receipt of my setter but as I am anxious to communicate to your Lordsho, a moment sooner the events that have transpired. I risk those few lines to do myset the manuer to viciose a rewith for your Lordships information co y fray letter to Captur Davis begging Mr Ve-Consil Have a the event I fler Ma esty's some D to a leaving to beward this to your Loroshap per Austrian steamer expected on the 2nd 3 dy by which opportunity I shall do myself the honour of again addressing your Lordship with any further information I may have elicited,

have, &c., F. H. S. WERRY (Signed)

### Inclosure 2 in No. 178.

### Mr Pro-Consul Werry to Captain Davis.

Aleppo, June 26, 1839

I RECEIVED on the 24th instant, late at night, from C. W. Hays. Esquire, British Vice-Consul at Alexandretta, the intelligence of C arrival at the port under the 21st instant, of Her Majesty's ship. Thekunder your command, in pursuance to instructions from Adia 1 Sir Robert Stopford, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval forces in

As Mr. V adversal Have a forms me that you are descrous of receiving every, and the latest, advac on the B occurrence of the Figure an and Turkush Armien, I do myself the honour of transmitting herowith.

I beg leave to inform you, if it a retire one put in of A it is by Solyman Pasha of Marash, with the Source track of neeres and to is on the 22nd instant, that the Egyptian for an dir us have by he Scraskier Ibrahim Pasha, had advanced on \_\_\_\_\_ 20th matter from their encampment at Tel-Bach r (we hours on this all of the river See our in ) had marched on the vill are and Masan a pied by a may of the Suitan's advance guard, company of region ( a re map ron hig t as a design from the place between the particular tree in the we I to make we and are shortly ther seged to fly to a village named Secally dictant three hours to in there where the more body of the Sultan's Army was concentrated under the Scraskier Hafit the Pasha, leaving behind them all their tents, provisions, flags, and some \$41,000 prinstress

On the 21st instant, the Egyptian troops advancing from thence in the direction of Nemb, met snother small body of the Sulian's advanced guard, which, after a slight skirmish, was also put to the rout, and magnet to jone the main army. Some then no official advices of any sort reneded this from the Egyptian camp, respecting any further movement. the person, however, employed in the transport of provisions from hence to the camp, reported that the Egyptian troops had advanced, and had completely encureled the Turkish Army at Nexib, cutting off their com-

munication with Bregik.

This morning, the 26th rast int his Excellency Ismail flex Generor of this town, received a post from his ha energy the Serishier Hir bum Pashs informing him that on Monoay the 21 constant at 5 a m, the Enyphan forces as as I o Nexts where the Osman . Area was concentrated, and after an engagement of two loves between there in which the Artillery and Cavalry on both sales alone acted the left stry not firing a single shot, the Sultan's Army was jut a mydetely to me rout and obliged to disunite, leaving behind in the Egyptian hands, the

camp composed of all the provisions, ammunition, haggage, and 120 artiflery pieces. I incluse for your information, copy of the Governor's official note to me on the subject with is translation it brench

The describers from the Nakan's Army are hourly reaching this, in scores and taking service under the Egyptian Government, as Bashi Bozuks, Irregular Cavalry, they state that 25,000 of them were taken priconces, not not any many that described to the suite at the first much

They further state, that the becasher Haffe Pusha seeing his army routed flew with some of them in the o vection of R am Kale, but that the remainder, and greater part of the Turkish Army were taken personers besides; many of whom threw themselves on the mercy of Ibrahim Pasha wao it is said, jure me, them and sout them forward here Teat Meza Pasha, George of the Regular Catalry and Assaid Pasha, there of the spales with many other effects, such as Colonels. &c. fell in the engineering these cit r it a reported were killed by the within a trough the use a set a sore a great country to the rioth era and where the eather and pred to advance thereoe and killed their officers, so as to core a term or a really at I surrender to the country

I am as togathy some of trees deserters that are on these who fell was a certain VI tak flex Prission officer in the Silvan's service and a tribolic Habi Problemstre with jointy of neto core, against whom it is said the trace of lone great one to or twas a west the first person destrated a time with a wax eaching of them in

It is impossible, for the resent to have overest and full details on these events, until the arriva Lere of some baropean employe who w the said the max means that took page

"It is success if he barytest artis over the Osmanli forces as being sal brated here by the content two releases peces may turn a make a tax a sale of twenty a to give Town and bazaars are illustrated. and are three main so bette the ut the art

Is regard a me a real to their retta district and of the movements of he or or or eres a that or a ser sail brake to doubt and we receive from Mr Vesse and Hove had a free or observation than any I marmarted to charm and two frequency

In a st. the whole fitted content has of extremely in a very unmettled state but I think the except that lay taken place on the fine between the two arraes will become the franchial bave been of cate a recent and to perstantly but they been the linguist resume. want a trace will be

I was read or short a week ago that is the direct in of Hamah and Hame size of services from the war extent self but from status, erel are more lement bard of the

I am, &c., F. H. S. WERRY. (Signed)

#### Inclosure 3 in No. 178.

### Mr. Pro-Consul Werry to Viscount Pontonby

My Lord. Aloppo, June 29, 1839.

1 HAD the honour to address your Lordship, under the 26th instant. including com if I ter which I ablieve a ne for that lave date to ( 1) to the state of the state of Atexandretta on the 22od mutant, in pursuance to instructions from Admiral Ser Robert Stepferd, informing him of the engagement which took place at Nerib, on the 24th instant, between the Turkish and Egyptian forces, in which the former were completely put to the rout. I now avail of the Austrian parket Ser. Porce bear to the Mexantest and the Landaly, so do myself the honour of laying before your Lordship what has further transpired since that date.

I have to inform your Lordship, that the subsequent advices within reached this profit to Execute vitralian Pedas stated that the Egyptian forces were encamped at Nexib, and had taken possession of al. that was in the Turk she camp, if which there was a great abundance of everything and consequency desiring the Government here to send forward no forther previous no from hence

His Excellent the Scrusker does not mention antilling at all respecting his movements, but from the persons attaches of the Government arriving from the camp I cearn that his becellency Healing Pasha had sept a Missellim to Orfo an involter to Bregick, and firther that Wagg in Bey Colonel of the Annal's, w. h his troops, Ib at in Cate () had crossed the Euphrates, accompanied with two regimes to of Regulars for the above-ment med places, and that his bace, any In anna Pasha accompanied with all the arms of energy starting a sout the 27th mar at from News for the brocken of Marash ware it a said the Sulting Serask or Hafit Posna, with severa, other vizites, officers and a sout of that men, the remainder I has arms with a me Art hery last taken refered

It sais towns asserted that so your Pasta of Marash, who was occurring A nitable than at 12 000 men on hearing of the contact exercision of the Ottoman army at Nexo, retreate, onmo ateny to

It is supposed by some that this movement of Solyman Pasha's from Amtab to Marash, and the retreat of the Scranker Hafis Pashs there, is done with a view of collecting the remainder of the Turkish forces they tare it, and the arment climbs a stand, to oppose if possible to a further advance of the Egyptian forces on that line, which is not at all

It is almost incredible, my Lord, how such a large army as that under the Sersakier Hafit Pasha, composed of fine strong young men. je sping from the descripts and pris yers arrived here of which there are 3.000, who have almost all involuntarily colleted for the Irregular Cavairy (Bash: Hornka), should have met in not more than two hours' time with such a complete defeat.

The details relating to the engagement on the 94th instant are numerous, and all vary a little. I have compared them all, and I find the most correct one as that made to me by a person who was an eye-witness of one whole other laying been constantly other Fig. tim conset ... the time it started from Teibashir up to the moment, and after the collision took place between the two armics.

I beg leave to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copy of a translation I have made of these details, as narrated to me by the party. which will, I hope, meet your Lordship's approval.

They can further to after an in that on the 27th astant in the evening. M. C. or no of Marshall S. H. S. Andes d. a. o. real health s. coming from Alexandria in six days. The French Consul here, M Guys, tells me that he has a letter by him from M Cochelet, the French Consul-General in Egypt, dated the 19th of June, which states that M Casilier, bearer of his sector, had reached Alexand, a direct from Par's en a missi a to his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, the purport of which is, that he is not to commence host littles against the Soltan's troops and if he has done so, to cease immediately. Consequently, he leaves this for Aleppo, accompanied by his Highness's second interpreter and bearer of a letter from his Highness the Viceroy to his Excellency Dirih in Pasta, instructing him that wherever the letter reaches his Excellency's hands, at that place he is to immediately cease any bostilities his Excellency may have undertaken against the Sultan's forces under the Seraskier

M (aillier, on reaching this, was I am told thunderstruck on hearing of the sad event that had taken place on the 24th instant between the two armies : nevertheless, he left this yesterday afternoon, accompanied on his linguiess Mehra et Alis ot specter reparing with all spect a quest of his Excellency Ibrahim Pasha, who, from all accounts, I dare any he will find between Autab and Marash.

I have this afternoon seen at the French Consul's here, a M. Petit, Franchman, instructor in the Sultan's service, who was at Hafie Pasha's camp during the engagement, and was taken prisoner by the Egyptians from whose camp he reached this the morning. The account he gives of the engagement agrees a part with what I have been transmitted to your Lordship, with the exception as to the amount of troops composing the Selfan's Scrisher's curp, which he states are to base amounted to more than 40,000 men of all arms; and that Izet Pachs, who was expected with a force of 25,000, had not yet reached the camp when the engagement took place, and that there were no more than 140 pieces of artiflery. we be were all left on the field.

He further states, that Hafiz Pasha left the camp retreating towards Microsh fell one has and a said previous to the defeat and overtarow of the tribia. It king with Limin, the cavary he had say 5,000 men.

and he redstary was chart

W Petit also informs me, that a few days previous to the engagement. Mr Visworth and a Mr Ressell the furner was fil mistage not, attached to the late Euphrates Expedition), reached the camp coming from the interior of Asia Minor, where they had been travelling for the George by a Social and a charge of the of the same These two ger or the says, he saw very early the tax the engagement took there by that he is reason satisfact the many secret are won or heard paper were retget to sel man lease who a M. Petit less me he recognized as the papers and notes belonging to these gentlemen, and mentioned the same to his Excellency Solyman Pasha, to whom I shall immediately write, to obtain the same, and to beg he will cause every M. R. von M. Petit folds that the mass level for more Hanz Pasta will to bagg at the Marrel on they are extended but if not I am y is much a set and a set two tales terminal and any man falled a specific e mes in rise related that it to see if I can obtain any ratch gence respe g sea from the parter

By Or cost and earl on Alexandrotta I find that Mostock Bey Lock again attempted another descent near Byass, but I hope and trust that

The control of the co Me are pure for it to it been have evin cit ever some this what as begun, great county to all the Christians; and if Ibrahim Pasha had met with a reverse, I am afraid the rise here would have been a very Serroran one.

> I have, &c. (Signed) F. H. S. WERRY.

### Inclosure 4 in No. 178

Transatus of an Arabic report given by a person who was an the spot at the time the Engagement took place on the 24th June, between the Turkuh and Egyptian Forces.

ON the 18th instant I left Aleppo for Solyman Pasha's camp, which was stationed at the villages, laters and Ducliek, more I may distant from

Or arriving, I found it had left, and was informed that it was marching to Tarel are course further to , a larm of Pashas lets breent followed, and when I reached, we were approaching the river Sedjour. I also have a late to be a late of the seal of The land in taking where we were goog was read that a budger of freq brates Passe internag Se youan Pusha that he had left that place, and desired to meet him on the cross of that river, where he would want for him, to join the two detachments in one.

They met, and crossed the river at a place called Mchadit-el-Tuab; after which a villager came and informed lbraking Pasha that there was a detachment of 2,000 cavalry of the Sultan's army encamped at an hour's distance, commanded by Koord Mahomed Pasha, who, on hearing of

the arrival on the Sedjour of Ibrahim Pasha, marched back to the village Mazar, to join another detachment of 4,000 men encamped there, commanded by the Pasha of Moush.

Ibrabin: Pasha hearing this, pushed on with his army, encamped at the spot which Koord Mahomed Pasha had quitted, and ordered that

ammunition should be distributed to his army.

On the 20th instant we advanced towards Mazar, while Ibrainm Pasha preceded the army with his Annadis, and with them alone gave the attack. This lasted about forty minutes; after which the enemy led, leaving behind 400 tents and eight pieces of artiflery, with ammunition and provisions of all kinds, of which libration Pasha took possession, and pillaged the village. Two of the Annachs were killed, and twenty wounded, while twenty horses were maimed on Ibrahim Pasha's side.

The fugitives were pursued until they reached the remaining part of the Sultan's army which was at Nezib, commanded by Hafiz Ali Pasha. Ibrahim Pasha perceiving that he was not attacked, retreated his army

During three days, for about two hours every day, Ibrahim Pasha advanced his Annualis, to irritate a general attack, but was repelled only by the Irregulars on the Sultan's side.

The two armics, at each of these skirmishes, had reciprocally from

twenty to thirty men wounded.

Sayman Fasha having exatar title feld perces surbarte base tion time was not in a favourable situation, and advised Ibrahim Pasha to bring . . , to the east of the Sultan's, which was towards Buregik, which he one reed would impede the enemy's intercourse with Biregik, where they

had left a portion of their ammunition.

On the 22d we marched there, and reached the bridge called Ghergin, which is between two hills, at four hours to the north-cast of Mazar. The pass being very narrow, it was only on the next day. Sunday the 23rd, that all the army had crossed. It appears that if the Sultan's troops had placed only 2 cannons and 1.000 men here, Ibrahim Pasha could not have passed.

The whole of the Sunday was spent on the other side of this bridge, where bucusts and ammunition were given to the army to last three days and each soldier was ordered to prepare for action, which Ibrahim Pasha announced to them would be on the following day. Monday the 24th.

At mulinght we were surprised by an attack from the enemy, which dispersed our camp, while Ibrahim Pasha repelled them with two battahops of Artillery After an hour, the Sultan's troops retreated, leaving on the field five cannons, which they took back before daybreak, thrahim

Pashs not being aware of it.

Before sunrise, we marched an hour and a half to meet the enemy leaving haif an mour a space occurred to After a long at teas the dia prepare for battle, Ibrahim Pasha again sent forward his Annadis, which again were only repelled by the Bachi Bozuks (irregulars). The two armies remained looking on the scene without either of them attacking with their regulars, for a space of time. Thrahim Pasha advanced twice, each time approaching nearer to the enemy, without the Sultan's troops firing a gun, and it was only on a third approach that the Sultan's cannots fired. when he ordered up his Artillery against them, and put his Infantry and Cavalry in the rear; the Egyptians twice retreated, when Ibrahim Pasha drew his sword, and out down twenty-seven of them with his own hand. At this moment half of the 3rd Regiment of the Guards, which is composed principally of Syrians, ran over to the enemy, where they were well received. | Healan Pasta de a galloped along the lines, ordering a concest attack. This being executed, the enemy appeared intimulated; and after an hour's fire from the first clash, retreated at full speed, blowing up the powder magazines. There was now a general fire given by the Egyptsuns. with an advanced march, pushing the Sultan's troops before them until tex searbed the spoil of their enemy's camp and the intrenchments, where we forted amount and the me where the till 1900 feets and on immense quantity of butter, rice, honey, flour, and provisions of all kinds, while cartridges, muskets, &c., were to be seen on the ground

When the Regiment of the Guards which ran over to the enemy saw

this general retreat, it began to fire on the fugitives.

I'm arriting I asked one of the surrendered cannoniers whether this is all the trans they had. He answered in the negative; adding, that Haf'z th Passer their General-in-Chief, had taken with him in his retreat 200 percentering the military cash chest and his tent upon mules, but it is not ascertained whether the cannons were not left in their flight on the road, for the direction he took is mountainous.

I tried as much as possible to know the exact quantity of killed and wounded of each army, and found that on the Sultan's side there were 4,000 killed and 1,000 wounded, while of Ibrahim's troops 1,000 were

killed and 2,000 wounded.

That night they remained on the field; and it was only on the next day that Ibrahim Pashs ordered each regiment to seek their companions, bury those they would find dead, and bring into the camp the wounded, before attending on those of the Sultan's troops,

After this, Ibrahim Pasha marched towards Biregik with three regi-

meets of Infantry and to a of College I for so all

On his arrival on the Euphrates, opposite Biregik, he sent for camels to I of the amount to a of the same at foots there, and ordered Maggeun Boy to cross with his Annadis over to Buregek, at which teme ! left, and returned to the camp.

I was given to believe that the prisoners taken were from 12,000 to 15,000 men, beaules those who fied towards Aleppo, which, I heard,

amounted to 4,000 or 5,000

This is what I have heard and seen.

#### No. 179.

Mr. Pro-Consul Warry to Viscount Polmerston .- (Received July 31 )

No. 14.) My Lord,

SINCE closing my despatch of this day's date to your Lordship, I have again seen M. Potet Frenchim. 'o the Sideria service with some at Aleppo, July 1, 1839. Hatir lash is stop to ag the engage for contl. 23th a leases and take i prisone is the base transfer of one camp ac reached this.

I beg to inclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, copy of the rariation made to me by M. Petit of the details of the engagement which tak I obtager I rash an Epption brees, where detoned have every reason to believe and hope are correct.

(Signed) P. H S. WERRY

### Inclosure 1 in No. 179.

Relation ner la Bataille de Nésib, par M Petit, Instructeur à l'Etat-Major de Hofe Als Pacha.

LE camp Ottoman était placé au aud de Nésib, sur trois lignes, les deux premières d'infanterie et la troisième de Cavalerie, i Artillerie se composant de 140 bouches & feu; les troupes étaient de 27,000 hommes, dont 23 000 d'Infanterie sous les commundemens les Parles le Sider Lanter et King Malined Press, 5 ffer honomes, his the commandes par ( ) of the ba, 3,000 I Arulleria par Beau Pacha, et environ 4,500 Bachi Bozuka (irréguliers), étaient commandés par Solvman Pacha.

L'armée d'Ibrahim Pacha, composée de 43,600 hommes, était campée

sur le prolongement de la ganche de l'armée Turque, à 6,000 mètres de distance, le terrain qui couvrait la gauche de camp Ottoman était trèsaccidente ce qui ren ait la bataille dans cette direction extremement

desavantage iv pour l'Armée Egyptienne.

Haiz Pacto etant informé que plusieurs régimens composés de Syriens avaient l'intention de passer dans ses rangs, fit canonner le 23 Juin, à 11 heures du soir, le camp Egyptien, pour v mettre le désordre et faciliter la desertion des dits corps la cet effet quatre hatteres d'alaisiers. du cas I re de 24, se porterent dans le silence de la fant à 1 000 metres du camp Egyptien, et lancerent 200 obas ces prije tiles jett rent ie trioble et la confosien fans le camp d'Ibrabin. les peuts se dire conducti cucavast ets releve à 5 hours du soir par les oft es Euroceops le 11 tht Mater de Hafiz Pacha e sont les tentes d'Henh m et Sereman Pacha, lesqual es éta ent fu des à distinguer puisque la troupe Egyptience n'uveit paint ce tentes. Ces deax Pachas se haterent de menter a ch val peur empacher la confuse a qui et at devenire tres grand-

Plusieurs centaines de byriens deserterent dans le comp Ottomain et plusieurs pelotons étaient en marche dons la même intention; ma s factivity on Solyman Portha leptoya any avail poster emperial quan

plos grand nombre de fagatifs as sortissant du maje

Bra . n Pacha scatti la necessar e er fin r , ar une gra ele bataille en consequence I tende havytherne get as arm and the se de jour, et une division en bon ordre sur six colonies se dangea sur les ilerrares du cass p. Ottoman La les colonne était composée de 00 houches à feu, merchant par sections; la 2de, d'Infanterie, (colonne de direction, compreside 12 hataillons, marchait par divisions à distance entière; les 3me and Apre com ses d'In micro com ic sol une de 12 batallons in irela ent à co on a males serrees en masse a instance entiere de di, le ement des Sme are, no color res, composees de 9 reg mens de Cavaler e, marcha ent en constant par expression a disposition.

Schemer Profes avait intercal centre les distruces de l'Infactorie en tere et en que ar 8 bata - ux 3 calemnes de ; des serrers en m sec, pour se it or ies ortagues of the thir man a notice it per exciter our la cite on er la queue des colonnes, il avait également placé en têle 2 batteries de 12 obusiers du cabbre de 36, qui tiraient avec beaucoup de précision.

L'intention de Solymon Pacha fut devinée par un officier d'ordonnance de Hafis Pacha; ce premier avait l'intention de former une ligne oblique so lextrees gauche d's Ignes Offemates es Ignes ave et fut un changement de direction à gauche lace en arraire sous un angle d'environ survante degrés; mais les têtes de colonnes d'Ibrahim Pacha n'ayant pu se roll agert a la basteur du val ge de Noah oan voet a ope acht a par e teu bien nourri de l'Artifierie Turque, mora Solyman Pacha conon - r les a toutes les troupes de se former face à gauche en bataille, e le president F. optica mana is ra sous le feu d'une terrible actiflene Tur. La use an empeller avec a tant d'ordre que sur un terram d'exercice.

Dans e moment ur feu très-vif de 304 bouches à feu s'engagea à 1,200 netwe ico mait derithere dura Chaure ? L'enllere Egype un con traiters prompte not as not a secretarian of affect mante pe to contraine de parett sen for en que alert ene des parties a de la res recognissent; ce moment devint entique pour l'armée Egyptienne; seur battennes de la ir de les fre ar l'Ele Ignes avaient le pres la facte dars righted sordre c'est alors piur tirraca effect dort unare de lieux Pacha, conseilla a ce dermer de marcaer a su bayonactie ar res bas suras, pendant ce moment d'hésitation du dit Hafis Pachs, Salaman Pacha a ic cost and source any le sal re à la main, confra grat ter fuyards à rentrer en t gue sous le feu meustrier le l'Artiller e Turque

Las cart me hes A canons I Poratum Pacha cloud arr vees, un feu bien

courte a tute alle s'engagen de nouveau à 600 mêtres.

Cost mais ce tre real que les Bach Bozaks de Haliz Pacha prirent la fore tars to this great disorder Hafiz Pacha et ses officers dividen pance salvie et ex l'ivares pour es la re-rentrer mus cette en reac du général-en-chef devint mutile, et les troupes Turques, qui se trouvaient sons un feu terrible de mitraille, commencerent à lacher pied,

Le désordre grandissast toujours davantage, melgré l'activité et la bravoure de Halis Pacha et le dévouement de ses officers Européens à son service; une grande partie d'Infanterie qui pendant l'action avait montré asses de sang-froid et de courage, quitta le champ de bataille, et absorbin intern genre nombre de listés. Le Crivil de l'urque qui navait pas ocené, par le rent ausse n'est in le seu secte rusces de fot entraînce par la fuite des Buchi Bozuks et de l'Infanterie, cependant elle seule orécuta su retraite avec ordre, et le Séraskier Halis Pacha se retira sur blarache avec le reste de son armée.

L'Armée Turque laissa sur le champ de bataille plus de 100 pièces de canons, ses bagages de campement, et ses munitions; le trésor, v'élévant à 45.000 bourses (5 millions et \( \frac{1}{2}\) de france), fut cependant sauvé

Sur les cinquificiers Européens qui étaient au service de Hafia Pachs, M. Petit fut fait prisonnier sous une charge de Cavalerie, dans le tems qu'il remettait en ligne plusieurs batteries qui étaient en retraite, voulant éviter qu'elles fussent prises par l'ennemi.

On a de fortes raisons de croire que le Baron de Molke, officer dis-

tingué de l'État-Major, a été tué.

Les Ottomans out eu 4,000 hommes hors de combat, entre tués et blessés; dans l'Armée d'Ibrabim Pacha, 8,200 hommes également hors de combat, mais les blessés sont presque tous mortellement.

Il faut roudre justice à l'Infantere Purque, qui montra beaucoup de courage et de réautance, mois qui matheureusement ne fut pas secondée.

La hataille fut très-sungiante, punique l'Armée Ottomans perdit le hustième de son effectif

La perte de la bataille est attribuée aux couses musantes.

A co que les officiens Européens no furent pas écontés dans les comeds qu'ils donnérent; l'. Que les troupes Ottomanes ne devaient pas quitter un mamelon qui se trouvait à 800 mètres en avant du centre de leur front; 2". Qu'elles devaient exécuter la charge à la hayonneite lorsque I Armée Egyptienne avait raleuts son feu et avait quatre régimens en déroute

A ce que la Cavalerio ne prit pas part au combat, elle aurait pà en se déployant en échelon par régiment, la gauche en tête, former su ordre concave sur les têtes de columnes d'Ibrahim Pacha, et produite une grande action de force, puisque les trais armes auraient agi de concert sur le

point qui était le chef de la bataille

### No. 180

Mr. Consul Moore to Viscount Palmerston - (Received July 3)

No. 24 )

My Lord,

Begrout, July 1, 1839

THAYE the honour to transmit to your Lindship, copy of a letter a circum 1 to the compact of Revious, announcing a complete victory gained by Ibrahim Pasha over the Ottoman fo ces under the command of Halis Pasha.

The letter of Mahmoud Bey gives no particulars; but from private sources, it is understood that the battle took place on the 24th ultimo, at Neath, about nine hours from Aleppo, as engagement of minor importance having preceded it the day before, with some advantage, it is said, to the Ottoman arms.

The result of the general battle was, the flight of Hafis Pasha with the wreck of his army to Roum Kale leaving on the field the artillery (120 pieces of cannon, it is reported), provisions, ammunition, and tents. Most of the troops are said to have laid down their arms.

According to private accounts from the Egyptian army, received by Bahri Bey, an employé of this Government, high in confidence of Ibrahim Paulia, his Highness was marching on Konzah.

Public rejoicings in all parts of Syria have been ordered in celebration of the victory of Ibrahim Pasha

The country, which was daily falling into a state of disorder in every direction, will doubtless now, on the news of the defeat of the Sultan's forces, return to a state of tranquility.

Signed) N. MOORE.

#### Inclosure in No. 180.

The Governor of Beyrout to Mr. Consul Moore,

Monsieur le Consul.

Regrout, le 24 Reboukhir, 1255

LE viens de recevoir à l'instant l'ordre aupreme en date du 18 courant, extrait d'un ordre du Généralissime à Son Excellence Chérist Pacha, qui autonce que le jour de Lunds. 12 Rebi. 1255, Son Altesse s'est dirigée à la tête de l'Armée Egyptienne (que Dieu daigne toujours rendre victorieuse) vers l'Armée Constantinopolitaine, et y sont arrivés une heure après le leurs du solui.

1.'Armée de Constantinople à été détruite après une bataille qui à duré deux heures, ils ont lausé sur le champ de bataille, canons, muntions, et tentes, et ent pris la fuite; et par la grâce de Dieu nous n'avous ancune craute. Son Altesse à ordonné la publication partout de cette glorieuse victoire, afin de la célébrer joyeusement, et d'illiammer le pays un jour et une nost, de la saluer par les salves d'artiderie et l'allégresse, que les habitans s'indonnent à la joie et au plaisir, compassant votre attaciment et votre sympathie, ainsi que l'union du même désit, nous voirs amnonçons cette nouvelle, afin que vous participies les heureuses cares des les leureuses cares de la laine que vous participies les heureuses cares de la laine que vous participies les heureuses cares de la laine que vous participies les heureuses cares de la laine que vous participies les heureuses cares de la laine que vous participies les heureuses cares de la laine que vous participies les heureuses cares de la laine que vous participies les heureuses cares de la laine que vous participies les heureuses cares de la laine que vous participies les heureuses cares de la laine que vous participies les heureuses cares de la laine que vous participies les heureuses cares de la laine de la

(Signé)

MARMOUD BEY.

Gouverneur de Beyrout.

No. 18...

Mr. Consul Werry to Viscount Palmerston,- Received July 31 )

No. 12.)

My Lord,

Damuscus, July 5, 1939

I HAD the borour of addressing your Lordship my last despatch per Beyrout steamer, No. 11, under the 7th ultimo.

Mr. Pro-Consul F. B. S. Werry, at Aleppo, will doubtlessly inform

Mr. Pro-Consul F. R. S. Werry, at Aleppo, will doubtlessly inform your Excellency of the important events which have occurred between the armies of the Sultan and Mehemet. All on that frontier, since I had last the honour of addressing your Lordsbip.

Having taken the hierry to address unreservedly your Lordshap, on the circ test the same his report is the distributed by according to according to the connection with this change of position of the Contending Powers offers, in connection with the immediate registraters, and the same of the country in the immediate neighbourhood of this city, in the centre and in the south of Syria, is from the result of the defeat of the Sultan's Army, relieved from the effervescence and degree of disorder into which it was thrown; and it is presumable that the malcontents of the north, who had taken so active a part against the Egyptian Government, will also retire, but by the latest accounts from the pashs of Marash, while the battalion of Egyptian Infantry was shut up in the citadel.

The future movements of his Highness thrahen Pushs and his army are what now engross public attention, and may equally be an object of

the greatest interest on which your Lordship may wish to receive inteloffer your Lordship name but public rumour, and the appearances of the general state of affairs produced by the untoward event, from which induction can be made. It is reasonable to think, that in the new position in which his II gamess Ibrahim Physia is a Lead independent of awaiting fresh instructions from Mehemot Ali, the first objects which will engage his star ston are to look after the debras of the Sultan's Army; the second, is release the parts of the Egyptian territory occupied by the Sultan's troops in its amordiste variety the first to compose the I sturbed state of the lower ranges of the Tauren, extending from Marash to Hyass, and the vigilant superintendence of the Adama district menneed by the Sultan's forces from Komah, embracing the insurrection of the extensive mountains by which that province is hoplered. Under such a view of his Highness Ibrahim Pasha's position, it does not appear probable that he will may e ther to the east of the happeness or portha ir is leaving that river on his right, apart the greatest considerations which the peremptory commands of the Creat Powers may to a se on Mchanet Ali a transmitting orders to his Highness Ibrahim Pashs to retreat into the Egyptian limits. It is nevertheless prudent to examine what are the chances for success, should Mehemet Ali and his son, his Highness Ibrahim Pasha, flushed with victory, decide on pursuing a direct line of operations, either north or south from his present position.

By the defeat of the Sultan's Army, the disturbed state of the northern mountains may soon subside; this will permit him, should his views be directed northwards, to march by Kaissanch on Koniah, ordering the forces in the Adams district to penetrate the defile of the Taurus, thereby placing the Sultan's Army under Hadji Halil Pasha. between the two, which would insure its surrender, and leave the road open to Ibrahim Pasha to Constantinople, at the head of a large army; and I am not aware that the Sultan, single-handed, can oppose an army to prevent it, or at best, only a weak force, the destruction of which would only aggravate the unfortunate position in which the Sultan is already placed; and it may be here opportunely remarked, that the population of the Sultan's territories, either north or south, to Constantumple or through Mess peramia to Bagdad and Babylonia, would we come health gamess the dam Pasha's march in the same sense, and with the some a lyanting as the Sultan's Sernakter hoped to possess himself of Syria. The place to be execuse to beek such a movement, as a remedy, mass by a man taxin the square. The Sintan can all affect or space accounts from a firest wall saturd points of insempter secondary that has to has enterested the A and Province and Sven and I berible of ne that with the execution of the pring a British letter in such a task in combine on ratery or menedictely executable,- to git to the conspartie with your Loreships is to countenance the employment of other a breach or Rosean force it such an enterprise. Nor, with the some sense right it is agreen e to your facts, as policy henceer catisfact by more be the new scale of our relations with R near respecting the bast on Q eve a to ta Rossi e arms should be sent form by one topol to Prebected to cleck the march of his Highness theories Pasha through the olist or act a R seed floot and true should or e more and the S but a capital to form a fresh and for the maintenance of or token skeems Territa

If we ver capraba is it may a pear that Mehemet Ali should hazard the present of the actions for the state of the state of the state of the measures of Russia, than, to avertif, incur the anger of Great Britain, by directing the batter is a section to the sent through Mesopetano it is east the last of Bornal against at a lat from an incrediate restraint from Great Britain, there is nothing to prevent its being now accomplete. Let The last indirect from Bag indicated Mesopotamia, fully authorize this induction being made.

From these hypotheses it would appear deducible, that Mehemet Air will, to avert the combined anger of the Great European Powers, in

justifying himself for the heavy responsibility he has been necessitated to incur in defeating the Schan's Arms, are with that judgment and moderation which his position demands, and retire within the limits of his territories, to thereby claim at their hands their intervention, for the final adjustment of the question pending between the Sultan and himself

In respect to the occupation of the points on the Southern Arabian shore, to the Persian Gulf, which formed a preliminary and distinct question between Great Britain and Melegati the but which may have had a considerable and immediate effect in producing the actual crisis, it is presumable from the same chain of reasoning, that he must have already, according to our demands, abandoned those appropriations, on the supposition that the friendship of no European Power is so dear to him as that of Great Britain, with whom he is, if not alone, more closely connected than any other, and on which depends his sole, future, and positive existence.

Some the Lord we the discrepances with business between the liberty of many to your liver on and the even us a retail of liberty of many to your liver of the even us a retail of an and the even us a retail of an and the even the sole of the parties and refer to the rest to your liverships per fiction and refer to the rest to your liverships then the rest to a further the even th

a state of sillering destructions between it a man of majority of these countries are to the higher range of our political reference in the harant has in the fast

The Government here, conformable to the previous instruction from his Habit as a train Pas to a make its in the previous instruction from the Habit as a train Pas to a make its in the previous different exertions are making to raise 3,000 feregular Cavalry, under five different chiefs; but the scarcity of horses and money retards its completion. I hear 1,000 freegular Sedoum Cavalry are striving from Egypt; 1,000 camels are also being purchased; all these preparations are for the north

Signed) N. W. WEIRRY

### No. 182

### Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received July 31)

(No. 50a)

My Lord, Alecondria, July 11, 1839.

HER Majorty's steamer "Rhadamanthus," Captain Wakefield, arrived here in the 7th me and having been sent by Adenical Sir Behart Stopford to obtain intelligence.

The River ratios left Matta on the 2nd rate to the squadron, from which it separated on the 4th, and was to rejois the Admiral

off the south point of the Island of Cyprus.

On the evening of the 8th instant, a Greek vessel came in from Constantinople, with positive intelligence of the death of the Sultan; and the Pasha disjutched a most death is to Prable Pish to sus and the Pasha Disputched a person from Constantinople to announce which the expected a person from Constantinople to announce which the constant is a light of the sultantinople to announce which the constant is a light of the sultantinople to announce which the constant is a light of the sultantinople to a su

At room of the 9th instant, arrived here a Turkish corvette, sent from off Statement's Army looks Positive Constant Positive and which be tree of a later from Action, Parks to Market Mr. Stat Apa Station of the Robbins who was stay at Corp.

of his eldest son the Sultan Abdul Medjed, which took place on the lat of

July. The Capudan Pasha had demanded at the same time of Mehemet Ab. to pure so a treate to Mehemet accompanies of more scal of the line, twelve lingates, and some smaller vessels, and having on board 6,000 land troops. The Viceroy added, that he came here in quality of a friend, that he had in consequence granted to him the permission to come, and that he would send his large steamer, tha "Nile," to consequence man, that the Capudar Pesha I I o to deal appears an shed with the elevation of Hesrey Pasha to the post of Grand Visiter, and might perhaps have the with or intention to leave his fleet (to give it over) in Egypt.

Later in the evening we heard from some of the persons about the Vicercy, that Achmet Paska was coming to place his fleet at the disposition of Maharie. The that he is a later of himself results to co-operate for the elevation of Mehemet Ali to the situation of Véhil of the young Sultan, Mehemet Ali being, in his opinion, the only person capable (is vertically the Tark of Propre of the present are mistinges they admit that Mehemet Ali had received favourably the offers of the Capadan Pasha, and that he had desired him (engagé) to come to Alexandria; that however he had not consented to go to Constantinople in person, but would send there one of his family, quelqu'un des siens, which caused it to be supposed that he meant one of his sons.

The Turkish corvette saluted in passing the Pasha's fleet, which is cruizing in sight of this port. On the evening of the 9th instant, Sheriff Aga returned to the Capudan Pasha in the "Nile" steamer.

The "Rhadamanthus" left this for the Admiral at day-break on the 10th instant, with the foregoing intelligence, and copies of my despatches Nos. 48 and 49 to your Lordship.

On the morning of the 10th, a Turkish ateamer arrived here from Constant and which were brought by Ake: 1 the transfer for the state of the state of

the female explicitions to a second of the Sultan, I will not accept a mile to receive the second of the Sultan, I will not accept a mile a second to the tent of Achmet Pasha wedges my a ferror to receive to him was therew. Pash I will not accept at mile to the second to the tent was therew. Pash I will not accept a mile to the second to the man return I can and the tent of distribution of the tent of the second to the

Having received the letter of Hourow Pasha, he read it in my presence It announced the accession to the throne of Sultan Abdul Medjid, and the pardon accorded by the Sultan to Mehemet Ali for the differences which he had had with his father, that he would send to him the Nichan Ifakhar, in token of his especial favour, and would also grant to him the hereditary succession of Egypt and dependencies; in fine, that the troops of the Sultan had received orders to retire from the frontiers of Syria, and that the Sultan engaged the Viceroy to contribute to the prosperity of the Ottoman Empire, &c., &c.

At the reception of this letter. Mehemes Ali caused an order to be prepared for Ibrahus Pasha, by which he enjoins him to withdraw his troops to thus side of the Euphrates, and as far as Marash, looking on the war as now at an end. His son is to occupy this military line until further orders.

Mehemet All says he wishes to have possession of Marash, which is only about three hours beyond his present frontier, because it gives him the means of keeping in order the mountaineers of Giaour Dagh, who have always, although in his present torritory, been very troublesome; and he says that he will pay the Sultan for that accession of territory the tribute which that district pays at present.

The Pasha says that he is confident that all differences will now be firmly settled without the intervention of the Great Powers, and he professes great respect for, and submission to, the young Sultan; and he adds, that so soon as the succession and all other points shall be arranged.

be will call Ibrahim Pasha to Egypt, and he himself will proceed to Constanting a morder to pay his person a homage to his Severeign

I hope there will not be difficulty in an amicable arrangement between the young Sultan and his powerful vassal; and I believe that all the persons about the Sultan will contribute and aid in this, as they are all now dosnesed to court M. I not All and II seew Please who was no most better and inveterate foe, now expresses a hope that all old enmitted between their that he winds in the Divan, but he is regarded by all parties as the only person who can help the Sultan to sustain the Ottoman Empire.

The step taken by the Capadan Pasha appears to have been caused as well by his hostility to Hosrew Pasha, and his fear of honey his employment, as also, perhaps, by the wish to supplant Hosrew Pasha; and his knowledge of the county between Hosrey Pasha and Me is a CA processy less him to be never that the latter target he is used to just him against Hosrey Pasha.

The forts and the fleet have fired salutes during the last three days in the morang non-last evening and the Posia sectord as to Aleas Pasha to do the same at Cairo, and to illuminate that city in celebration of the accession of the young Sultan.

I have, &cc.,
(Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL,

#### No. 183.

### Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmarston.—(Received July 31.)

(No. 53.)

My Lord, Alexandria, July 13, 1839.

In the letter of the Reis Effendi to Viscount Ponsonby, inclosed in his by the letter of the Reis Effendi to Viscount Ponsonby, inclosed in his by the letter of the Sultan was clearly to allow Mehemet Ah to exhaust his resources, seeing that he had nothing to dread from an altack by the Pasha, and by alleviating the condition of the population of Akia Minor, to contrast their condition with that of the oppressed Mussulmans of Syria. It was, however, clearly the other of Research of the Sultan to waken himself by uncleas preparation of Research of the Sultan to waken himself by uncleas preparation of the sultan to the Sultan to waken himself by uncleas preparation of the sultan to the Sultan to waken himself by uncleas preparations.

Besides, the preparations of Mountet were defense as he was persuaded that it con it I remain on the support of the tire of Sewers in the season of the tire of Sewers in the season of the tire of the season of the paration of the tire of the season of the season of the left with the substitution of the left with the substitution of the season of the left with the substitution of the season of the left with the substitution of the season of the left with the substitution of the season of the left with the substitution of the season of the seas

he would have consented to do so, and at present he will be still less disposed to listen to such a proposal.

In respect to the opinion of the Sultan's officers, as mentioned in Viscount Possonby's despatch No. 120, "That all the Syrians are enemies to the Pasha," that is true only in respect to the Mussulmans, on

account of the conscription and the greater favour now shown to Hayahs, but is far from being the case in regard to the non-Musiciana population.

In respect to the inclosure from M Cochelet, in Earl Granville's No. 209, a similar document was sent to me, and forms inclosure No. 3 in

my despatch to your Lordship, No. 35, of 19th May last.

In regard to what M. Cochelet states (in Earl Granville's despatch No. 213) as the Pasha's reason for having given up his intention to assert his independence of the Porte, namely, "The encroschments of Fingl and on Mehemet Ali's dominions, and that if in the character of vassal of the Salt... and in define of the Tork's Empire, he claims the assistance of other Powers in resisting these encroschments, his representations will be more favourably research than if as Sance of the independent State he claimed their intervention"; I beg to inform your Lordship, that this is a more gratistons opinion of M. Cochelet.

The Pasha has more than once told myself and Colleagues, that he would not assert his independence, in order to avoid any direct collision or disjuite without of the Great Powers and I know that he has said the same to M this left to a major sent cand to that of the College with an appropriate that of the College was and I am quite sure that Mehemet Ali never appended England alone as the cause nothingly M. Cochect may have any areal that to be to recomment

an his own opinion.

I have more than once had the bonour to mention to your Lordship, he call accurate M. Contributed of all the French at East to persuade the Pasha of the dourse of England to possess Egypt, and that our capture of Aden was the preliminary to this object.

l have, &c. (Signed) PA

PATRICK CAMPBELL

#### No. 181

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received July 31.)

(No. 54.) My Lord,

Alexandria, July 13, 1839

NO details have yet been received by Mehemet Ali from Ibrahim P has of the late general action to Syria and I have now accepted M. Pro-Cumul Worry of Aleppo, which I do not send to your Lordship, as thit go the rain informs me that it was transmitted and tained account to your Lordship.

Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL.

P.S.—I transmit a copy of a letter from Solyman Pasks to the French Consul at Aleppo, giving some details of the late battle.

### Inclosure I in No 184.

Solyman Paska to the French Consul at Aleppo

Monnieur le Consul,

Namb. 14 Rebs-Akher, 1255, (26 Juin, 1839)

EN apprenant notre départ du camp de Dombek après qu'Antab cut pres par l'Arore Tome et en la l'Armée Turque étaient hostiles, et obligement Son Altesse le Général-en-Chef à se porter en avant, en apprenant notre départ, dis-je, vous aves du rous attendre à de graves et rapides événemens. La journée d'hier a répondu à cotte attente. Avec l'intention d'attaquer l'Armée Turque, des notre arrivée à Mazar, nous avions trouvé sa position trop forte pour l'aborder

de front. Nous avons dù la tourner. Nous nous sommes donc portés vers la gauche par une marche de flanc, de manière à venir ensuite la prendre à revers et tomber sur l'arrière de son flanc droit. Notre manœuvre a été heureuse; et dans la bataille que nous avons livrée hier, et qui a duré de 4 heures à 4 heures et demie, avec une chaleur très-vive, l'Armée Turque a été mise dans la déroute la plus complète. Tous les canons, la plus grande partie de ses fusils, ses tentes, ses bagages, tout a été pris Je ne puis vous dire encore le nombre des prisonniers; il est si considérable que notre camp en est surchargé. Voilà un grand résultat, Je m'empresse de vous en informer, pensant que vous apprendres avec plans un événement qui prépare la fin de cet état de crise et d'incertitude politique dont souffrent tant d'intérêts.

Veulles agréer, &ce,

(Signé) LE GENERAL SOLYMAN

### Inclosure 2 in No. 184

Solymun Pasha in the French Consul at Aleppo.

Monueur le Consul,

Nézib, 16 Rebi-Akhir, 1255. (27 Jula, 1839.)

AVANT-HIER, en vous annonçant le résultat de la bataille de Némb, je ne pouvais encore vous préciser le nombre de nos prisonniere il nélève à 10 000. Nois access de la proposition de la rivière, mais beaucoup restent encore dispersés çà et là on cachés dans la rivière. Les fais la prime de la proposition de la faction de 15,000. Ne marche compté aussi 104 préces de canon laissées par elle, mais il noissées reste su situation de la compte del compte de la c

Venilles agréer, &c.,
Le Major-Général de l'Armée Egyptionne,
(Signé) LE GENERAL SOLYMAN

### No. 186.

## Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received July 31.)

(No. 285.)

My Lord,

Paris, July 29, 1839.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatches to No 30s or heave. No interagence from Censta strop e from Alexantria or from the Beets in the Levant has rea out the French traveleration a later date than that which was conveyed by the Market es totograph at I which has been accorded communicated to your Lordship.

Marshal Sout this teorning read to me a leastch from the French Agent of Ma to containing a sound is from Mexandem of the 4th from which it appears that the Rhadisma those steam-vessel had been sent by Sir Rusert Steafferd to Alexandem and must upon its return to join the British B of Fave conveyed intilligence of the intention of the Capudan Pasha to place the Oliverian fleet and risk protection of Mulmonst Alexandem Pasha to place the Oliverian fleet and risk protection of Mulmonst Alexandem.

Pasks to place the Ottoman fleet order ab protection of Mehemet Ali,

This intention was communicated to Admiral Lalande on the 8th instant, by Achmet Pasks; and Marshal Soult calculates that the instructions sent to the French Admiral by his Government, in regard to the Turkish fleet, if it should leave the Dardanelles, could not have reached him before the 12th; the Marshal, notwithstanding, is desistated with the conduct of Admiral Lalande or ag of place the leave flore, to have given a more streamons opposition than he appears to have flore, to the transcrous surrender of the Ottoman fleet to Mehemet Ali.

(Signed) GRANVILLE

#### No 186.

### I excount Palmerston to Lord Beaucule

(No. 85.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, August 1, 1839

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 64, of the 19th of July, inclosing a copy of a letter which you had addressed to Prince Metternich on the 17th, submitting to his Highness's consideration certain points connected with the present state of affairs in the Levent.

I have to state to your Excellency, with reference to that letter, that Her May sty's Government are of a mean, all to his a main red, that the death of the Sultan, and the defeat of the Turkish Army, rather increase than dimensible the force of the reasons which had previously led the Five Powers to think it necessary that Syria should be reasoned to the direct rule of the Sultan, because the end for the attainment of which that measure was intended for the red with the part of the transfer of the Turkish Figure 1 attained to the think in the presence of the Turkish Figure 1 to the first to the transfer of the Turkish Figure 1 the condition the Sultan during the life of Mahmoud, a vigorous and experienced Bovereign, still more must the possession of Syria render Mehemet Ali too strong with relation to his Sovereign, when that Sovereign is a minor, and has been enfechled by the defeat and dispersion of lux army, and by the defection of his fleet.

If indeed the only object of the Five Powers were to determine how Syria could best be administered, and if they had any right to take upon themselves the artifement of such a quantum each may take an indead ways, as to whether it would be most for the advantage of Syria to be governed by a Pasha appointed directly by the Sultan, or to be governed by a Pasha appointed directly by the Sultan, or to be governed by a recon appointed in Miller than the first substitute doubt could exist on this point, if Mehemet Ali were to continue to subject the Syrians to the many and severe oppressions which they have betherte suffered under his rule.

But this is not the question which the Five Powers have to deal with the object they have in view is to maintain the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and they have a right to maintain that integrity, because its maintenance is necessary for upholding the balance of Power in Europe, and is cusoital to the preservation of peace in the world. The Five Powers therefore, as it seems to Her Majerty's Government, ought not to consider the integrity of the Turkish Empire as less important, merely because for the moment the throne happens to be filled by a minor They deviate high the permittent iterates and as they possess the means of effectually supporting Turkey, they ought to employ those means to accomplish that purpose.

The youth of the Sultan is a temporary meconvenience; his army, his navy, and his finances, may progressively be organized upon a better system, if Turkey shall continue for some years to enjoy peace under protection of the File Plants in the first real antegraly of the Ottoman Empire shall be maintained, there is no reason why that happened be all the continuous transportable of defending itself, if assusted by such and as it would be sure to receive if it were to be attacked

Frank PALMERSTON

#### No. 187

### Viscount Palmerston to Lord Beauvale.

(No. 87.)

My Lord, Foreign Office, August 1, 1839

THE Five Powers appear to be all equally of opinion, that Syria, Can be, and Arch a englit to be immedutely restored to the direct rule of the Sultan, in consideration of the grant of the hereditary Government of Egypt to Mehemet At his some of the Five Powers upon to dealt whether the alliance would have the means of inducing Mehemet Ali to acquiesce in such an arrangement if he should strongly object to it. It appears however to If r M gesty's Governor at that sava noubts have no sufficient foundation. It can hardly be supposed that so shrewd and sagre jous a man as Mehemet Ali, so accustomed to calculate chances, to we gh relative means, and to avoid needless risks, could seriously perfire himself that he was able to cope single with the Pive Powers and the Porte united; or that he would prefer the inevitable ruin which a struggle against a tradis wild bring a main ra er con cony the er un avaltages when the arrest gen de ditte but l'anere would secure to him. It is therefore hardly to be supposed that the moral force of the union of the Fire Great Powers would not be adequate to bring about peaceably a full execution of the intended arrangement; but, if Mehemet Ali should regest, a little reflection will suffice to show what ample means of coereson the Five Powers powers. The fleet of Mohemet th, his communication with Syria, his commercial marine, his capital, are all at the mercy of the combined squadron; his fleet might be taken and given over to the Sultan; all communication by sea between Egypt and Syria might be cut off; and though it is no doubt physically possible for him, with time and expence, to send supplies to Syria by land across the Desert, yet there would be no great difficulty on the part of the Attenin cutting off that communication also, by occupying some position on the coast in the line of march

there are some hundreds of merchantmen under the Egyptian flag asiling in the Mediterranean; there are almost all loaded with the personal property of the Pasha, for he is the great monopoliser of the produce and of the commerce of Erret, all these would either be shut to a Vanchage at the hare Allies; nor would new difficulty starte while the transfer of the state of th esse a draw to me and to be south some and to be to wir at the east to account it at a Borrerogn, and t get es if her Personal hall ever me special the Paulin the real off make a classic section to would be cany her the with a code care a contract of ere out of higspit and we caat a sorrege a would live at ge, to do are not be a and to leader and to be orest flat was the fer a be to orak such a showing of the against acres we the biggston for way treof the trade state state of the age and offer the parties. it must be recollected that while Ibrahim's Army is in Syria, Egypt is comparatively defenceloss; that the defeat of the Turkish Army at Nextle has by no means annihilated all the military means of the Sultan; that a consider the act of the news, fill of the act that there was completely the research was normally sattle and that the and the state of the same topen and the same reserves to a surge amount. From these resources, it would be easy to collect a respectable body of Turkish troops for a landing at Alexandria under the protection of the combined squadron; and the troops so landed, if directed, as in that case it might be insisted upon that they should be, by European officers, would be able to overcome all local resistance, and to make themselves masters of Alexandria. That Mehemet Ali by pertinaciously chinging to Syria, might find himself dispossessed of Egypt, and if once such a blow was

struck at the very beart of his power, his Syrian Army would melt away. and his Symon authority would cease to exist

But Mehemet Al; would be just as able to foresee these operations. as the Five P wers would be to the them, and whitever show if resistance he might make, and however high the language which at first be might hold, it as in the highest degree improbable that he would ensure the entire ross of himself and his family by an infatuated resistance to the force of an overwhelming necessity

> I am, &cc., PALMERSTON (Signed)

#### No. 188.

### Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonby.

(No. 107)

My Lord, Foreign Office, August 1, 1639.

THE various despatches of which I send your Excellency copies in my I spatch No. 103 of to a day will be expect to year the year which ther Majesty was recommended to be bound it posent state of others. in Turkey and in the Levant, and the course which they think it will be most expedient for the Five Powers to pursue with regard to those

The communications from other Governments, of which copies are blewise unit to you in the same despatch, will also show that there exists on this great and most of the of no contract or equity of . non between the Five Cabineta; and it is therefore to be presumed that some specific measures will speedily be agreed upon between them with of per ells has affer

. se first step to be taken in consequence of an agreement between . For Powers will polially be to make more many in it at the Ports. Any decision of this kind which may be come to, will be finally concluded at Vienna, and in order to save time will be communicated from thence to the Representatives of the Five Powers at Constantinople, I have, therefore, to instruct your Excellency to carry into execution any measure which you may be informed by Lord Beauvale has been agreed to by him on behalf of the British Government, and has also been concurred in by the Austrian Government, and by the Representatives of the other Three Powers at Vienna.

It will be of great importance that in any step to be thus taken at Constitute to or us any come in a smooth test to be reade by the Representatives of the Five Powers, those Representatives should act not only simultaneously in point of time, but identically in point of name on the that there she ill not be any appearance of divergence. in the execution of a measure in the arrangement of which there has been entire unanimity.

> I am. &c. (Signed) PALMERSTON

### No 189

1 secount Poissonby to I secount Paimerston - (Received August 2)

(No. 371.)

My Lord. Therapia, July 10, 1939.

HAVE received officially from the Sublime Porte, copy of a letter from the Grand Vizier to Melicinet Ali, and have the honour to forward it to your Lordship.

> I have, &c., PONSONBY (Signed)

### Inclosure in No. 189.

### The Grand Visier to Mehemet Ali Pasha,-July 5, 1839

(Traduction)

IL y a déjà quelques jours que j'ai écrit à votre Excellence pour lui annoncer l'avenement au Trône Impérial du très-majestueux, très-magnifique et très-puissant Sultan, Abdoul Medjid Khan, notre Seigneur et Maltre, par auste de la mort de celui qu'il a plu à la Providence d'appeler à meilleure vie.

Sa Hautesse, donée de droiture et de sagacité, qualités dont le ciel

la favorisée, a dit aussitôt qu'elle fut montée au trône

" Le Pacha d'Egypte, Méhémet Ali Pacha, s'étant permis certains présent beaucoup de chises et dero à ci cut creore on a intropus des preparatifs. Mais je ne se ix pas qui la tranqui de doministi te sont trade e, et que le sang M sa trat ser versé. Je ibbe e une le usaie et porrer que Mel la CA. Pacha rele see exertement la deverside la say to get da a most age pet a conservant per on Sourcean petro the ne are becomes a man he is et semici le a ce e de mos a itres illustres Vizire, et j accorac la succession acreditaire de ses f. s. a. G. a. vernement de l'Egypte."

Telles sont les paroles gracieuses que Sa Hauteuse a proférées; et comme j'u été nemmé Gras I Vin a l'un cur que je ne merde just, et que votre Excellence est une de mes anciennes connaissances, la volonté que Sa Hautease vient d'exprimer n'a pu, vu l'amitié sincère que je vous

porte, que me causer une vive antisfaction,

Des ordres ont été sur le champ expédiés au Séraskier de l'Orient, son Excellence Hafis Pacha, de faire faire halte à son armée; et la Flotte Impérente qui ét i sur le la l'imperent des Lardanelles, a eté retenue. Conformément aux ordres de Sa Hautome, on prépare la décoration qui vous cut destinés, et le firman de votre investiture, et nous vous les enverrous plus tard,

En attendant, le très-distingué Aloff Effendi, Secrétaire du Conseil de In Parte extra sold an sea of votre Ex elect pour vous aumonces ces uses nouvelles, et rous faire connaître en détail les sentimens que Sa

Hautesse a bien voulu exprimer à votre égard.

Nous espérons en Dieu que sous les auspices du très-majest seux Solt to restant notes Seigneur et Matre en est et ble par le cal, les populations de toutes les purbes de l'empire jouront de la plus grande tranquillité Mare il cet ofa e que la réa sation de cet capoir depend de l'union parmi les Musulmans. C'est pourquei il faut, d'après la prudence et la sagesse qui vous caractérisent, et conformément aux ordres de Sa Hautesse, que le passé soit ensevelt dans l'oubil, et que votre Excellence retire ses armées et mette désormais ses soins à maintenir cette union; et c'est dans cet espoir que je vous écris cette dépêche.

### No. 190.

# Fiscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston -(Received August 2,)

(No. 172.)

My Lord,

Therapia, July 10, 1839

I HAVE beard no more news respecting the Army of Haf'z Pasha, and nothing of the movements of Brid'in Pasha.

There are no news yet come from the Ottoman fleet, but I hear the Sublime Porte has sent a Hatti Scheriff by some agent to be read to the officers and crews of the vessels, ordering them to return to Constan-

Public tranquillity continues.

The messenger who was the bearer of your Lordship's despatches to No. 79 inclusive, arrived late last night, and will be kept here till I can state, with some precision, the state of affairs.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 191

### Baron de Bourqueney to Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord, Hertford Heum, le ler Aodt, 1839.

PAR sa dépèche d'avant-hier, le Maréchal Soutt me charge de voou donner lecture de la lettre qu'il ndresse à notre Consul-Général à Alexandrie, sous la date du 27 Juillet. Pour ne pas vous importuner, je vous en envoie (confidentiellement) copie, et je le fais avec d'autant plus d'empressement que vois transpart la permit de ces instructe la parfaitement conforme à la déclaration du Maréchat à Lord Granville. Nous sont es tres sous et ce Main et par que rous en pour et restre sage avec de bonnes paroles, mais pous sommes très-nets sur la aéceauté de cette sagesse.

(Signé) BOURQUENEY

### Inclosure I in No. 191

Marshal Soult to the Consul-General of Prance at Alexandria. — (Communicated by Baron de Bourquency.)

Monaieur, Paria, le 27 Juillet, 1839.

J'Al reçu les dépèches que vous m'aves fait l'honneur de m'étrire jusqu'au No. 115 inclusivement. Celles de M. de Lurde me sont également parter.

Le Graverre y out do Read and exception que les avantages données par Mariant Millionne de l'expert la raid ration de la respection forte et glorieuse dans laquelle il se trouve placé, semble de la respective de la respection d

avec in a constant experience pour la conclusion de un querelle avec la Porte, aux négociations qu'allaient entenner les Pussances Européennes. Ces instructions par cela même qu'elles nous avaient été officiellement communiquées, et qu'un de mes officiers d'ordennance en avait été rendu porteur, countituent à notre égard un engagement qui n'a pu être rompu par des faits auxquels nous sommes complètement étrangers.

Le Genvernement du Roi veut croire que le Vice-Roi, promptement rous de l'exaltation qu'ent pu fui causer des succès aussi rapides que contra e qu'il et à l'en poursonne plus digues de sa angence et de non contra e qu'il et à l'en poursonne per la force le la l'est a ambition, et qu'il comprendra que les conditions même que la violence pourrait arracher à la détreure et aux terreurs de la Porte, n'auraient en lité aucun caractère définité, et ne donnéraient à la Puissance qu'il a fout que de l'estation de l'estation de les poursonnes l'approbation des Puissances Européennes.

nectection arbitraire de ces Pulmances. S'il ne leur est pas possible de ser le se de l'Orie et ser gler sons l'irs es ne set qu'elles ne pourraient tolérer aucune combinaison qui, dans une forme ou sous un

prétexte quelconque, porterait attente à l'indépendance, à l'intégrité, de l'Empire Ortonnei ou aux îroits d'a la dissert regnant de la tentire dans l'état de faiblesse auquel il se trouve réduit, n'a pourtant pas cesaé d'être un des élémens essentiels de l'équilibre politique, une des garanties de la paix générale, et à ce titre il a un droit absolu à notre protection.

Pour vous prouver à quel point les vues des Puissances sont arrêtées à ce sujet, je vous envoie la copie de deux déclarations qui viennent d'être échangées entre les Cours de Londres et de Paris. Celle qui porte ma signature a été envoyée aussi à Vienne, à Herlin, à St.-Pétersbourg, et je puis d'autant mans donter d'acchient la Coloret la role d'est que capital d'acchient de la Coloret la role d'est que capital d'acchient de la Coloret la role d'est que capital d'acchient de capital de la colore de la Coloret la role d'est que capital d'acchient de capital de capital de la colore de la Coloret la role d'est que capital d'acchient de la colore de l

le peri. A ment le cette le sur le consultant de cette le peri. A ment le cette le sur le consultant de cette le peri. A ment le cette le sur le consultant de cette notre langage, elle est encore fort su-dessons du degré de mécontentement que sa persistance dans des prétentions incompatibles avec l'intérêt général, inspirerait aux autres Cabiners, déjà trop portés à se défier de ses intentions. Dites-lui, que si en cette occasion comme en beaucoup d'autres, la France est la première à lui faire entendre des conseils que peut-être dans le premier moment il trouvers rignureux, c'est précisément parcèque la bienveillance dont nous sommes animés à son égard nous fait le comparéque nous vondrions qu'il ne s'y engageit pas an point de comprenentre ses grandes et belies destinées.

Il me tarde de connaître l'accueil qu'il aura fait aux propositions d'accummodement contenues dans la lettre que loi a écrite le nouveau Gr ad Vizir. Je a bésite pas à dire qu'elles me paraissent parfaitement propres à dévenir tout au moins la base d'une négociation sérieuse. Je ne doute pas que M. l'Amiral Roussin ou vous ait envoyé le texte de la lettre viririelle. Je le déere d'autant plus que celle qu'il vous a écrite lus-même, pour vous annoncer la démarche de la Porte, aurait pu, par la mansère dont elle était rédigée, vous faire supposer qu'il a'ngusant simplement de confier à Méliémet Ali l'investiture viagére de l'Egypte.

P 3. 36 Juillet.—Je vous envoie espont, Mondeur, copie des factructions que M le Mineure de la Marine adresse aujourd'hut même à l'Amiral Lalande. Elles sont relatives à la défection du Cupitan Pacha, com n'avez point à en donner communention netuelle au Vice-R n, mais la commandance que vous y puncrez de nos intentions, vous servica de règle pour réclamer fortement auprès de Son Allosse coutre tout acte ou toute disposition qui, de sa part, tendrait à mettre obstacle su retour de la flotte Turque a Constantinople, et la soutendrait dans sa dénobémennée aux ordres de sa Cour

#### Inclosure 2 in No. 191,

### The Urand Visior to Mehemat Ali,

(Traduction.,

AlNSI que le portait la lettre qui a été adrende à Votre Excellence il y a quelques journ, Sa Hautene le très-magnifique, très-furnidable, et très-puissant Sultan Abdoul Medjid Khan, étant monté sur le Trône le princi que la colle de la le le colle de la le colle de la colle de la

#### No. 192

### Viscount Pulmerston to the Baron de Bourquency.

Foreign Office, August 3, 1839.

LORD PALMERSTON presents his compliments to the Baron de Bourqueney, and has the honour to inclose drafts of the proposed instructions to the Admirals in the Levant, in order that M. de Bourqueney may forward them to Patis to-night.

#### Inclosure I in No. 102.

Sketch of the proposed instructions to the two Admirals in the Mediterranean.

Foreign Office, August 3, 1839.

TO go immediately to Alexandria, and to take up a position off the port, to se to prevent the Egyptian fleet from entering, if they should be outside the harbour, or from coming out, if they should be within.

The Admirals should then state to Mehemet All that their respective to exercise to all are the Allies of the Solids and who are becomined to uphold the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, have ordered then to define I on her because that it may be sent back without delay to Constantinople.

The time as should say that so Terresh sheer or man who may think that his personal safety would be endangered on his return to Constant sople, along the required to go back to there, has that all such persons in most terrain in Egypt; and if without some such persons there should not be hands enough to work the ships, the Admirals should require that a sufficient number of hands should be put on board to work the fleet as far as Rhodes or any other port of deposit, giving their formal guarantee that all Turkish officers and men who might a do to get on to I, so it should be set thank it there is a Rhodes.

If the Pasha abould refuse to comply with the demand, the Admirals should have recourse to any measures of compalition which they may think within their power at the visa of the property of the Pasha and the Pasha and the Company of the Pasha and the Pasha and the Company of the Pasha and the Pa

and should progressively increase the severity of the pressure, as circumstances may require, and they should in the last resort, take possession of the Egyptum flect of the resort is a market of the resort of the Paskaw they such a measure. If this should be done, they should send the ships to Constantinople; the ships to be kept by the Sultan.

Such part of the crews as would not be wanted to navigate the chips to Constant a ple, to be created more dately as he at a carbon of the crews of the transfer of the same states as in ght be well as to get back to Turkey, and the rest of the a values, a they at not choose to enter the like Foreign surveys to be sent but to have to a league would be margate showing.

The capture of the Egyptian fleet ought not however to induce the Admirula to deant from exacting from the Pasha the surrender of the Turkuh ships; and they seed a manufacture of the Turkuh ships; and they seed a manufacture of that result, and would be authorized to detain all merchant ships suling under the Egyptian dag.

But the Annual seed of the free ment that long and and however not being

beligerents, the combined squadron is not to interrupt the commerce of neutrals.

The Admirals should be left a discretionary power to depart from the letter of these instructions, adhering always to their spirit; and they should shatain from employing force if it is possible to accomplish their objects without it.

### Inclosure 2 in No. 192

### Supplementary Instruction to the Admirals.

Fereign Office, August 8, 1839.

IF, when the Admirals receive these instructions, circumstances should have arisen to cender the presence of the combined fleet immediately necessary at the Darlana legislation. Some a Marinera were the law horses the Admirals will of corresponding on the concession of the date into execution, they should find that the occupation of Constantinople by a Russian force, or any other discumstances, would render it mexpedient to send to Constantinople the Egyptian or the Turkish ships which they have done been such about the send such about the authorized to send such about the harden to any other Turkish ships which they have done such about to be half in safe deposit in any other Turkish port,

### No. 193

### Earl Granulle to Viscount Polescreton .- Received August 3.)

(No. 290)

My Lord, Parse, August 1, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a despatch from the French Committeered at Atexandria to Marshal Soult, which has rest communicated to his Excollency by the Marsellies telegraph.

I have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE

#### Inclosure in No. 193

Telegraphic despatch from Marsvilles, August 1, 1839.

### Le Consul-Genéral à M. le Président du Conseil des Ministres.

dlexendree, 16 Juillet,

I de la la commanda ent du Capatai.
Pa la commanda ent du Capatai.
Pa la commanda ent du Capatai.
Pa la commanda entre de VIII del VIII Le Vice-Ros a dit qu'il ne sa capatai.
L'Armée Egyptenne a reçu l'ordre de se returer dernère i Euphrate.

### No. 194

### Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 5.)

No. 295

My fara Pura, August 2, 483,6

titles more og stated to Mars as wealt, that live Majesty's Government has aren't we great sat saccess, by the report of my convent on with that of the report of my convent on with that of the Majesty. He open a that the french L crown't common with that of the Majesty. He open a that the late events of them and after the course weath in hampeon I were not, previously need in a pursue, in remark to the effects of the last. It I well not entend from in, that your less up each most rest is a dispatch an irrespond to M de Benrquiney in the same subject, and the majesty of the constant in the same subject, and the majesty of the constant in the same subject, and the majesty of the constant in the same subject is an interest of the most of my scatteries when the

Marshal interrupted me by mying he retracted no opinion he had given to me; Le thought now as he is then that the Powers of Europe should continue to act according to their previous extention, should consider what, under the corcumstances, was best to a done for to maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Tuckish Empire, regarding as non occas any arrangement. which the Sultan may have as a fider uncer the affice of the consternation caused at this tast, to by the atentists of the object of his despetch to M. de Bourquency was, he said, to elicit an opinion (provoquer une open to from you as to the measures is he taken under the accural state of

A change had certainly been made in the position of Mehemet Ali, which would reader much more difficult the obtaining from him his renunciation of possessions which the English and French Governments may think it desirable

should be given up to the Sultan.

The Marshal then adverted to the different proposals which had been suggested at Berlin, and at Vienna, as a basis of an arrangement between Turkey and Frypt II he alt was a second to the standard be, his obtaining the hereditary right to his family of governing Egypt, on condition of his abandoning the other Pachalics, now under his dominion; but that some latitude must be No. 1 Represent at Vienna, to accede to terms more favourable to down white we went extered

lak. He are intelligence had arrived of the actual surrender of the Turkish flort into the hands of Mehemet Ali, the French Government had taken into consideration, whether it might not be expedient that the French and English Governments should send new instructions to the Admirals of their fleets, in reference to that event. Admiral Duperré, the Minister of Marine, happening to be at that moment at the Foreign Office Marshal Soult invited him to join us; and a conversation ensued, as to the power and means of the combined fleet to compel Melseniet Als to restore the light to the Story of the Alexandris. Admiral Duperré, though by no means disinclined to the adoption of the measure of blockade, doubted the peudence, unless assured that the Russian fleet from the Black See would not enter the Bosphorus, of the French and English fleet occupying a position so distant from the Dardanelles. He was decalably of opinion, that precautions should be taken by the Admirals to entering the Strutt of the Dardanetics, with intentions boatile to the Sultan's Government at Constantinople.

This question, I collected from the conversation of the two Ministers, had already been mooted in the Cabinet Council, and was to be remined at a Council

of the Mainters thin evening.

I have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE

#### No. 195.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received August 5.)

(No. 8.)

My Lord, Berlin, July 31, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches to No. 114 inclusive, together with their inclusives.

Count Breason has shown me a note which he has been ordered by the Duke of Dalmatia to address to the Prussum Government on the present state of the affairs of the East, exactly similar to that which M de Bourqueney had transmitted to your Lordship on the 19th instant, and of which you have furnished the with a copy.

Although not sustructed by your Lordsbip to make any similar formal communication to the Pressum Government on the present state of affers in the East, I thought it my duty to suggest to Baron Werther, the advantages that

would be gained by an early declaration of the intended policy of Prussis, and hat instructions should be forwarded to her Regr serts ve at Venue, with as mile decay as possible, in the spirit of your Lordship's note of the 22nd instant, in enswer to that of M. de Bourquency.

Baron Westher informed me, that he approved hage you your Lordscap's views, coinciding with those of the French Government for the manufactor of the balance of P wer to Port to a 1 to search that he she he is con the King at Teplaz et l'e sentere us et Her Majosix s'est rement un la rates par sise ca requested test I went a a few to take a py of our large pashole to M. de Bourques y w we sh request I thing the right comes

A street out vet been record to the beat Masser to the official Note, and I suppose on a large trace of a vice of sufficient time can clapse to

enable this Government to communicate up I the A street Car not

& withten a Signed GEORGE B. HAMBETON.

### No 136

Bir George Ham to 1 secont I alners on Reserved August's

(No. 9.)

My Lord, Ineren July 11, 1839. I HAVE the honour to inform your far hap that the assets Master

called upon me this afternoon, and read to the leave of the second this morning from Count Nemelrode, and - of the link it is to be M. de Kincleff, that are the value of the part that the areas the trace different as a management of the continuence des made to be a visit to be about the late by Vernetzee.

to so Is a part to a crange of the area of despension in a language of the a best have all youngh he adre, adr crelizing a styler conditions a would make the legs we don't be an experience of the Emperor, about in the direct that a to be about the date of I was My a reduced the state of a gramman through the state of such that a new to a test regard good for the legal trial assisted a shelp on war also as past the common the I of a tack at a the Sale and the fire a lander a and come i or a we write the restor wered, in the I have by the offects, and the har to see an an an a term to not a of an affect of the East's and it a first one of Man of A was translated wheel room a collector skeater the A to ded at sake the Paragraph haspet is trey to about, not wear results here easy to be a rest of w.L. hereafter

the a Marada of several to rejoice extremely at the Emperor's mode of view is a view, to a me and and, "this will be usuch more sat shectory to have a tax it I per read the Test except with a flack Sa square is just to sea, with, perhand put with a real season of the bill of red for my commences that i get went by the form who I emp received although Coopt V c of 4 ns at t se I pe a object I to the said to the said to the said the said to a correccy with Meheniet Ali, and that all that the Five Powers can do, is to as riste between the side is and the Paris, as a first arm to be done of Companymaple than at Vienna,"

His Excellency then and, "We understand that the English and French Governments intend to propose that the Fire Powers shall make a dicharation of their determination to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, under the present dynasty, and that none of them would seek to profit by the present state of things, for the purpose of gaming any acquisition of territory. As far as the independence of the Furkah Empire is cor start at a

the latter proposition, that Russia, among the reat, should not seek to profit by to plant state (I may the F perce would accord out an attenument when wour record size a metry motor in his part his granutering the street to at a compare was noticer than the percept of the Lapon Russ a at a moment most monvenient to benefit to be called upon, as the manust neighbour to bring back a rebellious vasual under the dominion of the Sultan, am the I mp for in g a or exposed to name to at acouser sences by entering ato ruch a compact."

I remarked to Baron Meyendorff, that the Emperor was already bound smeathet a the marrer by the Treaty of Coker Cachent but he see, " 11 .. are at he willy that I could be a few or the second of the our own manner; for instance, if the Porte was to make an unjust aggression, we are not bound to protect her from the effects of it, as the inconveniences to which such a position might give rise, were foreseen when the Tority was trad."

The conversation then ended, and I informed Boron March that I should report his observations to your Lordship, and be to I me that ? was perfectly at liberty to do so.

> [ have, &c., GEORGE B. HAMILTON (Signed)

### No. 197

The Marquess of Clauricarde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Recoved August 5.)

(No. 77)

St. Petersburgh, July 27, 1839. My Lord,

ABOUT two hours after I had dispotched measurger Webster on the 20th note to for it assested common attal to me the marriagina as as that morning received, that Nouri Effendi had called together the Enveys of the Five Great Powers at Constantinople, and had submitted to them, upon the part of the Tuckish Government, as a plan for the settlement of the differ to between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, the same proposed as tour Lores print instructed Lord Beauvale to suggest at Vicina The Lower appeared to gove his Excellency much pleasure; and he blames the Ambuscators to where the proposal was communicated, for has no simply star I a common repert to the receipts the Concernments, and not I among expressed at meetings and seathers at the proper up of he livered

Count You rad a need with a the probably that from m fr deare bett recover in time of here for the Portes of with and path out y b mot St I have Acre long be said the provide terre to the band and a second pointhe pather would virtually depend up there Marson a fray

I or ex a lea man ( above well just at case upon the post on

It is I have had the concertate y many or rat seems my to meet one converse in the E sector II a In peria. Majordy has not once touc ed upon any political matter of general interest.

Count Piquelmont, who left St. Petersbergh vesterday for being on tax ender have la called a maverone t with the Estignment with I a coto at the present periods access to

> have &c. CLANRICARDE. Signeu.

No. 198

The Marquess of Classrounds to Viscount Palmerston, -(Received August 5.)

No. 79.

My Lord,

St. Petersburgh, July 27, 1839.

COUNT NESSELRODE communicated to me this morning the latest information he has received from Constantinople and the Levaut; giving an account of the defeat and flight to Mulatis of the Turkish Army, and of the insubordinate, if not traitorous, conduct of Achimet Pasha, commanding the fleet of the Solian. I have not seen Count Nesselrode; but I conversed on these occurrences with Count Matuzceric, who brought for my perusal a copy of the despatch which is to be sent this evening to M. Kisseleff, and to be commuthe chief and real object of it appears to be, to change the place of settlement of the disputes between Mehemet Ali and the Porte may, and will, be easily effected, notwithstanding the late success of the Pasha's arms. Russia would not refuse her muent to the Pathalic of Syria being conferred for hu life upon Ibrahun Pasha, if the Sultan should consent to such a demand.

I bare, &c., CLANRICARDE Signed)

### No. 197

Viscount Palmerston to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

My Lords

Form a Office do not be 18'09

1) Al E to agenty to your Lordships the Queen's commands, that an instruction, to the following effect, he forthwith addressed to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, Commander-in-Charl of Har Majorty's Naval forces in the Meditermnean.

Sir Robert Stopford will go immediately to Alexandria, and take up a position off the port, so as to prevent the Egyptian fleet from outering, if they should be outside the harbour, or from coming out, if they should be within

Sir Robert Stopford will then state to Mehomet Ali, that the British Government, which is the Ally of the Sultan, and which is determined to uphold the integrity and independence of the Ottomin Empire, has ordered him to demand from Mehemet Ali the restitution of the Turkish fleet, in order that it

may be sent back without delay to Constantinopie

Sir Robert Stopford will say, that no Tuckish officer or man who may think that, in consequence of the part he may have taken in carrying the fleet to All resident to account safety in til be a to go to a to to to amount nople, should be required to go back thither; but that all such pursons might remain in Egypt If, however, the assistance of some such persons abould be necessary, in order to work the ships, Sir Robert Stopford will require that a Rhodes, or any other Turkish poet of deposit, giving his formal guarantee, that arest back thither when the ships should have reached their destination.

If Mehenset Ali should refuse to comply with this demand, Sir Robert we cloud it all to creek me to any more explaining a way be my to me within the extent of his power, and advisible, for the purpose of inducing to a

Probe to world

on such case, Sir Robert Stapford abould begin with the mildest methods of coercion, and should progremately increase the severity of the pressure, as recognitiances may require; and he should, in the last resort, take possesstem fish Premium as It is graphed and I of the Pushs without such a measure. If this should be done, Sir Robert Stopford should send the ships so taken to Constantinople, to be kept by the

Nation; such parts of the crews as would not be wanted to navigate the ships to Constantinople, should be landed immediately in Egypt, in exchange for such port on it the rest of the Tark ships as night he waying to go back to Turkey; and the rest of the Egyptians, if they should not choose to enter into the Turkish service, should be sent back to Egypt, when no longer wanted to navigate the ships.

The capture of the Egyptian fleet ought not, however, to induce Sir Robert Stopford to les stift in exact a free Mehrer et Al the sarren let of the Tarkish ships; and Sir Robert Stepford should continue to use measures of coercion to produce that result; for which purpose he would be authorized to detain all me that she save and the hand has the Se Robert St pford should recollect that Great Britain, not being a belligerent, he is not entitled to interrupt the commerce of neutrals.

Sie Robert Stopford should have a discretionary power left him, to depart tra he etter him in promab atherestes raprit, and he should shetam from employing force as long as he may think it possible to accomplish without it, the object which he is to attain,

Similar instructions will be given to the French Admiral, with whom Six Robert Stopford abould concert and co-operate.

PALMERSTON (Signed)

#### No. 200.

### Viscount Pulmerator to the Lords Communicates of the Adouralty.

Foreign Office, August 5, 1839. I HAVB to agaily to your Lordships the Queen's commands that, in addition to the instructions contained in my other letter of this day's date, a further instruction should be addressed to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, stating, t when he receives the above-mentioned instructions, circumstances should by a render the presence of the combined British and French flects a crately necessary at the Dardanelles, in the Sea of Marmora, or in the By Sir Robert Stopford will, of course, postpone acting upon the other the state of the day of after bey at a term of the protection, he staid police with the on the area to the termination, racy of see e c we see, would render it mexpedient to send to Comtentinople the Egyptian or the Turkish ships which he may obtain possession of at Alexandria, Sir Robert Stouford, in such case, should be authorized to send such ships to be held in safe depont in any other Turkah port.

> nan, &c., PALMERSTON. (Signed)

### No. 201.

### Viscount Palmeraton to the Lords Communication of the Admiralty

Foreign Office, August 5, 1839 My I w ? . . . . . . for Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, contained in my other date, have been framed in conjunction with the French Charge d'Affaires, but Baron de Bourquency could not take upon himself the responsibility of agreeing to them on behalf of his Government. Baron de Bourquency cent capies of them to Paris on Saturday ovening, for the consideration of the French Government

But I have settled with Boron Bourquency that these instructions should be a measurger immediately to Earl Granville, with interactions to Earl to swille to send on the messenger and the instructions to Malta, if the French Government should agree to what is proposed, so that by such means several days might be gamed in the arrival of the instructions. If the French Government should been to by part of the instruction, and should wish for alterations, the memenger will in that case wait at Paris till the two Governments shall have come to an understanding.

> (Signed) PALMERSTON.

#### No. 202.

### Viscount Palmerston to Earl Granville.

(No. 319.)

My Lord,

Poreign Office August 1, 1839

I HEREWITH transmit to your Excelency eigens of the longer which I have addressed to the Lords C. in . suc. arx . it. Allora a containing district nons for the guidance of the All rate common ling the Mesty association of the Mediterranean, in the reason at of the affacts in the Lavne

These materialists have seen prepared y ac, in concert with M is Bearquiter, by M or Bon, they can a tot take apon passed the response has a agree, g to the arm belon of his to were that the some copies of them, between to Paris a No traver a got or the second strong of his Government; and I have set sell with in their cor instructions should be sent immediately to your har an in mir the re . ma so don't memenger and the instructions, if the I reach Legrorities abound agree to what is proposed; by which means several days may be gained in the arrival of the instructions.

If the Prench Government should object to any part, and should wish for alterations, then the messenger will want at Para till the two Governments shall here come to an understanding.

> I am, &c., PALMERSTON (Signed)

### No. 207

### Viscount Palmerston to Earl Grunville.

(No. 319.)

My Bort.

Foreign (office, August's 1439)

As there is no fere greverere messarger available here at the ic not for the purroy to Maita, with the rise made to the formula reported to it is a tree ce my each. I send I or a your last or ay it has no seen a ressert for \$ . There's of ency will be so good as to formare. I are on by any facing berief messenger who may be in waiting at Paris. If the naturalizations are to it send at, the messager must be at Marsi res by the little estat at them, make rice take his passage by the tiest steamer to Misla, and your law has you carried case matruct him to go on to Constanting ple with the desputation of winch r. will be the searce for Lare Poncouby, by the first French steamer from Malta.

I am, 800., (Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 204

## Fiscount Palmeraton to Six George Hamilton.

(No. 2.)

Foreign Office, August 6, 1834

I HAVP received to a long tole to to, in passing the second of the construct to use there is a the president or all sometime actuals. and I have to instruct you to express to that Minuter the oneere gratification which is felt by Hor Majesty's Government in finding that the views and opinions of he Cab' and of Louder and of De on more the Angels of the set of the

2:23

entirely the same; and that the course of policy which it appears in the present creds to be an important for the Five Powers to pursue, will be supported by the weight and namenty. The same hards. Work of we are hard to a case adviced informed that the French Government is of opinion that the defeat of the Turkish Acres, the disfection of the first and the time day of the Divan longist to make no a teration in the course which the Five Powers had intended to pursue neutritions events were known, and you will start to Baron Worther, that is that opinion Her Mayesty's Liovernment entirely concurs.

pendence as an essential element of the balance of power, in our can those events diminish in any sensible degree the means which the Five Powers, if united, must necessarily have of carrying into effect any arrangement which they may untarrangement which they may interest to which the Ottoman Empire would be exposed, if left to itself, and by showing more clearly the imminence of those dangers, afford additional proofs of the necessary of union, vigour and promptions on the part of the Five Powers.

lam, &c., Signed PAIMLRSTON

### No. 205.

## Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 6.)

(No. 65 )

My Lord,

Alexandria, July 17, 1839.

Alexandria of the language to transmit to your Lordship copy of two

INCIOSPD I have the Lanour to transmit to your Lordship copy of two despatches received by the relation between the land of the same secundary which around the same secundary which are the same secundary with the same secundary which are the same secundary with the same secundary which are the same secundary which are the same secundary with th

I have end averaged to an as extinaters as possed, completely the Majesty's Violance or, and where consequently many the violance of are further observations on my part to your Lordship.

(Signed) PATRICE CAMPBELL.

### Inclosure I in No. 205.

### Viceount Possonby to Column Compbell.

Theropia, July 5, 1839.

Charles in many the Happrocontaines of the five terest lowers were more 4.1 milest of the man Manufact for long at 1 milest lowers were more 4.1 milest of the man Manufact for long at 1 milest long on the Bon man Manufact for a manufact of the man had one of the assert of Manufact for the long man and the form of the manufact for the manufact for the manufact of the manufact for the man

It is because proceeded to may, be was commanded to make known to the Monstons of the South friends that the South being animated by the man at the South the South being animated by the man at the Court of the Court of the South being animated by the man at the South the South being animated by the man at the following the South being animated by the man at the following the South being animated by the man at the following the south being animated by the man at the south being animated by the south bein

Nouri Effends asked the opinion of the Representatives, who cephed, that they would ressee on the restoration of sensee and were warmly there of the property of his Highness, that being attaste and Ly their tower ments, they could not give any opinion as to the terms which the Suborn. Proc was about to propose to the Pasha, but they would not fail to report to their Constraints the communication they had received

Questions were asked to ascertain, recisely the nature of the proposal interiord to be made to the Pasha, and I was his next understood that the Sulan would great to Mahamet to the freedomy traverminant of Egypt, within the boundaries that were formerly the limits of that country, that is, as I understand it, the limit that used to circumscribe the country as a Pashance.

It was asked if it was intended to leave Mehomet Ali in possession of Syria, or of Mecca, or Medina, or of St. John d'Acre, and the reply was in the negative. The Representatives thought it right to confine themselves to inquiries directed solely to the perfect elucidation of what was stated to them and not to enter at all into the discussion of the merits of the property in

Nouri Effends desired the Ministers to write to the Consuls of their respective Governments, and the Ministers agreed to notify the facts, and what had taken place to the Consuls.

There were questions asked as to the state of the armes in Syrie, and Youri Effendi said that orders had been sent which would be received by Hafiz Pasha in about ten days, percentarily commanding him to refrain from

Special PONSONIA

### Inclosure 2 in No. 205.

### Viscount Possessy to Chlosel Compbell,

1 INCLOSE a letter which will inform you of what has taken place. The

statement comes from Admiral Lalande who was visited by the second in command of the Ottomen fleet, Osman Boy, bearer of a message from Ahmed Pasha,

It means Abmod amorts that the Sultan was murdered by Howest, now Grand Vistor, and Halif Pushs. That those persons intend to give up this country to Hamin; that it is accessery to oblige the Bultan to appoint another Missister.

The Capadan Prain proposed to go to Candia, but as Admiral Lalande pointer out to the Laurence Dame hay, that I must be origine to Acordinal Ali, and to corry the Ottoman floot there would be to deliver it up to that Paulia, Onnen seemed struck with the remark, and and the Capadan Paulia would go to Ithodes.

Admiral Lalande mid be had no orders to interfere by force with the toovements of the Octomen flect. He has ordered a French brig of war to observe the motions of that fleet.

The French Ambamador communicated the facts to the Sublime Porte, and has assured the Subtan of the devotion of the French Government to the cause of the Subtan &c., &c. III has advand the Porte to send counters at all haste to Highe Parts to send counters at all haste to Highe Parts to send counters at all haste to their extension of the army back to this country. I shall give advice that the army he left where it is, because that part of the Empire ought not to be exposed in become the prey of Mehemet Al.

The Ambassador has desired the French Consul-General to place before Mehemet Ali the expediency of his remaining quiet, and to show him that all the Great Powers must interfere in this crisis, and his part is to be experienced.

I have to beg of you to say, that the Pasha will do well to reflect upon the madequacy of his own means to resist for one hour the force of the United

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Sovereigns, and that his wasdom will direct him to avoid the consequences that may attend imprudence.

I have assured the Porte of the firm support of the British Government

I have only the shortest time for writing, therefore I confine myself to the principal facts. It is not easy to believe Ahmed Pasha has taken this step (unless he be mad), without having some support somewhere, but as yet there are no signs here of any disposition to make a disturbance; I think the end may be, that Ahmed Pasha will offer the fleet to Mehemet Ali. It is to be seen whether or not he will be able to give it to him

PONSONBY. (Signed)

Inclosure 3 in No. 205.

Baron Roussin to Viscount Possonby.

[See Inclosure 1 in No. 159.]

Laclosure 4 in No. 205.

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Ponsonly.

No. 14.) My Lord,

Alexandria, July 16, 1839.

ON the morning of the 14th metant, I had the honour to receive your Excellency's despatches of the 5th and 7th metant, which were sent to me by M Cocholot, the French Consul-General.

I soon after called on M. Cochelet, who I found had received despatches of the same nature from Admiral Reussia, who had also sent a letter from Baron Sturmer to M. de Laurin; but not any letter had come for Count Medem.

I then proposed to M. Cochelet, that as his instructions and mine, and probably those of M de Laurin, were similar, and as also the object and views of then It is were lett it were It government y to war or the familiation give effect to our instructions; and the more so, as our Ambassadore had collectively conferred with Nouri Effendi.

M Cocholet thought it would be better for us to act separately, and wished

to go alone.

About 4 p.sr. on the same day, a first of nunction remels of war came in view, and as this could be no other than the feet of the Capudan Paska, I again called on M. Cochelet to urge that we should want on the Pasha, and should have a communication with him before he could see the Capudan Pasha, who could not possibly enter the port before the next enorming (the 15th).

M Cochelet was unwell and could not leave his house, but he was desirous that I should call on the Pasha with my Colleagues of Austria and Russus, and

fix an audience for us and M. Cochelet together on the next morning.

I then notes races, in M. . care o and Caret Mercen ar I we proceeded togeth to the para , where we had a long conversation with Mehemet Ali, and the superment which is that I read Rever to said

On the forces against ang (15th), I went early to the palace, and found the Pasha looking at the Turkish fleet, which was about an or seven miles off; whilst his own fleet of eleven sail of the line, two large frigates, and a community was nearer shore and to the westward, was standing towards the 1 rk as if co

The "Nile" steamer was at the same time seen nearer shore, standing for the port, with the Capudan Pasha's flag at the main, and the boat of the Capadan

Pasha with his flags towing astern by the steamer.

The Pasha then asked me if I had any objection to defer my conference and that of my Colleagues with him till the ovening, as he most receive the Capadan Paalia, and on my reply in the affirmative, he sent off a similar request to my Colleagues. M. Cochelet, however, arrived as the memenger was leaving the reatr.

I told my dragoman, whom I found at the palace, to remain, to report to me the ceremony of the reception of the Capudan Pashs, and I have now the honour to inclose his report thereof.

On the evening of yesterday (15th), my three Colleagues and myself waited on Menchal Ah (highes Bey and Artin Bey were press it), and we remained

with him an hour and a quarter

The whole of this conversation is given so fully in the Rémmé, that it leaves me non g to are but to express my longs that y or l'scener v on perceive that I have en harolated a carry into effect the desires expresses to me in your despatishes of the 5th and 7th instant.

It is clear that the enurty between Melmet Me and Hospew Pasta is too bitter to again a distriction and an analy at Mine to pour to fee that there call not be any so or ty for early or any good understanding between the Su tan

and him, so long as He rew Passa a n prover

Whether the Paras as and a retinal a sing or previous concert with the Cappen turbs and or be totle transport and the has turen, I have he men all my and think it very far from improbable, at any rate h, was known to have been in correspondence with him, as I mentioned in my desputches Nos. 50 and 53 of 1838 to Vincount Palmerston, when it was supposed that he, Achmet Mushir Pasha, was coming here with proposals from the ate Sultan to Meliomet Pasha; and besides, Achmet Pasha was known to be hostile to Horces Pashs; but indeed, I have never known a Turk who could be said to know or feel love of country, or who was not in all his acts guided by his own interest, or by ambition of power and the desire to overthrow his personal opponents.

1 bave, &c., (Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL

P. S .- The Captain of the Sultan's steamer which conveyed Akoff Effendi from Countantinople, wanted this morning upon the Capuden Pashs to ask his orders, as he was to leave this day on his return. The Capudan Pasha replied,-"I have no orders to give you myself; you are only to follow those already given to you. I did not come here as a rebel, but areing that the true way to mayo the empire was to come here, I have done so, as all the nation feels that the council of Mehomet Ali, and not those of Housew Panha, can restore the Ottoman Empire."

### Inclusure 5 m No. 205.

Résemé suscinct de deux entretiens qui out en lieu entre le Pacha d'Egypte et im Consuls-Genéraus des Quatre Grandes Cours.

LE 14 Juillet, vors les 5 heures du soir, la flotte Turque avec le Capitan Pacha a win town para on and Mexicolore. Surfectly it with the Commun-Généraux d'Autriche, d'Anglictorre, et de Russe, se readirent chez le Vice-Roi, à l'effet de l'exhorter à ne point se lamer aller à quelque moure rerefiéchie, et d'obtenir de la part de Son Aliens des promemes tranquillisantes our as conduite future. M. le Consul-Général de France ayant été retonu obez lus par sonte d une indepostson, avait chargé ses Collègues de porter également la parole en son nom. Cette sennce, au reste, ne devait être que le prélude de la réunjun générale fixée au lendemain suivant.

Notes commençantes par représenter au Vice-Roi, combien les accusations portées par Achmet Pacha contre Hosrew et Habii Pacha, dans le but de colorer et justifier en defection, et notamment les bruits répandus sur l'empousementent du Sultan Mahmoud, étaient dénués de fondement, et peu conformes avec les déposetions des medecins Européens qui arissent traité. Sa l'auteux durant le cours de en meladic.

l'assant en outre à la utuation actuelle des affaires, nous lui dimes que les Représentant des Grandes Passances, dans le but d'eviter jusqu'en dernier tuoment une interrentian struée, et déurant la solution pocifique de la Question. Orientale, l'engageaient sériemement à s'arranger à l'amrable avec le Sultan , que déja Sa Hauteme venast de lui donner un témoignage éclatant de se magnanmenté. en lus concédant l'héredité de l'Egypte; que c'était maintenant au Pocha à faire prouve de houne voionte et de se an ission envers son Souvers n'et de notes te deciment : passon le cette de la Cet effet de tentou i nucediat de la floite se ait e juge le les passon de la souveante.

Michamet Al deux reprise, —"Te se pert nots point disculper Actimet Paera, ies a gat ne peuvert oien de paretre tomores, e ji province en effet, que entre con mara ecent de terre outri se placet à la rane que la suspire ff arew ffaces. Quant e sa entression lait par le victor je ne sa conse re neutrome in tras se gister site de port y a sect ne apareté le neces té. Tant que l'os en l'acha nera a la tre des sila es je te s me meter de se se se source à et processe et de sermers en companier au pestir et e point a contener la michael de sermers en companier au pestir et e point a contener la michael de sermers compresse pour position, inches a l'en aque est composition positions, inches a l'en aque est composition position.

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the transfer of the state of th

A ces to see most I Packs pour cept y were car a see can a same que nous avions ses homms a format upp. However Packs a set you said to seule personne caushie se sur ger ces affairs done un moment auxe responsible. Pétait toujours le saigne de de regionne le service de service responsible en la service de s

La conversation reads entere asset in the read to care force it an apartical designations hauts dispostate on de la Farque et sur les entrements qui se en tarte du Pacha, actu ut tanorables par anticolier e trouverment et exteré l'institute de Pacha actu ut tanorables par anticolier e trouverment et exteré l'institute de l'institute d

thank on port Ak & holest repairing poor Constantionale II per common to the character of the many of the many and the many and the many and the many and the state of the sta

l'Egypte avec celle de la Syrie et de Candie, c'est-à-dire, de tout ce que je possède maintenant, comme je l'uvais annoucé précédemment. 3°. Qu'à cette condition, et as l'on vent agir de bonne foi envers moi, je soras le plus fidèle des serviteurs et des vassaux de Sa Hauteme, et je la defendrai quand et contre qui elle voudra.

"C'est date et sens que je me prepase d'écrire à Constantinople. Je ne feroi point mention de s n'a lettre au Grand Vizir, de la dotte, par bilinscauce, mais je rous prie de rouloir bien aistirer Messicers les Ambassadeurs et Ministres, que je n'ai jamais eu l'intention de la garder ou de m'en servit dans un hut hostile contre le Soitan; je m'engage au contraîre, formeliement à la restituer dès que mes propositions miront été accepteen. Dans ce cau tous les latiment compositit l'Escadre de So Hautene jusqu'au dermer, meront renvoyes à Constantinople. Quant aux amieux Ottomans, ceux qui crandement de retourner en Turquia, pourront rester en Egypte qui fait partie de la même monarchie. Une fois que le Sultan aux consents à ma proère, et que Hosrow Pacha aura et l'accepte de la director des affaires, je n'hésiterai pas sur la pramière à Amaton, qui de Hautesse, à me rendre à Constantinople, et ce ne sera pas avec à Escadre que je m'y transporterni, mais seul sur un bateou à vapeur, et dans le let unique de présenter en personne mes hommages à mon Souverain et las offrir mes services.

"Enfin je vous déclare, que si l'on n'agrée pas mes propositions, je ne fersi point la guerre, mais je me maintiendras dans ma position actuelle, et pattendras."

3 on se term vs r stre prema re conversation avec Me a met Ale.

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of the season of

Il disait à ce sujet :-- " Aussi longtems que le Grand Vizir restera en place. il n'y sura pas do véritable raccommodement cutre le Sultan et mos. Que Sa Hautone nomme Grand Vizir qui olle voudra, et je serai le premier à coopérer à consolidation de son trône. Je us brigue point pour moi ce poste, car je le refuserm si ou me l'offrast, mon je deure ardemment l'élongnement d'un hamme qui est detesté par la nation enuère, et auquel tous les moyens sont bons pour gerver à son but, même le fer et le poison. Tant que les Représentant .... Quatre Grands Cabinets southendront Housew Pachs, il pourra rester en state mais le jour ou il no journ plus de lour protection, il tombern. Aujourd'hui, ai la tranquilité n'est point menacée à Constantinople, c'est grâces à l'apput des Grandes Putmances; que Horrew se retire, et la tranquilité se maintiendes dans la capitale sans leur coopération. Je viens d'écrire au Grand Vixir une lettre particulière, par laquelle je lui donne le conseil de quitter les affaires et de demain pour Constantinople. Par le prochain bateau à vapeur Français j'écuradate to making sous the wear du S. br. Malamond, et la Vanno Sulsane, car on leur envoyant mes lettres par Akiff Effendi, Housew Pacha serait homine a les-

Avant de quitter le Vice-Roi, il nous engages de profiter du départ du percepte Otton du peur Constantineple, afin de transmettre nos Rapperts a constantineple, afin de transmettre nos Rapperts a constantineple.

### Inclusure 6 in No. 205

### Detail of First Interment of the Capadan Pashs with Measuret Alt.

### (Translation.)

ON the 14th of July, at 4 o'clock P.M., appeared the Sultan's fleet off Alexandria, in number of nineteen sail

On the loca at 2 Nex ax, the Egypt an steamer the 'Nie' entered the western barbour, having on board Mushir Achmet Pashs, the Admiral of the said fleet. Immediately, Mehemet Ali's first Secretary, named Housein Pasha, was sent from the pelace in the Pasha's own boat, to meet and bring him on shore. When the "Nile" steamer suchored, Mushir Achmet went into the bost, and immediately a salute of nineteen guns was fired by the "blile", which minte was repeated by the forts the moment be landed, when he was received by the Pasha's civil officers of rank, and he rode upon the Pasha's own horse; and thus preceded by the said officers, cawasses, and chaushes, went to the Pasha's palace between two files of the troops that were placed all the way. As soon as he entered the palace gate, Mehemet Ali walked out of his room to meet him, when the Admiral seeing him, unbuckled his sword, gave it to one of the officers behind him, and walked respectfully towards the Viceroy, and howed to the ground as if meaning to kins his dress, while the Viceroy embraced and ksaed him, mying "Welcome, brother." After this, they walked sem in sem into the Viceroy's room, all the officers following them. They sat near each other on the middle of the sophs. The Capudan Pasha then told his Highness that, for a long time past, it was his wish to have the honour of seeing him. After coffee and pipes, the Viceroy dimessed all the bystandors, and this was at half-past 9 o'clock; when Sheriff Aga, the t spudan's Pasha's Kiaja, who was still within, walked up to the Viceroy, and, husing his feet, told him, "Now you are both together, with your leave I retire," meaning that he had accomplished his object, and fulfilled his duty so far. His Highness and the Capudan Pasha remained by themselves in the room I to part it o a sek after was to the Capadar Pasta wasked not of the room bace-footed, his own servant not being there to give him his shoes, and was obliged to walk about twenty paces without shoes, until his servant brought thom, as well as his sword, upon which he went to the Musinppi Serai (the palace for guests), accompanied in the same way as he had arrived. When he entered the palace assigned to him, all the civil officers, so well so Housean Pasha, kessed his faot, and he saked them to take seats and gave them coffee, telegen, " Thank too my was a react to Versay are married bad, and you may know that I have obtained his Highness's permission for the landing of the Vice and the Rear Admirals."

With the Capudan Pasha ten officers landed, two of whom are Beys (Colonels), and one is the brother of Osman Pasha, the Ex-Egyptian Admiral who deserted to Constantinople more than five years ago.

#### No. 206

### Colonel Campbell to Fuscount Palmersion .- (Received August 6.)

(No. 56a)

My Lord, Alexandra, July 17, 1839

THE floets of the Capadan Paths and of Mehemet Ali are still cruising together in sight of Alexandria.

Yesterday morning, about sixty of the principal officers of the Sultan a fleet came on abore, and were presented to Mehemet Ali by the Capitan

Mehemet Ali addressed them and said, "My sons, from henceforward all differences between Constantinople and Egypt must be removed from your hearts, and we must consider ourselves as one entire body. Our Sovereign is a young

and pure jewel, and we must support him and aid our nation with all our hearts, and all fidelity."

The officers expressed much estisfaction, and requested permission to adopt the neutron worn by the Egyptian Navy, estead of the rows, which is in the Russian form), to which the Patha replied that they might do in that as appeared best to themselves.

Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL.

#### No. 207.

### Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmeraton.—(Received August 6.)

(No. 57)

My Lord, Alexandria, July 17, 1839.

CAPTAIN CAILLIER, the Aide-de-camp of Marshal Soult, reached Ibraham Pasha on the 1st of July, near Aintab, and delivered to him the order from Mehemet Ali to suspend the advance of his army.

Ibrahun Pasha then represented that his actual position was not at all a military one, and moreover, that he could not there produce forage for his horses, on which Captain Callier consented to his taking a position at Marash.

I have the honour to inclose translation of a letter from Ibraham Pasha to Mehemet Ali; but since then Ibraham Pasha has received the order to evacuate the country to the east of the Euphrates, and he has in consequence withdrawn all his troops from Orfa and Bir, and has not now a single soldier beyond the Euphrates.

The late victory has been more complete than was at first supposed, and

in fact the Lemish Army of Hatt Paris to Luger water

It is most certain that if Hafiz Pasha had gained the battle, the Turks in Aleppo, in Damascus, and in the principal towns in Syris, had made their arrangements to massacre all the Europeans and native Christians in Syris.

I have, &c .

(Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL

### Inclosure in No. 207

#### Ibrahim Parka to Mckemet Ali.

Cara Bunar, le 19 Reln el-Akhar, 1255. (1er Juillet, 1839.)

(Traduction.)

PAI pris commissance de la dépêche que Votre Alteme m's adressée » 5 Rebi-cl-Akhir, 1255 (17 Juin, 1839), per M. Cadher, Aide-de-camp de Son Excellence le Marechal Soult, Président du Conseil, et Monstre des Affaires Exrangeres de France

Hafiz Pacha syant envoyé contre Antah Solyman Pacha de Marache, et s'etant empare le ce le piace en y lesant le apace notre para seu j'u at aque 12 Rein-el-Akhir (24 Juin), le gros de l'Armée Turque, et mes proceders rapports out rendu compte de cette affaire dont les résultats sont aujours commus de Votre Artesse.

Elle m'ordonne par se depêche procitée, de m'arrêter là où je me trouveraiset de ne point avancer. Cependant les observations que je vais lui sommettre la convaincement de la nécessité absolue où je me suis vu de quitter mes positions et

de me dinger sur Marache.

It. Le lieu où je me trouves étant à cinq on mx heures au-dolà d'Antab, et une autre portion de mon armée etant campée à Curont près de Nézib, en gardant nes positions, nous autrous pèri infailliblement par le manque de vivres Asses la nuit que M. l'Aide-de-camp s'est trouvé auprès de moi, c'est avec mille pestes que l'on a pu fourair à chaque cavalier la demi ration pour sa montare, i su nous etions demeurés jusqu'au lendeman, nos chevaux serment restés à jeune.

Sur nos derrières, Alep est la seule ville un peu voitine d'où l'on pourrait tirer des vivres, et elle est encore à une distance de quates jours. Pour faire transporter des vivres d'Alep, il suroit fallu attendre dix juars quatre pour l'a ser, quatre pour le retour, un pour le c argement a Alep, et un pour e dechargement nu camp. Je n'avais qui le resur a risposition in charros n têtes de somme, et il en ent fallu pour la subsuttance ne mon armée 7,000 a 8,000, qu'il m'etant impossible de me procurer.

2º. Ainst que Votre Alterse a pu le voir par les lettres reçues d'Adans, qui lui ont été transmisses par le dernier courrier, l'enneme feaut des dispositions pour marcher auen per Koulekt ou ignore encore e'il a opéra ce mouvement ou non; man a'il vient à l'operer, de la pontion où je me tronvass il m'etait

impossible de l'attendre ni à pied ni à cheval

3º. Enfin, en retournant à Alep, j'aurais l'air (ce qui serait inoul) de reculer après la victoire, mes côtés resterment découvertes, et l'entiemi pourrait encore nous inquiéter, en repassant la frontière avec un reste de troupes plus ou moins dusposé à revenir

Marache et Ourfa étant bien fournis de vivres, il devenuit indupensable pour moi le les occuper, afin de faire subsuster mon acmée, suns compter que nes que l'ennemi attaquera Koulek, j'aurai de là l'avantage de pouvoir l'attendre.

Tels sont les mit le qui mont absolute, it teres a me que Marache et Ourfa-J at fait part de toutes ces explications à M. l'Aide-de-camp, qui a pu juger par lui-même de l'état des choses,

> J'ai l'honneur, &c., (Sugne) IBRAHIM PACHA.

#### No. 208.

Colonel Compbell to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 6.)

(Private.) My Lord,

Alexandeia, July 17, 1839.

WITH my official letters of 5th and 7th July, from Viscount Ponsonby, I had also the honour to receive a private letter, and as the matter of it is official, and important of this moment, I have thought it my duty to send to your Lordship a copy of that letter, as well as of my reply thereto.

The Pasha will not come to any terms so long as Hosrew Pasha remains an power; and he has written to him to demand his retirement from office; and I really cannot but think that this concession on the part of Housew Pashs is now

called for by oircumstances.

The only army now in the Turkub Empire is that of Mehemet Ali, and the Ports is also without a fleet. It is true that the want of those could easi v be comedied by the Great Powers; but it must be borne in mind as a certain fact. that such other off one of Michimet Ali on the Turking Empire, he could enter up in his favour not only Constantinople, but every part of Turkey; and, if he desired it, he could, by those means, overthrow Hoarsw Pashs at his will.

These facts, and the actual crisis, are so important, that I have deemed it proper, even at the risk of being thought presumptuous, to submit my opinions to your Lordship, trusting to your goodness to excuse the liberty which I have

L bare, &c , PATRICK CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 208

Viscount Personby to Colonel Compbell.

Private.

Therapus, July 5, 1839.

1 THANK you for the intelligence contained in your last communication. You will have been prepared by what I wrote to you, for the fatal termination of the Sultan's cliness. In is evident that the discuse had existed many months, and

is is doubtful if a semedy could have been successfully applied later than in the fast A dumn. His life in also have been provinged had he been casen care of more large but the morea I my rise been seen ag ago. He was not aware, houself, of his situation, and those about him were also ignorant of it, so that he continued to do everything calculated to hasten a catastrophe. He went off at east rapidl" It is ast mich to how much and how generally he is beneated. It is not ween a man is dead, and no longer the dispenser of rewards and punishments, that the voice of flatt by is raised. It has not the power to soothe the car of teach and nothing can be gained by the attinued of textebre is reasonal est beneve that a name so area of was ready esseemed according It is cortainly the great stores the Ramabs on a suffer. If have a protection them a creat at the other a claiming his own people. He had great quastres derived to me that we said out he been educated, he would have known better low to n see there are a to sel and others. He had great views for the count in a starter my he serve are and sould not find instruments to at I were we are lessed to a see part a ca. No man was over placed in to the trace out I am entirely convenced be would have time, a new sacra in weren has encourse had he lived, and I do not except M . et 1 , the gh ere are eparts here that Ibrahum has gamed a victory, and class tast, we to the and I think such an event very probable.

The A R. of percentage of the April 2 will a description of the to the with removal to a single nitrely to the sole of the lower Para a posterio transl I zer we sail the not only that form a section that in I seed a cost of one or coract give to the takes took place at a telling of the follow Power of the seat threather, as breat Pen con . . Manere I meet let en les com large a personer mer or, not by that a Mahar to a busic to some ser, the I an at to each in with he with a viter tilly of suspect to a bashu if

being a medit path about the tors and take no y

I see to ever the Med at to see I see a seem thank have a He me is accurate or he must be P c F impact I was a meate bulg and tra in tue to, we betree the real method they be the man e I remark such a to the owner It's power in a house of ourds, and any of the Court taran laterest with a breath. He last the raises a special ance by the want of knowledge of these countries, and the erroneous system of policy that was its consequence. Parile are grown was a space the recover I are ser your opinion, I continue fully persuaded, that there as a o an o derstanding be ween Russia, Person, and the Pasha, that Russia coverted Almost I proceedings of the P roap Shall and addienced strong vithose of the lasher. They be a med a seawar to produce a sord re, and tout various warres e seen as often or that purpose some times block at its met mes waste, at set ment have against any the next off (thek Russa has wested herself now as she bet re-bd when she must be dreaty it cakers the essethat can it at error in her percy and I be any we call a an investment we pay actually I necessary will be alternated that named by the force of " contamination however I we may play, the gels of the same case book and money may be wasted

I bay de PONS INBI (Sugment)

Inclosure 2 in No. 208.

Colonel Campbell to Piscount Ponsonby

Pr vate My Land

Alexandria, July 10, 1639.

MY official despatches will inform your Lordship of all that has been arranged with the Pashs on the so jets of your Lorenh pa dequations of Sth

I fully concur in the opinion expressed in your Lordship's private commument on of the all that the late Sultan was far before the age in which he avod, and had his energies been better directed, he might have contributed more soc-

confully towards the reconstruction of the Turkish Empire. But the feeling of the confusion of the Turkish Empire. But the feeling of the confusion of the Empire than many years of wise government can

It was scarcely to be expected that a man of strong feelings like Saltan Mahmoud, could be brought to forget the humiliation to which he had been exposed in his former contest with the Pasha of Egypt. The interse bold which thus some unit had not been a treat of Russia than relinquish the hope of revenge. With such impressious, all attempts at reconclusion became fruitiess. But when your Lordings is in possession of the details of the battle of the 24th ultimo, and of what has taken place since, I think you will be of opinion that the war had much more the character of a personal than a national quarrel. And now that the hand of Providence has removed one of the causes by which so disastrous a struggle has been no long maintained, it would be the greatest than a value of the cause by which be teammitted, through Horrew Pasha, to the new Sultan.

Now, however, that all motives for jealousy have consed at Constantinopic, precept, purhaps, in the breast of Honore Pashs, and a very few of his immediste atherents.) I trust your Lordship will perdon me for indulging a hope that you to y be a see I to force I not be a first or to the first of accomplishing a reconstlution with Mehemet Ali, which, in my humble opinion, to almost all that is required for the regeneration of the Ottoman Empire Mehemet Ali gave the first impulse to reform in Turkey. Under his administention, said progress has been made in cavilization, in education, and in the has incurred to keep Arabia in subjectal a room we love the state of the same Seem to some a site and a secret with a seed from a fire or a fire or a since that is and a localing there is a a first to be former by Sant Mar ax a creat of the met to the comment prominent in Mehemet A ver a r . leath a very trace views, he might have so read a read on present and once any national undertaking. Previous a la last a liver a Mela at Als has avenced no musa contract to the facing that the the was out as well you at a series a series and a series compliance as his contract and its we constrain by a both cris confirmation of a confirmation a day such as your at the Property to the · tested of manuacing the new ty of I they we are took a support to a

The core is expected y Melemet to be a great to an a a Ministry appointed at Constantinople possessing the entire confidence of the nation, there can be no doubt that the most beneficial results might be obtained from his energy and enlightened views, in supporting the Government of Abdol Medjul; whilst by fomerting the spirit of animosity that has so long prevailed to the counsels of the Porte, incalculable muchief may ensue, and the remaining strength of Turkey may be wasted in civil war, by which Riman alone could be a

Russian influence in Egypt I can only repeat, my opinion on that point is the same and the same in the

up her hold on Turkey. It may suit the interests of Russia herself, and of a certain party in the Diran, to attribute other views to Mohemet Ali, but my own experience, and that of persons who here had a long and intimate knowledge of him, enable me to speak with perfect confidence upon that subject.

On the whole, my Lord, I trust that late events have placed the British Government in a situation to give an immense impulse to the regeneration of the Turkith Empire, and that your Lordship will have the ment of laying the foundation of this grand work.

i bave, de .
(Signed) PATRICE CAMPBELL

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#### No. 209.

## Colonel Compbell to Viscount Palmarston. Received August 6.,

My Lard,

(1) \$1 | Riff so a set to the Franci I where of Company ple, set with set to the Franci I where of Company ple, set with set to the set of the s

The Capadan Pasha learnt from the Captain of the steamer, that Talue Pasha was at Rhodes with a commission to supersede him, and to return the first to Comtantinople; on which the Capadan Pasha anombled his officers, and told then that he was convinced that Housew Pasha and Halil Pasha wanted to give and that it would be better to remain outside, where

him has been everything which be could desire; and he has told him, that if he told the told him, that if he and Captain Walker asked my opinion upon what he should do.

I told Captain Walker that I thought that, after thanking the Capudan Pashs for all his excilities and attentions, he ought to state to him, that the stravel of the fleet here having entirely changed the position of Captain W 1. I will be object for which he was sent on board, he would remain on shore until he could receive instructions from the British Admiral or from Her Majesty's Government And Captain Walker will come this day to take up his residence with me.

(Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL

#### No. 210.

### Viscount Polmerston to the Lords Communioners of the Admirally

My Lords, Foreign Office, August 7, 1839

(AM) (Agreed to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, with reference and in

addition to the instructions last sent to him, in conformity with my letters to your

Lordships of the 5th instant

he Robert Stopford is to be informed, that by accounts received from the Mediterranean, subsequent to those upon which those last instructions were founded, it appears that the Turkish fleet had not gone into the harhour of Alexandria, as had been reported, but was at anchor outside, in conjunction with the Egypt an second or , as come out a tent be cornect flect was storen the power of its own officers, and not in the power of Mchemet Ali.

It appears further, that the Turkish officers had been led to go to Alexandra Link to a skeep in the man which has been read a ment them by the Capman Parca, that if the feet returned to Constantinople, it would be given up to the Russians.

Sir Robert Stopford will, therefore, not only call upon Mehemet Ali to deliver up the Turkish fleet, if it should be in any way under his controll, but he will also enter late communication with the officers of the Turkish ships; he will explain to them the falseness of the pretence under which they have been persuaded to full in their duty towards their Sovereign; and be will use every argument to prevail upon them to return to their allegiance. He will point out to them that the course which they have pursued is calculated to throw the Sultan into the power of the Russians, and to weaken and degrade the Turkub Empire. He will represent to them that England and France have no other object in those matters than to uphold the Sultan's authority, and to maintain the the per dence up a control of the an language of the est approve the the British and French squadron in defence and support of the Sultan's authority; and he will make them understand, that any act of hostility against the Sultan, on the part of the Egyptain or Turkish squadrons, either singly or united, would be resulted to the utmost by the squadrons of the Allies.

Sir Robert Stopford will avoid any engagement with the Turkish and Egyptian fleets unless in self-defence; because the object of the British Government to to preserve the Ottoman Fleet, and not to destroy it; and therefore Ser Robert Stopford will not use force, unless he is so superior in strength as to put

terratance out of the question.

It would, however, be depreable that Sir Robert Stopford should, if he can do it with safety to his ships, take up a position, pending the negotiations, so as to out off the communication between the part of Alexandria and the Turco-

Liganian Floris

The great object of Her Majesty's Government being to persuade the I a Kale Brot to return to to the a Ser It do t Sent I will be a delegate up that object as unattamable, even if his first efforts to accomplish it by o tiation should be ineffectual; and he will not hentate to send a small versel to Constantinople, if he should think that any communication to be had with the Turkuh Government could lead to an amicable arrangement. But, pending the negotiation, he will keep close to the Turkish fleet, and follow it wherever it may go; and he will endeavour to remain master of its movements. There could be to objection to its going to any Turkish port outside the Dardanelles, even before it should have made its submission to the Sultan, provided it were accompanied into such port by the allied equadron.

So the Sand and extending from these instructions that the wish of Her Majesty's Government is to rostore the Turkish fleet to the Sultan, but ent to see I do toward the flaction water to be I become to act of the tilling against its covereign, will use his discretion, according to circumstances, in

energing the views of Her Majesty's Government into effect.

Sir Robert Stopford will observe, that the previous instructions of the 5th of August were founded upon the supposition that on his arrival at Alexandria he would find the Turkah fleet within the power, and dependent on the will of Mehemet Ali; and therefore Sir Robert Stopford was ordered, in a certain conto take seem out Frephic Flat as a margor company Mehamet Ali to surronder the Turkud ships. But if Sir Robert Stopfore should, upon arriving at Alexandria, find the Turkish ships outside the barbour, and at the disposal of their own officers, and not dependent upon the will of Mehemet Ali, then and in such case there would be no valid reason why See Robert Stoplord should commit any set of hostney against the Egyptian ships ,

and he will in such case consider as exceeded that part of his former instruction which enjours him in a particular consigency to take possession of the Egyptian

> PALMERSTON (Signed)

### No. 211.

### Viscount Palmerston to Earl Granville.

No. 324.1

My Lord,

Pornge Office, August 7, 1639.

WITH reference to my desputch, No. 318, of the 5th instant, & herewith transmit to your Excellency a copy of a further effer which a have addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty containing adatus al interactions for the garages of the Adarra, common may ther Majony's squadron as the Mediterranean

Year ) well-ney we communicate these instructions to the French Government a m is they con as a them, yea will send on the original entrueto is, size and to be been the to all Mechanisman, together with the furthers most forwarded to you with my dispated No. 318

I am, &c., Signated PAUMERSTON

### No. 212.

## Barl Granville to Viscount Palmerston, - (Received August 7.)

(No. 297)

My Lord,

Parts, August 5, 1839.

MARSHAL SOULT read to me this marning despetches received yesterday from Alexandria, containing a detailed report of two conferences between the Pashs of Egypt and the Cousuls of Austria, of France, of Great Br am, and of Ramin, relating chiefly to the restitution of the O toman flee. to the Softan.

Your Lordship will have learnt from the paper of which Count Medem allowed me to take u on an an a which I trape theil yesterday, that the effects of the Conselect personade Mehemer Ab to send each the Larkosh fleet immediately and one right maily to Comstantinople, were not successful; and as we will have received from Colonel Campbell his statement of what passed a the confrience to a temperossary for me to write what I may remember of the army a give father he M Corbelet I most not have ter on a to me ten ten te From Conserve trong year reasons with the commanding power rawle are every larger and Man not the article persupples the tree to be a seen set the power he processes, we not be induced to recede in any essential point from the or it is if a re ... in the weblie Sex real put to run in the commence tion which he requested the Consuls at Al anad a triaddress to the requesen talines of their resortion from the steat to astar the per-

3) C at a states, that the talks has at this forment not less than a try year a finance as a more combined above then a third are a paid the ne-

to the thing had been been at the star

I c Ma s o n c use a tester from his Aide-de-camp, Captain Chillier, reporting the concernt one with Ibrahim Panha, relative to the execution of the ters carbot was a houser, from Mohemet Ali, to arrest the march of the bury an britis at ever t might be, when those orders reached him. It appears ir it as after that Head on Pasha had determined, after his victory ever Haffe. Parent to send a part of his army on far as Konnah, and that he had directed Solymon to wea process with mather corps to the time the laneary of finning provisions and orage for his army in the Aloppo country, rendered Ibrahim Pasha very reductant

to conform to his father's orders; but Captain Chillier's representations induced him to order the corps which was to have marched upon Koniah, not to go beyond the district of Marash, and to recall Solyman Bey, leaving only a small force in Oria and in Bir

Accord Rouss o's ast despatches from Constant sople contain but e more, Marston and told me than a rea inn of the ceremonies which took place at the

gerdo gette Sa tan was the sword of Osman.

Mars as Sount then asked me, it I ad heard from your Lordship this morn og , at I upon my rep and negatively to this question, he sees that promite be ere the every are not we arrive with lespace is transporting to the corner of mater to a way on the Marcatta trovers and the pay of a name given to the Al cale canananting the areast and I reach thees in the Levant. that he had tast receives a despatch from M de Bourquency marming him, that it a conference with your lardship at with Lord Minto assisted, you had gov a bim a copy of an instruction with a supplement proposed to be sent to Alm ra. Stoptora careet ug the measures to be aken by the combined fleet with reference to the Ottoman fleet, which the Capadan Pasha had given up to Mehemet Ali

The Marshal then put this copy into my hands, observing to me that the quest in was one of in ist grave importance, may much as the consenuence of its adoption might be the lighting up a general confagration in the East. After read of the proposed restrict no. I said that walkent doubt the measures propercel were of a vigorous character, but that time a a good often teluled to avert

danger and difficulties which a more timid policy might create.

He said, that he should immediately send off M. de Bourqueney's despatch to the King at St. Cloud, and that its contents would afterwards be submitted to the consideration of the Cabinet Council.

It was, however, evident from the tone of Marshal Soult's conversation, that his first impression is not in favour of the adoption of the proposed instructions

> **GRANVILLE** (Signed)

#### No. 213.

### Earl Granulle to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 7.)

(No. 298.)

My Lord,

Paria, August 5, 1839.

A LETTER was received vestorday by Marshal Soult, from the Convol-General of France at Oclasm, stating that no preparations have been made at Sevastapol, or in any other port of the Black Sea, which indicate any intention en the part of the Russian Concernment to send an armament to the Bonghorus

I have, Irc., GRANVILLE. (Signed)

### No. 214.

### Count Neurelrode to M. de Kuszleff .- (Communicated by M. de Kuszleff August 8.)

Monateur,

St. Peterstourg, le 14 Juillet, 1839

PAR mon courier du 8 de ce mois, je vous as communiqué la dépêche de Lord Palmerston, dont le Marquis de Chamcarde a été charge de me remettre topie, on retaur de sus dernières ouvertures relatives aux affaires d'Égypte,

Je sous ai present, Marche je e a farderai pe ut a rous transmettre la réponse que l'Empereur m'ordonnemit de faire à cette communication.

ha money that stany and he do no devier to your ter to as and and a exprimer a Lord Palmeraton combien l'Empereur se plast à apprécier l'acmieil amical que 1 Minimply Angland a firm a nos proposit ons la 3 July Jermer destinées à assurer In paix du Levant, en renfermant l'action du Pache d'Egypte dans un corrie qu'il

ne la serait point permis de franch i sans se mettre en état d'host, ité avec t Europe conare

Your tous felicitons succesement de voir que nos ders sur cette importante question se sount c'iterement reas outrees avec ce les du t'abanet Aug ais.

En effet, le Gouvernement de 🛰 Majeste B ausonque a etc projette comme note de l'idespensable accessité d'aler fabore nu plus prosse en maltraire les trais rist a great people, and que la lutta critic o Saltan et son po sant vassal ne deviat the arante pour la sir arte de la nipre th on a a. C'est a con, ren ce danger quioni ele o rigis el anciabiris el les demanhes decinnes que . Ai gleterre et la France out juge in cosa ren de taire à troxan line

Les rementeur le que le Reprise tous des Calinets Allies out ete qu'elles a adresses and line the one president of openhal a notice attente. Inca. a layba a reculturdre d'ore et la marche de sex troupes. Les cost étes aut des sittes est pendues graces à l'unannate sea efforts que les Cabinets de l'arope on aux

pour les pour et

the promote resultant uno fine ibt ma, il restant aux Carantes If essant a line turn that is apportante a reap to be decoussed for descram a le reput de I Orient and more and affecting to partly a cutto on the tree of the land

News partageons compare open to per bottle borres in a crop ex tar la men de la la cha e ment l'impanya a Minari, que notre au raste. We treated et art sie de umber ton aprese in a la sal ases il cette pa il cas to the state of any interest proposers to above partle ( to net it. V a ments less ne offerent pas essent or ent to codes projetees par a Minist re Anglaix. Dayers to plan de Price Mite tree la l'orte reprendrait nomes on de la Se a sort an erent are Mith and Ar and agree or more Selon l'opinion de Lord Par erster la retrocesso amine cate fe a No. sera t considérée comme In cond on this in let is accommon ment durant entre la Perte et chier ite

Place their part house it of the extrangers. Manager, a specific Rate was a l'autre de ces combinamons, pourva qu'elle ast été librement adoptée par la l'octe elle-meme. Cette condition constitue à nos youx is base de tout arrangement auquel notre auguste Maltre serant appelé à prendre part. C'est sei le seul point ou nos opinious semblent différer de celles qui se trouvent exposees dans la deperhe de Lord Palmerston du 9 Juillet. D'après la manière de voir du Ministere Anglais, "co serut aux Cinq Poissances à échanger d'abord leurs idees sur l'arrengement definitif à conclure entre la Turquie et l'Egypte ; et ce serut à la some d'un paseil échange d'idees, qu'on annoncerast aux deux parteus l'opinion des Cinq Cours par leure Représentants à Constantinople et à Alexandrie; et l'en finirait aussi par ramere la répugnance que l'une ou l'autre des deux parties aurent pu manifester des l'origine, à l'egard de l'arrangement qui leur aurent ne

Co pian d'action qui établicait une ontière parité entre le Sultan et son vamal, ne secut pas saus inconvénient à noi youx, car il admettrait comme une evert a ti per de la grace es es a rom a rela giva men une n'estance par nous scrait opposee de la part du Sultan, tandie que c'est nusquement en au faveur et I so sai que pou rait g is mert s' vere ? It intersence i l'amprente

destrués à ruffermir l'existence de l'Empire Ottoman.

Par consequent, pour rester entièrement fidèles au principe de conservation out for the base do a promise over the Connected Programmes A legard for attaches e their pour prograte le respect se trouver à l'extraction que I view all remain their har i active to rait pret rate to comprehen d'abord par 2001 assurer et le plan de pacification projeté par les Cabinots Altiés et se ten mi de name a si ser fase sin se d. se en fe es si quapper avoir acquie la certitude d'une adhienon complete et apontanée de ce Souverain, s or Creatise II tope pourra, a process as the are attributene four les mesures à adopter en commun, afin d'imposer su Pachs d'Egypte les conditions d'accommedement lébrement adopté par la Porte.

Telles sont les réflexions que nous aillons communiquer à Lord Palmerston. and a sales per her care for a conjugate expension are Constant a partient date du finant (dont je rous si transmis le résume par mon dermer courrier), est renue nom annoncer les déterminations que le Divan a jugé nécessure de prendre pour amener l'affaire d'Egypte à une solution prompte et décieve.

Ces déterminations, dictem par un veritable caprit de concalistion et de rageme, samplifient de besucoup la question que les Cabinets Allaés avaient à cœur de résoudre. Guidée par une juste apprenation de ses trais intérêts, la

Porte est allée su-derant des propositions que les Cinq Puissances étaient à la vol. de la faire, la e a provi o tative des de nareties qu'il s'agresait de faire. à Alexandrie. Elle a résolu d'offrir à Méhémet Ali l'hérédité de l'Egypte en retour de la rétrocession de la Syrie. Enfin, elle a réum en conference les R presentans des Cat mets All'es pour leur attenuer ces resolutions, et pour reclaimer leur appir acorat en taveur des otres d'accommodement qu'ele vient de faire au Vice-Roi

De cette mamère, la base de la négociation a été posée par la Porte ellemone. C'est elle qui a spontanément covert la le bératie et qu' le fast en a by le siege a coust of any colars, conversat see in tire of season les thereto po concerta a a rectement le sert a reu e de l'impre thit imais.

As , The e cote grave dear ration went le souver sous es pags Invorables a con a que aven le a Porte et avec le nacones manime des Représer are cast along the present as a series attended a recessime les represes que Nec-Ros fera aux propositions qu'il vient de recevoir de la part de la

Ici trois éventualités se présentent à potre esprit :

1°. Mohemet Als peut accoder purement et simplement aux offres qui a out site factes, on ce cas finites ier aste nit a s'applan sont l'eller-

3°. Le Vice-Roi, sans rejeter absolument les termes de l'arrangement projets, perfectively differ to be a Porte describe in the inseption favorable. En ce cas, une négociation s'établire à Constantinople autre les deux parties; et cearm alore mer Representates the Court to the a steepe or learn book officer,

toutes les fois que le Divan en reconneitre l'opportenité; cufin

5. In Vice also pent so relief obstrament a toute reco. Instinuated la Porte. Si, contre notre attente, cette dermere supposition venuit à an réaliser. le Divan crurant devous pecourir à l'amentance des Représentant Alliée pour réclamer leur appui, afin de vaincre la résusance du Vice-Rot; en ce cas, nous reconnectrions comme justo et comme necessure que les Grandes Puissances are a stress on a stopy and a series are restored to a series transect aroung the plant of the constant of the constant terms of Invocate a Porte of be suffrage do to es tes Pir somees on case in

York, Monnour, le marche qui nous semble à le focs la plus comple et la de an pour como a presentación de la cidada de la directiona de la cidada del cidada de la cidada del cidada de la cidada del cui depuis longtoms met en danger la securité de s'Empire Ottoman, et tient en

ARREST A PASA LATERAL

L'Empereur vous e any. Monnese, de porter à la contaissance du Ministère Auglais l'encemble ces consecrations contenues dans la prisente dépôtehe. Vous voudrez bien en remettre ci pie a facil l'omeration en un expriment l'espair que es que more nere labort en reixe e de a peche acront as a 's par Corn and the Sa Mariste He tempor avec la même astrofaction aree or or our order to and. Have a large re-rely a communitycation dont M. le Mariju side Count carde vient dictre lengage.

> Receive. &c. higue) NESSELRODE.

#### No 215.

### Lord Broundle to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received August 9.

No. 74 )

My Lord,

I rome July at 1839.

PRINCE MATTERNICH'S last intelligence from the start noole is of the 17th materia. Nothing positive was then known were about for thest. It was up the neighbourhood of Rhodes, and a merchantman had be up the report of its baving been seen in company with the figure in that I was not credited, but much anxiety was felt upon the so jest by the furnish

M. d. me ter flore rie vid a tresh natruet in we frapemission to be at Media, ere any control to address himself again to Mehomet Als and can be to I was the base ror s name, the mensor, that if he overstopped the contracts of Orfs and Disrbekir, a Russian Army would enter Asia Minor to oppose him. Prince Metternich spoke to me of this step with praise, and represented it as an instance of the Emperor's good faith. I tall him in reply, that it was part of the separate system wouch Russon a bent on parsning, that these threats had no effect, Mehemet Ali not valuing them a straw; and that if Russia mount face y she had only to sit down here with us, and set in concert metent of swagg ring by herse f at A exameria where naturally minds her. He took me I was right, and that it is in fact west she ought to us. I jon reflection he wever, at appears to me that I have not said enough. In Ann Minor, I very much doubt, whether Mehemet Ali would not be a match for any force that the Hussians could bring against him, but the very commencement of this operation would necomitate the occupation of the communications with Aus from Trebizond; and this probably man, he the real got of this expedition. I shall therefore take an early opportunity of pointing out to Princ M steemels that this had of menace on the part of Russia is much more calculated to excite district to Her Majesty's Conferences than aparely used in Mehemet Ali, and if attempted to be real sea word certains have to cremater the epposition of legions, and I cast ear I was I herry to make what use he may please of this intimation towards the Emperor of Luciana. have, &c.,

BEAUVALE. (Signed)

#### No. 216

## Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 9.)

(No. 75.) My Lord,

Ficana, July 30, 1839.

A LETTER of the 17th instant from Lord Ponsonby, informs me that Nonri Effends and his colleagues say, that it is fit the Porte should settle the affairs of their country like Mussalmans, amongst each other, and avoid the interference of the Europeans, for which reason, terms of a more agreeable nature should be offered to Mehomet Ali. Your Lordship will have seen that this district of the Christian Powers had been divined by Prince Motternich. and that in the communication enjoined to the Internuncio, he has done his best to counterset it. With a view to second his efforts, I have sent to Lord Ponsonby copies of my declaration of the 27th of July, and of Prince Metternich a auswer, requesting his Lordship not to use them otherwise than confidentially, and to give no copies until the step I have taken shall have been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c., BEAUVALL (Signed)

### No. 217

## Lord Bearvale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 9.)

(No 76 )

My Lord,

Frenne, July 30, 1835

ON the 25th metent, I notified to your Lordship that Russia was hanging

On the 27th, I sent my declaration to Prince Mettertieb, and on the following day received his answer. Copies are inclosed. He has fairly redeemed the pledge he gave for the conduct of Russia. She disappointed him, and he has replied by tearing the band which bound

them together, and has signed a new one with us.

It is still open to her to accede, but if the decline to enter into the Allionce of the Five Powers, it is clear that that of the four is behind. It is indif-

ferent which we arrive at, either secures peace, either preserves the Ottoman Empire. I would request of your Lordship power and instructions for signing er ier one or the other

The backwardness of Russia, and the step taken by France, left me no

denot as to the line I ought to pursue.

There is but one word in my declaration which is not authorized by your Loodship's despatch: it is that of reciprocity of declarations between an the Powers Beng is the French rite, at 1 1 thy variable is the I and not hesitate to adopt it. The more nearly the steps taken by the two countries,

France and England, can coincide, the better.

I have put Austria more prominently forwards in my declaration than is done in that of France, from two motives :- Let. Because it is the fittest station to assign to her, and the more she is compromised the better. 2ndly. Because Prince Metternich is a little jestous of any appearance of a wish to usurp the credit which is due to himself. Upon this point France often wounds him. I should add to this despatch, that there is no sign in him of timidity or wavering. none of regret at what he has done. He is pleased and proud of himself, and has all the appearance of a man who having the approbation of his own contelence, will persevere in the course he has enforced upon

I have, &c., BEAUVALE (Signed)

P.S .- I annex copy of Count St. Aulairo's note and its inclosure.

### Inclosure 1 in No. 217

### Lord Beauvale to Prince Mettermeh.

Vienna, July 27, 1839

THE Austrian Ambanador in London having communicated to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a despatch from his Highness the Chanceller of Court and State, wherein the principles which direct the counsels and determine the conduct of Austria in the affairs of Turkey, are laid down, the British Government feels itself called upon to notify its perfect adhesion to the views and intentions therein enounced.

the tree is good, Her Britaine Ma, sty's Indiasafor at Viene, Las in consequence, her a sorw red to distance as consistence or the prince of the property of the transport to many and the entegrity and the next the Tank I report to provide expensive and a necessary conservation sich befehrer in in that I was not seek to profit by the process state of theirs for a purpose of guring any acquient and terreory or any calculate

1. Brigh to ver next confidently anticipates that this declaration will be reesprecated by the other European Courts, its friends and albes, which have allowing green in the wise on and distative ten was a the river withe prising on a range the rate ustable, by that of the line at all this Apostolic Majesty, to which the honour of having originated this proposition belongs.

> BEAUVALE (Signed)

### Inclosure 2 in No. 217.

### Pernee Metternich to Lord Beaucale

Firms, co 28 Jullet, 1839.

LE Soussigno a l'honneur d'accuser à son Excellence my Lord Beauvale,

la réception de l'office qu'il les a adressé en date d'hier.

Empereur, dans les matructions qu'il a fait adresser le 3 de ce mois à son Ambanadeur près Sa Majeste Britannique, a développé avec une entiere franchise les procipes qui ont invariablement guidé su politique à l'égard de la Porte Ottomane, et qui continueront à lui servir de règle. En donnant si explicitement son plem assentiment à ces principes, le Gouvernement Britannique répond non seulement aux vœux, mass également à l'attente de Sa Majesté Impériale. Convence que l'heurense identité de vues dont out fait preuve, dans la présente erise, tes l'assances qui, par une saine pe tique, sont le plus d'rectunent spieces a rainer out of destances as I copie Of man, office is more a la pais ethonec d'en assurer la conservation, le Cabinet Impérial à occueilli avec une bren vive misfaction, l'anuronce, qu'à l'égard de cette question, l'une des plus graves du jour, il exute une parfiate uniformité de principes entre les et le Cabinet Britunnique.

Le Sousagné à l'honneur d'inviter son Excellence my Lord Bosuvale à vouloir bien porter cette assurance à la commissance de m Cour, et il le prie en même tema, d'agréer pour lui celle de sa haute coundération.

METTERNICH. (Signé)

#### Inclosure 3 in No. 217

#### Count St. Anlaire to Prince Metternich

Vienne, le 23 Juillet, 1839.

L'AMBASSADEUR du Roi des Français a reçu l'ordre de communiquer à Son Alterse Monsieur le Chancolier de Cour et d'Etat, le dépêche dont

En declarant qu'il veut l'intégrate et l'indépendence de l'Empire Ottoman sous la dynastie actuellement régnante, et qu'il est disposé à fure usage de ses to be a to cel I, il care pour assurer le mais in to cel cement to me exsaire de l'équilibre politique, le Gouvernement du Rot ne fait qu'adhèrer sux sentinjens exprimés si souvent, et récemment encare dans des termes également précis, au nom de Sa Majenté Impériale et Royale.

Mais il a jugé que les eseconstances actuelles donnerment de l'utilité à la was sea a relief reapproj. The ers sent and detection of the samples, of il

a vouln, pour se part, s'anquitter de ce devour mus perdre unijour.

ST. AULAIRE. Signu)

#### Inclosure 4 in No. 217

### The Due de Dalmatie to Count St. Aulaire.

Monneur le Comte,

Para, la 17 Juillet, 1839.

DANS la crue di grave cel la mort de Sultan Mahmoud, survenant an milies des événemens qui ont marqué les dermers mois de son règne, vient de jeter l'Empire Ottoman, l'umon des Grandes Pussances de l'Eur par son unit scule offere une garantie suffisante pour rassurer les amis de la parx uscations échangées depuis quelques semaines, ont heureusement prouve que cette ye and complete get star possible of le distret. To a les l'arrets to entit magnitude and passionne de la Characte Chi mane sous la diventer active in regrante, the son, a street of re reggi de ever move is contact caret are properties between select until scensinates of a life to the search passing or the time on a son prel the party of the at at a new transparent access the sent mens et the resemble er to te best program be pourse musical that well the to an a The tatte of the are a se grand interel mais men; year o so per and the exist nec consider an navger senial par site de l'agitation qu'elles jettent dans les equits, le Gouvernement de Roi event que rest in a diet al, choice important print later contract de a suix. n constatant dans des documents derits qu'ils se communiqueratent reciproquement, et qui nécessairement ne tarderment pas à avoir une publicite plus ou moms comparte. L'exposé des intentions que je viens de rappeler. En ce qui nous concerte, Monneur le Comte, je déclare formellement que ce sont, que ce seront, invariablement les nôtres, et je vons autorne à laisser à Monneur de Metternich une copie de la présente depèche, après lui en avoir donné lecture. Je ne doute pas que le Gouvernement Autrichien dans la réponse qu'il groira mus doute devoir faire à la lettre par laquelle vous lui transmettres cette dépèche, n'adbère de son cott, de a manure la plus formed, a cette profession le foi, si parfaitement conforme à l'expression souvent reproduite de sa politique. Si, comme j'ai lieu d'espérer, les Cabinets de Londres, du Pétersbourg, et de Berlin, répondent de même aux communications semblables que je vais leur faire parvenir, le but que se propose le Gouvernement du Roi se trouvers attent.

Sa Majesté voulant donner un téranignage non équivoque des dispositions dont le cet at la legate de la l'erte de a creatie de enverer. Monsieur l'Amiral Rossin, sans attendre l'avis officiel, ni même la confirmation directe de la mort du Sultan Mahmond, les lettres de créance qui l'accréditent suprès

du nouvei Empereur.

Agrees Ac .
(S gné) DUC DE DALMATIE.

### No. 218.

### Lord Beausale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 9.)

(No. 77)

My Lord, Firma, July 30, 1839.

(OINT ST ALLARE pleases to that P or Matter of less and y structed) congress to be because the passage of Propose the section concerns as to be decided to be passage of the less as to say that is well as the passage of the passage

[ have reason to apprehend, that in consequence of the medient, the orders to the Austrian aquadron to place strelf under the command of Sir Robert Stopford will be modified, and that it will preserve an independent position, leaning in doubtful cases more to the British Admiral than the French one.

(Signed) BEAUVALE.

#### No. 219

### and Hennale to Viscount Palmerston. (Received August 9.)

(No. 783)

My Lord, Piensa, July 30, 1839.

I THIS morning found Prince Mettermich much disconcerted by a despatch he had received from the Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, informing him that Sir George Hamilton had stated that the Austrian squadron was to be placed under the orders of Sir Robert Stopford, and that an Archdoka was to still on board the British Admiral

Prince Metternish admitted that the truth had been corrupted in paning to hand to have, but a marked strongly upon the use essuess and danger of

these unnecessary communications observing that, if this version were carried to St. Petersburgs, they was 6 to ak he had gone mad

Your Loreship will remark that the more me not on taken by Austria, between France and Lagrand, a capable of exching much jet may, and is communently to one cate a theme, that I have never justified invocate to open my lips upon the more to any person whatever

Les haro to have it come back from another Mission

(S good BEALVALE

#### No. 220

## Lord Bossen e to 1 acount Palmerston - Rece ved August )

Secret and Confederation

My Lord

Firme, July 30, 1839.

to TING is more variable than Prince Me better is mood as to communicate these library to a phenomena of the property of the arc of the word as at upper at communication and a required any of the arc of the state of the state

As he has a great trate for disquisitions, I began by saying, that whatever might be the disposition of the Emperor at this moment, there was one observation which had been found true through all past ages, and which we, therefore could not look to see falsified in the present one. It was the tendency of the North to overflow upon the South. The Praces answered, by showing me two very voluminous reports just received from Count Fiquelmont, and inclosing many and received accountails.

The Prince promised to have copied and communicate to me; talling me that tray women, the the recaptority of Roman to realize the designs we attribute to ber; and that we should see therein that neither her military nor financial numbers were such as to make her an object of apprehension

This language term had a new a deen hade. In sweeted that I concerned in his opinion of the means which Russia has at her disposal, but that it was not her strength I feared, but the weakness of Turkey. He said this was not, that the related planes of each exist by the Thomasacc of the Fuenceau Pewers is at a cross that pewer appeals to the cross of the Fuenceau Pewers is at a cross that pewer per ball in the cross of the Fuenceau Pewers is at a cross that we see that the pewer is a see the cross that the said has to prevent Russia from featers?

This language term had be a see that the said to prevent Russia from the prevent in the cross that the said to prevent Russia from the prevent which the part in his place, that the said to the part of the cross that the said that the part of the period one, but in any case of the said to a special great any of the track it repeats to a seed to hereaft.

I pear I to when dear or the above that a so I II we have that it is that the some I be the latter to be the same. He then a latter that the latter that my Government would be so took and that too path act my Covernment would be so took and that too path act my Covernment would be so took and that the path act my challed that the present feeling of Her Mojesty's Government, founded partly

on my representations and concept of contrary with my opinion, would be, that Russia was the specific contrary in the question.

to this he answered, that ex an world prove he truth, to which test I assented, remark of this will thus touth should be cear we must set in comsequence. He or wester baste to while I rep on that I had a ver pressed and are it asserted with reach war ath of marrier, "you never did you always so so at a sure one. And do you know may lasked, a speakese you are not a man't center upon a course with it westig was not t leads. When the era size size we sha arrive at a regetter and enother the pare be a after tax or it a . To make to sheet the tracker I be to I have that his declarates, we'll be recoved a began not one with we not wise some sorprint or hat after the man have rather extend there there is had been verit was not exercise was comme ender that the team who was the most cautious as to moving our are in was also the root result to when they can around In an thin be furly concarred with a rasem led satisfaction. Its clearly understined that I ooked to a Quantitate II at a n case Russia should person in star of glacot, but he st l, counts quest gar ag her, he was perhaps succeed, and while the negotia on asta a would be adserved in his or something work to pledge harself town as us to the court ie will pursue who it staff have failed ! therefore pressed tom no corner file anderstand my mean give blant contrader me and lat was engle or the more of I should have get ass. I had present or mer. As a see I would vesture to arge upon your lor blup. er at patie er goat to be a a cr toward bestra, as to time, and manner, and language, as my as or la are mat had regot of or ear wid.

I are the change of the trade to ave seen Press Mettern ch separate h misc i from Asperte was I fee process was priced as at lear a too will be taking power at resert. He we to me best to aveid a separation; he will try to be one to access them with him, but at every failure he will advance a step. towards in. The result must be either that she must follow, or that he will be totally a sided from her. For this it will be necessary to moderate the rehemance of Frances she is constantly currently for whereas our object should be to have no aterval be neces the tree. Housever we do so, it is so much g ered to Russia retends in the at tode of the Powers, but as it affects their comes a Per patho y object to more of guarding against the would be by cutan steing with I reservoire to propose to alian be made to him a more than he agreed topical in comment. If promotes of ther Majore a Content ment would then temper the year ty of brance, and a proposed coming from the French Ambassador and that offer to cert bernard by at a court respect reparts the pleas he the great justs, would have a much bester clause of a cost, that whom cover by him a me to such a case is were be equally a scale that our to you win a security care to Mide St. Track at anywest regreatest stresh, as to ten and terms are man -r, with they could be ture

To reselt them removed in with Prince Metternich, it continued by his the orwards a segest rands A'g to He said that he persons a of that them of by brance west are has he remarked not as to treater and remove. that present to parally regular in harter to as open order terrotory. at a brance he age moreover tonder a positive of gagenies to community it start to and to us the pre-to-to-to-to-to-to-me the ar-mand to to be toweren from his choose that part as a sextent of the sea cross manhal want gorget no able to a top who the ometer's of the deconfiguration to Porte the seate of the method but that the Majaty a tro-errorent was to disposed, he entrent them to the strape in burnels I with him, as there was no season for a in tig a present of the Regence to I'r a impand the cost purchase it is not a contact. Let a I as marred that is the first sor if any hig was to be one in t. I must reserve the factor towards I a ce to ay awa (car trans a methat I must ther here in my turn, request a met to que bull p upon the conjet that I would communicate upon it . ye r la raine but that I must approve him it was a most delicate matter to deal with; that I knew not how it would be received by the country and that I suit there are be a decist well as expressing the opinion upon it, but as reserving if it a virgin shape for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

It seems to me that there are strong reasons both ways. In the interest of the Porte it is to be remarked, that she has lost the possession of many provinces,

of which Algiers is the least valuable to her, and that if the cension of that one (with whatever reserves) to France could be made the price of the real restitution of such of the rost as she has no other prospect of recovering, the purchase might persups be reckoned cheap to her. In our interest, it is to be comarked, first, that we have, I believe, notified to France that we shall not contest to her the possession of the Regency of Algrem within its recognised limits, but whether we have or no, such as evidently the state of the case. We shall not trouble her then, unless war come between the two countries, and if war comes, war will decide , but till then a cession by the Saltan, though valuable to France and to Europe as a just deference on the part of that Power to the public law of civilized not me, set costs us nothing, whereas a strict define in of the fronter and the recognition of the neighbouring countries, as part of the Turkish territory placed under the quarantee of ad Furupe, would give us at least the mora, weight of the European Powers to assut 19 of eaching a one apon want me now stand angle in opposition to France. On the other hand, it is to be remarked that the conceding conquests to France has never yet assuaged her thirst for conquest, that it grows by indice and that the congintum of Algaria as part is her territory may very probably but what her appetite for extension in Africa. While the tenure by which she half algers is do btfat she is occupied in making it good : secure it to her, and extension will become her object. Again, it we be a sad communitary upon our desactable of respect for the piege ty of the Turkuh Empire, to begin by a demand for its dismemberment. It will be a strange mode of teaching confidence in the Christian Powers to the Musiulmans, who already mustrust them, to say that their services must be bought by the comion of a province to the leader of these champions of the right

Into this dilemma, the repacity of France, and her absence of all distinction between eight and wrong, have thrown us. Russia herself has not committed such an act. Her conquests have been made in war, and sanctioned by Treaty, she has not descended to a burglary in the night.

These counderations lead me to no conclusion upon the subject. I refer it

without an opinion of my own to Her Majesty's Government.

The questions are two. The first in whether there is any price which can price as a constant of the codes of the rest is one which France will pay. There is a third which she would not fail to bring forwards, upon which, indeed, she is always dwelling, and which I should not be deputed to pass over without making it tell in some chaps or other. It is, that no European Power can make an acquisition of territory without counting all others to such a corresponding extension as shall preserve their relative proportions unchanged.

I hope the importance of the matters treated of in this despatch may excuse

its length, and

There, &c., (Speed BLACVALE

P.S.—July 31.—Your Lordship's letters of July 28, which are just atrived, have shown me that it would be unnecessary, and therefore undescrible, to compless the present affairs by the question of Algiers. I shall communicate this up mon to Prince Metternich, in order to put him still more upon his guard than I have done already

### No. 221

### Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 9.)

No. 79.)

My Lord,

Vienna, July 31, 1859.

WITH reference to my No. 74, I have to apprize your Lordship, that I seateday spin at Pi nee M to rath upon the I put it of Russias illerat to Mehamet Ali to march troops, under certain circumstances, into Ans Minor.

Person Metternich agreed with me that His Imperial Majesty's forces would have the worst of it, if they were to estempt operations in the south, or even in the centre of that country, saying it would be pure as an of 120 to men,

from whence he argued that Russia had no real intention of putting her threat in execution. I then pulited out to him what she is get do and what would be the real result of the very commence need of the operation explaining to him the great interest Russia has in coming the road from Treb road, and an mag rim that arte ugh the effect of the arrival of a Russian ource at Constart nopie in case of covergency, in go be neutralized by the presence of an Engises one, yet that the occupation of frebitond would, to my belief, as not of no compromise in the sort but would lead to hostitutes, and further acquainting him, that I tell the security that the received is a heating to see by the Emperor's nearer at Alexandria would not be met by a protest from like Majesty's Government,

Prince Metternsch admitted the reasonableness of my representation and the urgency of the case, adding, however, that the conduct of the Russian. Government had certainly proceeded from want of reaction. In this I answered that there was neither farmers nor safety in her course mor course there be, antil she sat cown bere and cond to total him how historical of starting off by herse to the agreed me me, a would be to the charges and copposed the cause, to when I answered, that he might use my communication in any way he should thank to He answered, that he had no need to one st, as he to mile a weak open the arbject in an is use I, great in ugina or representations upon want by hand pard

> I bare, &c., BEAUVALE (Signed)

#### No. 222

### Lard Brawele to Viscount Poliserston .- (Received August 9.)

No. 81.)

My Lord, Vienna, August 1, 1830.

ON the night of the 28th, Prince Metternich read to use a Memorandum express the state of the Tork to be became, an expect of the proper watch to a tracticate to a sometime special

I a Mer cure on the primary a nearest the next day by a node to each of the & was a vest to by Linux, or at a fin it is appeal or contract. tions to their t mitte. I'm a titlee requested M. se bt, Auture to call upon him to next torning, in order to receive the same communication; but when he were the stall the decrease the man a recent was not that d he maked for a common a exeputer to the suffer takes. You is at the becomes the was not to and a section stage to each to get, admitting from each a separate answer, was far a tracel from a service and for a tr to be to the Repassators to the propose of comong to a common understanding

M are St. As a re- n copy sence, insisted that the Prince's desputch the le remark and I seemed to also be suit to the French Representative here, is he of the a reason of a my total, remarded the Protect that the spent of a Cover to the one part is the effect tob, was conditioned upon that I live a think a second for part tops, much in the days he at first paper of a get has been end esteed as are expected that Russia had on a set that I he sent the union have on it had been an At a sent to most sink spect to the party of the property take. sart is the detail of the economic sent the set than the space by the reduced as the town to the history My feet or treat to lead to the total and th material court sign and applicable to the training profession ( - 13 B) VI F 10 " If K , was t a " ut - la low . THE PARTY OF THE P

I r t at a sec o f ress 3 co V A to to see to be Court A MAN ACT A TELEFORM TO BE DE LA PERSON DE

taking the super us, fifthe six protexts he employed, made it evident that he was fighting for time to let despatches, of which he is an daily expectation from St. Petersburgh, arrive. Yesterday marriag I wrote to him, and informed him vertally at night, that this would not do, and that if he meant to make the propes on, it must be no longer delayed. He, in consequence, premued to fenn it to augat, I andertak by to forward it for him

I have, &c., BEAUVALE. Signed)

### Inclosure in No. 222.

## Queries addressed by Count St. Aulaire to his Government

#### LOTETE.

TOUTES les Paissances paraissent d'accord de laisser héréditairensent l'Egypte à Mehéenet Ali et à sa descondance.

#### LANDII.

L'He de Candie surra-t-elle le sort de l'Egypte?

1º. La Syrie survra-t-elle le sort de l'Egypte"

2 . La Syrio lausse vagnetement a McCo in t, conformement i l'arrat gement de Kutshin, retourners-t-eile à la Porte, à la mort du possessur actuel?

3". Opererait on un partage, provincire on definitif, de la Syrie entre le Sultan et la Vice Buit

4°. Pourenit-on proposor pour assurer co partage, l'occupation temporaire de quoique point de la côte par des troupes Françamos et Angiaires?

#### ARRESTS.

Beshim comorverast-il les Pachahos de la Mecque et de Médine? Mêmes questions que pour la Syris.

#### THEALT.

Melièmet Ali et ses Successeurs restant vassaux de la Porte, en devra déterminer la quotité du Tribut qu'il aura à payer pour sus diverses possessions,

### SOUVERAINETE DU SULTAN

Quels scrout les droits de Souveraineté que conservers le Sultan, soit da . Instruction solesieuse, sois auf les fatees de terre et de mer de enn Vusant Mehémes Ali aura teil un Pavillon, le droit d'alliance, le droit de paix et de

guerre le droit de bettre monusie? de-

Possibilité d'assistifation aux Souverains des Régences barbarcaques, tan pour les questions ci-demus que pour les questions relatives à la exprématie réligionic du Sultan

de regles la consecuent de Marines lans su fate lle par un arte

gle result on one of the skin participar la Poter.

so a comparison of the compari

Pour la gar contra cont conclude entre le S car et M me set An preses comes decrat a an, et -

La reconnaissance de la neutralité perpétuelle et de l'inviola! . . . e l'Empire Ottoman, par rapport aux Puissances Buropéennes, et erce-cerses se pourrant-elle pas suffire comme garantie, avec cot avantage qu'elle ne lierant pas

d'une manière trop-génante vis à-vu de la Porte?

Necessité que les Representans des Quatre Cours à Vienne, reçoivent des in etructions asses detailiées, et des ploins-pouvoirs asses élendus, pour se prononcer definitivement aur les points de la Question d'Orient, et donner les directions convenibles à Constantinople et à Alexandrie.

249

Possibilité de mainteur virtue dement à Vienne la réumon diplematique, peace of the as necessare pear center upg abosen out des difficultes actue les, et de ce les que ha traient de capplication des resolutions Europeennes

#### No. 223.

### Lord Beaucale to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 9)

No. 82 )

My Lord

Lienna August | [539]

PRINCE METTERNICH'S latest accounts from Constantinople assure h in that the D van have determined to close with Movemet AF and to make no notification to the Representatives of the Christian Powers until peace in

From this the ambition of Mehemet An may save us. He now looks to nothing less than being Sultan. The object of the Divan, in this determination was, they define set persone of the Christian Powers. In the same spirit all the Turkish Ambassadors at their Courts are to be recalled, and the Charges d'Affirres recutablished as before. The Internuncio has adopted the notion, that the only thing the Porte can do in, to subserbe to Medenich V a concertous ne they what they may for this Prince Metternies is noch discontinuous th han and on the other hand well entitled with Lord Pomouby and Admiral Romana who have recommended a reference to the Christian Powers. He has sent a strict injunction to Baron Sturmer to conform to this course.

There are many rumours announcing revolt in other provinces of the To the terminary. The Capman Pasha is an ero sol at least or are or tere project. of returning to Constantinopie, in order, in computation with other risshan to classific the Government. The position where his first was last seen, is supposed to indicate an intertion of going over to Mohemet Al-

I have, he .. BEAUVALE. (Signed)

No 224

Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received August 9.)

(No. 88.)

Fianna, August 1, 1839.

My Lord, I HAVE now the honour to transmit copy of Prince Metternich's answer to Count St. Aulaire's note of the 23rd nl'imo.

I have, &c., BEAUVALE,

Inclorure in No. 224.

Prince Mettermich to Count St. Aufaire.

Figure, le 34 Seillet, 1839

1 E Soumigne, &c., &c., a l'honneur d'accuser à son Excellence M l'Ambassadeur de France, de , la réception de l'office qu'il lui a fast celui de lui adresser

hier, et il s'empresse d'y faire la réponse suivante :

L'Empereur ayant à curur de s'expliquer en toute occasion avec une entière franchise sur ce qu'il croit pouvoir être utile su maintien de la paix générale, et ayant considéré l'événement du décès du Sultan Mahmoud comme pouvant feire naitre des chances de perturbations graves dans l'Empire Ottoman, dont la reaction ne traderat pas a so hate se to ton au della des franciares de cet l'appre n's point héaité à charger le Soussigné, au moment même où Sa Majenté Impériale

a eu lieu de se conveinere que la vie de Sa Hautesse etait dans un dar ger muntneur de aire co-mastre aux Cours de France, de Granuc Bretagne, le Russie, et de Prasso, sa i rine determ da son de suivre la ague portique crairement de me dans es points su ans

1 % Ma este lesperable a décure que le cont décidée à ne pas l'écurter de la resolution qu'elle avait prise, de vouer tous ses soins et ses efforts à la conservation i stacte de l'Empire Ott can sous la un astit artue in ut rigiante, et a voter a ce partons es increus a reforece et l'action contrile orra d'sposer

2' Qu' resultant de cette dete mat n, que sa Maje I neuer se declarerant con re toute comb nation qui per crast attende a compendance de I sater e souve a ne ou mater, et a bregede ue son Lipice

. Que a repereur ous fait one co autres l'assances present une determonation acon lat e a ce le qu'il repart d'erm er et qu'a cet ef t, Sa Majesté Impose e sera constaniamit piète a s'enterdre avec celes, il de s'asse cer par se travel se le cir ce resurs, es movens d'afferture a out es el e se se pose

been be source etter as an starsaut poor it sper que eracie assentiment on the fact areas as and process per date and circulate account car dam un council in a possible servi ad de tegle is as confute la Cabinet

Le Soussigne prie M. l'Ambanadeur de vouloir bien transmettre cetta annurance a son Gouvernement, et il munt, &c.

(Signé) METTERNICH

No. 225

### Lord Bearvale to Fiscount Palmerston .- (Received August 9.)

No. 85.)

Virane, August 1, 1839. My Lord,

COMMUNICATED to Prince Mettermish the infintance of your Lordwhole of your Localabips views, and in the deductions to be drawn from 1 1000. At the same time he is waiting for despatches, which he has persuaded resulf are on the ave of arriving from Russia, and therefore preached great presence of conduct in the mean time. I replied that a bold line was sometimes the most prudent; that for two months we had been macrably training in the coar of events; that, intending the integrity of the Turkish Empire, we were doing nothing to support it; that it would be much more difficult to restore it after it should have been broken into, than to arrest events at the point where they now stand ; that the disposition of the Turkish Ministers to get rid of our a ... much to the many to result an egg. Pand of repair I that we should now ourselves in a more impound attitude than we had hitherto taken; that as an application of these reasonings, I had reduced to writing the results which naturally flow from the premises we had adopted in common; and I put into his hands the paper of which I have the booour to inclose a capy. As he send it he agreed with every word, but said he could not sign it without Russia; for that if a collective step were take at time at time at time at the what Michael are from the not be a sarty tree Torks would be sark a absence, and a word, have a barn than and He to get to propore as be paper a cold be wet as men a y himself to M de Stater, and Iv M de State and a traffic a const Constantinople a order that eye get art sport that I had a line and so vano the condens at of this or so and is account by his grant and g and perceiving a could be his wind whether Mide St. Aslaneways come a the step I had proposed, I saked bim whether I should carry from him an invitation to that Ambanador to speak with him upon the subject is the morning, To this be assented. I had already assured myself of the concurrence of M de St. Authore; and upon returning to him, I found in him a warm advocate of the plan, which he considered himself as fully authorized to concur in by h s research Goras. When I called upon here this morning, I found that he had urged Prince Mettermen strongly; representing to him that, although he could sign to-day, he and not meant for dung to the last hence, since if peace were me ale between the Porte and Mchewet A i, the liberal party who support the latter,

might rane such a cry in his favour as would render it difficult for the French Government to attack an arrangement already completed; though, if our agreement were aigned now, they would remain bound by it. He therefore put the Prince upon his guard; lest, in waiting for a fourth Power, he should risk the accord at present established between the Three. All was in vain; the Prince's decision was taken. He had waited a month for Russia : he would not lose the fruit of this patience, when eight-and forty hours must bring him her decision. He had used this argument to me, saying that at St. Petersburgh they had been fulled to sleep by the death of the Sultan , that the news of the tattle would have awakened them, and that it was impossible but that he must receive a coorser within two days. That might be, I had answered, if their aleep had been real; but if they were only sharming sleep, how then? Would they not shaw on after the battle as well as before it ? Seeing, however, that his line was taken, I was adoud, "Well, be it so; you mean to wait for the next despatches. Wait for them, but they are brightness you spell in a control advice the cate wait no longer, can we then ever you war go gwith us? It come la," he a swerze, "To sorta or a " in the la repeated this same precise to M in he A are It is the on a record to the H werer I tion a best ortake to as to like your least "joins us, we will receive bet we open many a star form of a sample of a lift of the us we are at the comment we there the agree of an apprecia an agree, without, however, employing any expression I could positively lay hold of.

In this state of things, I shall see nothing clearly, until his next courier from St. Potershargh arrives, and perhaps not then. Yet this waiting for a Power whose game we are asking by delay, appears to me incompatible either with the dignity or interests of the two Courts. What I would suggest to my Government would be, that full powers and instructions should be sent to M de St. As a substitute of the two Louris would concert their measures either at London or in Paris, and would proceed independently of him. I recommend this, because I think it due to thomselves, and botter for the cause they are engaged in, that the present position; but my expectation is, that it would decide his arrange and draw on that of Russia. In these views M de St. Aulaire tometre with me, and wall send the same recommendation to his Governmen.

Prince Mettermich mode a currotte arowal to Count St. Addart: he showed him a private letter from the Intermedio, wherein that Minuter arows himself to be to be a second of the intermedial to be derived from the inguistics of an a oment of the intermedial hold proposed. If, therefore, carcumstances at a second of the intermedial to be derived from the inguistics of an another the inguistics of an intermedial to be derived from the inguistics of an another the inguistics of an intermedial to a sign it.

I have informed Lord Possonby of all that has passed here, and have desired him to let me know whether Pinner Mettermich's orders to Baron Studies, which have been forwarded by the English messenger, have the effect of changing his conduct.

I have, &c., (Segned) BEAUVALE.

P.S.—August S.—I have just learnt, that immediately after my conversation with Prince Mettermen, reconntrol above, he saw the Russian Charge d'Affairen; and after making him read the paper I had left with him said to him. "Voils er que j'aurem pu avoir auputed him agué par l'Angleterre et la France, et c'est la

detestable conduite de votre Gouvernement que m'en empéche? M' de Struve answered. "Mon Dieu, sel En percur était en 1 prendrait deux plaines pour le rigner au même."

### Inclosure 1 in No. 225

Project of a Declaration between the Powers, as proposed by

THE Powers, regarding the integrity of the Turkish Empire as a necessity encount in the balance power in Europe and count of rig any a tempt against his in egists as endangering the state of peace which they are necessarized to maintain, will regard as y Pad a who made runs. It standard of revolt against his Sovereign, as committing an act of hostility against the necessary.

As a consequence of this basis, and considering the mogotistions between the Posts 1. Mebemet Ali as having been imposed upon the former by a necessity which it could not controll, the Powers have determined to take the results of that negotiation (be they what they may, otherwise to the reference whatever, except in as the action than on some consistent to the algorithm of the Powers have in view, and which they will employ their utmost efforts to

### Inclusure 2 in No. 225

### Project, as altered by M de St. Aulaire.

THE Powers, regarding the integrity of the Turkish Empire as a managery of the Turkish Empire as a managery of the managery of the state of peace which they are determined to maintain, will regard any attempt against this integrity as an act of hostility against themselves.

Proceed to the process of the last of considering the negative in between the process of the first transfer a territy of the process of the p

### No. 226

### Lord Beauvale to Fiscount Palmerston .- (Received August 9.)

No. 86 ) My Lord

Tienne August 2 1839

PRINCE METTERNICH has escaped use after all. The demand for extract as, announced to my N to be as the relief down into a diductic lesson that to Prince Exteriory. It will be communicated to your Lordship. When Prince M correct last oad at to me, I remarked that a was very well as proving the identity of our views, but that it left our actions parayzed, and assess the major course the street of the paragraph of the street less as and that M do but we had a citer by the post on course glacourse. It is that a create of the paragraph of the paragr

assent to take part in the negotiation here to the case of its being assented to by Rossia that I should better have understood it from him, but that he must not expect that we should want for an indefinite period, as the time must come when we should decide for ourselves.

He said that time must also come for Austria, and that he should then take his own line. What that me will be, I said, cannot be doubtful. You cannot associate yourself with a Power whose object it is to let the Turkish Empire perials, and separate from two whose aim is the same as your own, at the risk of seeing them either accomplish their ends without you, or fail in their efforts.

The form of separation for Russia, he said, may be difficult to find, but it sels a case it was be to all. As yet, he wever, I cannot adont that the whole basis of my policy is wrong; and that basis certainly is a confident belief that the Emperor Nicholas desires the preservation of the Ott may Empire as we do secolves. Let me act at your basis, I answered, and still the confluct of Russia is easy to the spreach, it is us it is were to be proposed to see in your beautiful guident in the sharb where you take your pleasure and give your orders, that you should never again enter it except in company with four gentleadt, hong of them yery agreed a to you had an order without the receivent. The comparison does not hold, he answered, unless the garden belonged to a third person; it is a question of property. He is no, I answered; there is not a Russian who does not a note; he is litance of its Saltan as belonging of right to us after a large and of the transcentific Saltan as belonging of right to us after a large real and a large that the transcentific Saltan as belonging of right to us after a large real and the large er large must before the vestion to other atmosphere, and that public opinion regards those of every other nation who set for the the Durkan as a nitracers.

I do not deny it, he said, but the Emperor is strong enough to set himself above it. It was a his care tion I write to be not recommend him thanning set ands the Treaty of Unkter Skelemi as inapplicable to the case) to recommend to the Ports, if it should call for namitance, to sak that of all the friendly Powers at the same time, alto not by this stip to all he be sets. It is no taken that advice, he would have saved the Turkish Empire, he would have secured the peace of Europe. You offered him, I said, the greatest part that could fall to the lot of man, and he was incapable of accepting it. What a wretched part is he playing instead. Not damag to face Europe, without nobleness enough to act with her, he is guining time, coventing delays, and waiting for events in the hope that they may do for him what he does not avow for hieraelf. His agents everyther are seen to be reas to Berry, or London he is processing. action of a specific wat by here you are I marke at an answer start to Mice shorter of energy parties weather he of the Office an Empire. but I'v a see a remain general districts had bory but west emoral, to this body which feigns death, do not suppose that we shall remain chained to it also, but expect from no new determinations and a line of our own. In the meanwhile, be assured that all the suspecion which before rested on the Russian policy will be to proved to I ad teeffel. It cannot be a horn my resaid, her conduct brings it upon herself. He then said that this was the circh day upon which he might have received answers to despatches sent by the Archduke; and that in common cases it was on this very day the answer ought to arrive. That if it was differed in all larger, there must be some sense of great empartass. ment to occasion the delay,

I regret to have nothing to send your Lordship upon which you can form a port of picture. Me de Victo me as change of attent on other cause of it, but I am now a get lease we harger regretative of the state of the gas here.

I me have a post of all a want the roots, which can care y be many days on coming; but if, contrary to my expectation, you should decide to send me an material to be a them. They have no the roots are the common of executing it.

1 have, &c., (Signed) BEAUVALE.

#### No. 227

### Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 9.)

(No 87

My Lord, Fienna, August 2 1839.

PRINCE METTERNICH has just communicated to me a despatch from Baron Werther, adhering entirely to the riews of Austria, and assenting to the

negotiation here, provided it is agreed to by the other Powers. M de Bresson had made a beclaration semilar to those made at London and here, inviting at the same time a reply from the Pression Concemment. Baron Worther, Inweier be one account to this requisit and referren 1 to Vierna, to know what had been done here, intending to conform thereto, Prince Meccorande absorbed by an this on the risk by at this step at the Court of Berlin, as it and the Court of Vienna are sure to act together; and if the latter is secured, the former may be enunted upon. He accurs approhensive that this demand of an intered a go of the attain a of made at S. Pearsd a gli, will be ill received , but that wand case it is a mer pose I bun, and appears to have been received with much suspicion at Berlin, is that M. de Bressen, at the same time he made his declaration, communicated the order which had been given to Baron Rousein to demand the entry within the Dardanelles for the French fleet, in the cases known to your Lordship; and stated, that the ament of Auntia to the demand was to be inferred from the terms in which Prince Metternich had expressed himself to Count St. Aulaire. This is uncless towards the Court of Berlin, which will not take Prince Mettermel's words from the wouth of Marshal Soult. It is alarming and vagatious to Prince Mettornich, who is always alive to the semulton hable to be produced by these reports reaching St. Petersburgh, and whose first feeling upon an incident of this sort, is always a doubt whether he should not do better to cling close to Russis than to connect bimself with such a light-headed Cabinet as that of France; it is compromising to M. de St. Aulaire, who will lose the accentage of could anal ortercorts will Prior Meticinel, it t startling to all those who are in the habits of intimate communication with that Ambamador, and who see themselves exposed to be shown up by his Govern-

Prince Mettermen's first exclamations to me were, that it was impossible to act in concert with France, and that a new proof had been hereby given of it. This gradually softened down into the affirmation that three of the Powers, England, Austra, and Prusus, were placed upon the same line, and conducted themselves with equal discretion; that of the two others, one was led astray by the force francese,—the endeavour always to be first, and to monopolize the credit of everything; the other, Russia, by suspicion of the intentions of the maritime Powers, and the fear of playing their game to her own detriment.

My observation to the Prince was, that if he did not constitute a central negotiation here, without low of time, and thereby arrest these separate processings, the arrangents whole go to the winds and that I almost doubled whether it was not already too into to prevent it.

(Signed) BEAUVALE.

#### No. 228

### Barl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 10.)

No. 300 )

My Lord, Paris, August 8, 1839

THE messager Aspain arrived here at 1 o'clock yesterday, and delivered to me your Lordship's desparation. Nos 3.7, 314 and 114 with their messages

Immediately on the receipt of them, I went to the Forcign Office and continuousled to Marshal Soul, your despatch No. 318, which directed me to

send on the messenger, provided the French Covernment agreed to the

proposal of the Marsty Con remont.

As Excellency had received on Monday last from M. de Bourquency, copies. of the inclosures in that despatch; and your Lordship will have learnt by the report I mad that day of the temper of Marsha, Sout's conversation, that the French Government would, in all probabity, object to goving to Admiral La'arch district as smeat to these which Her Ma, sty's Construment or pose to send to Account Sir Report St ptord for by gardance in the present state of affairs a the Leville.

The objections, the Marshal told me, were fully stated in a desputch aderessed to M de Bourquener which he read to me and which had here ent off on the province of a fig to how in to be communicated to your feetuning.

His I seek vey said, that he had written this despatch after the Council of Ministers has maturely deliberated upon the subject to which it related a and be eculd not but believe, he added, that the accounts from Alexandria, world reached London subsequently to the arawing up of the proposes note cities to Sir Robert Support would seeman some change in the view taken or this matter by ther Ma, sty's Concerment. From those acres was he some Capitaland that bosts they had ceased between the Sultan and the Pasha asth ugh the car more of prace had not been settled and that M hemet Ali has given or less to Bin in Pasha to witheraw the Egyptian troops from the eft see of the Properates, and has il extred that swin if the proposals made by him to the Dang wer and accepted by we ad abota of from I oggressive me extremes and only mail air the presession of these empiries which it's troops new occupied The Mace is the eget, that lurn a tern suspension a heat time I would be rush and dangeress to have remove to the extreme seasons of he grayon the Egypt an first to blace the somes are restorated of the I raise fleet

Ib darger to be apprehenses, was that Mehemet Ah, after the capture or destruct or c) her ficer after we had exhausted on an incidental is t our means of pressure upon to a would not be restrained from pushing furnity his y courses by and, and execute management on it Asia Minor, as well as its the

Lure pear Iommions of the Sultan.

It is, the Lord, is the substance of the grounds on which Marshal South objected to adopt the instructions Her Majesty's Government proposes 1 garage the University of the Levy I, but there is no doubt the the decora of the French Government on this question has been much afrengthened by the webfounded apprehension, that the destruction of the Egyptian fleet by I cance would rarse a clamonr in this country, fatal to the existence of a Ministry under whose orders it had been effected.

> I have, fte., GRANVILLE

### No. 229.

## Earl Granville to Vincount Palmerston .- (Received August 12)

(No. 803.)

My Lord,

Para, August 9 1839.

THE messenger Cookes arrived here this morning soon after 10 a lock. and delivered to me your despatch No. 324, ment a copy of a tter aldressed by your Lord to the Lords to the ners of the Admiracty, r as no differ time in relation to these of well to sever a copy on . Lusson ast for he greenes of the Americal commanding Her Majesty a valuadre v the Mer t rear ar

I lost not a moment in reading in translation to Marshal Soule, these a Iditional matructions observing to him, that they were conformable to the desputels which he had written to M. de Bourqueney, in reply to the communicotion of the instructions which Her Majesty's Government proposed to send to Sie Robort Stopford upon first hearing that the Turkish fleet was in the power of Mehomot Als. The Marshal expressed his concurrence in my observation. and appeared much pleased with the prospect of the French and British Admirals

acting under similar instructions. His Excellency said, that the Ministers were to meet in Council at 2 o'clock; and he requested me to leave with him a copy of the instructions, in order that he might submit them to their counderstion, and that he would call upon me after the Council, to inform me of the result of their deliberations.

I have since received from the Marshal a copy of a telegraphic despatch from M. de Bourquency, stating that the English Calmet withdraws its first p yeet of instructions, and will concert with the French Government fresh instructions to be drawn up within the limits traced in Marshal Soult's despatch to M. de Bourqueney, and also a note from his Excellency, deferring until 10

o'clock this evening his interview with me.

Marshal Soult, upon my proposing to him to delay by a telegraphic order the disjurtace of the steam heat from Marse in san a was too late but test he was dut the Council make arrangements with the Minister of Marine, for a steam-ressel to be ready at Toulan for the conveyance of the despatches to the British and French Admirals in the Levant.

> I have be., (Signed) GRANVILLE

P S .- Marshal Soult called here this evening, and informed me that the Cahmet Council had heard with much satisfaction, the contents of your Lordship's letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, but had determined to wait M. de Bourquency's report of his communication with your Landby on the A. A. Such to Livery he for the action of the man of they prepared their instructions for Admiral Lalando.

#### No. 230

### Rarl Generalle to Viscount Palmerston, - Recoved August 14 ,

(No. 307) My Lord,

Paris. August 12, 1839.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches to No. 328

Marcha Son' presides this country two and day a strong As all Roussia, dated the 22nd of July, for the conveyance of which, the French Ambaousdor writes that he had availed himself of the services of an English courser. It is to be presumed, therefore, that your Lordship is already in possession of the information they contain, which, in fact, amounts to little more the a at the late to prove man in a state that you are, has All the bad corners a brind a web the room & a a say is he proposition of pesor made by the Sultan; the Ambascador states that in this above to Pastag a war per a manage to be a feet, or it fort be had but coin stamped with the image of his Surcreign; but he requires not only that the hereditary government of Egypt, which had been offered to him, should be conceded, but also the hereditary government of all the other Parhabet in his possession. Admiral Rounds makes no mention of the further demand by Mehemet Ali, that Horrew Pastin should be dismissed from office, nor does lie give any account of the impression created in the Divan, by the Panha's counterpropert of pest

A telegraphic despatch was also received this morning from Marseilles, stating the arrival of a steam-boat from the Levant, giving intelligence of the British and his to go a raito fence and of the face a let laying

entered the port of Alexandra.

Marshal Soult read to me a draft of instructions to Admiral Laborde, which had been prepared, and which he purposed to submit to the consideration of the Calmet this evening. They are drawn up in the speed of the additional 157 C To be and the contraction of the first Training the same

T slarshil also read to me M. de Bourqueney's report of a conversation with the second second second second Government to acquiesce in conditions of an arrange of it, he ween. Me he has At and the Sultan, more favourable to the Pasha than Her Majesty's Government

thought it expedient to concede

ilis Execulency took this occasion of again assuring me that the French Covernment had really no desire to aggrandize the power of Mehemet Ali; May a to an entitle to the Wearen broke right of the Sultan, and we wish the restoration to him of all to which he is entitled by that right, but if we must upon the restitution of more than Mehemet Ali will concede, we risk accelerating the cross which we apprehend, and producing that conflagration and general war among the Powers of Europe, which they are all destrous to avert."

I have, &c., GRANVILLE. (Signed)

#### No. 231.

The Marquess of Clauricards to Viscount Palmereton .- (Received August 12.,

(No. 82.)

St. Petersburgh, August 3, 1830.

My Lord, ON Wednesday last the French Ambassador called upon Count Nesselrode, to communicate a despatch from the Duc de Dalmatie on the affairs of Turkey, a milar to that of which your Lordship received a copy from M. de Bourqueuey

M de Barante had a long conversation with the Vice-Chancellor upon the subject of the despatch, but he did not gather any intimation of what would be the formal roply of the Russian Government to the communication which he had made. Count Nesselsode has more been suffering with a slight attack of gout, and as he has not seen the Emperor, I do not believe that the snawer has yet been drawn up, or determined upon.

M de Baranto did not conceal from the Russian Minister, that his Government had matructed the French Ambasasdor at Constantinople to make a demand for loave to pass the Dardanelles, and an offer of the services of the French equalicon, to the Sultan, in case his Highness abould require the amistance of any Enropean Power; and thereupon Count Nesselrode changed colour, and became

He and these constant feelings of suspicion and mistrust of the Emperor, end of his intentions, that were evinced by France, were unjust and intolerable, unlike try set ere aged by I even, ever to est of the back no ground to rest upon. M. de Barante did not deny that much housing an suspecton was felt in France towards the Emperor; but he said it was the fault a La Lapina Migrety, and the natural error across of his commandy expersuing and evincing mistrust of the French nation, and of the French Government, and that the Emporor must not, therefore, be surprised, if there did exact a certain acerbity of spirit between France and Russia.

Count Newcirode and, that a French fleet at Constantanople would meaner Odesse and Schastopol, but a Russian army in Turkey would not menace Marsonlles; to which the French Ambassador replied, that there was no question

now of Marsenlint or Odessa, but simply of Constantinople.

The Emperor and his Ministers are exceedingly embarramed by the state a

bings that has arisen in Turkey.

Court ! B bad a sea r it on of core than the hours therewoon with Hu Imperial Majosty, on Wednesday. If negotiations abould be entered into a Contactor Than to be to the boar will be seed to act upon the not of Russia. But if they are opened at Vienna, I incline to think M 1 - steheff will return to his post.

I had the our fix conservation with his hoper e yesterday to go but His Imperial Majesty did not approach the subject of Turkey, which, of

course, I duf not introduce.

It is no wonder that the Imperial Government should be involved in perplexity, doubt, and anxiety. The moment so long expected,-the downfall of the Turkush Empire, -appears to have arrived. The conduct of Hafis Pasha and his Prussian officers, his defeat the desertion to the enemy of 4,000 troops,

and the conduct of Achmet Patha, exhibit the weakons of the young Sultan's Government. The Turkush people are thinly scattered among a varied population, throughout the country that bears their name; and as a mation, they have no to ger the distractive charactity the energy, or the researces which enabled them heretofore to rank among the Powers of the Earth. We may stay their being despoiled, or oppressed by the Russians, or the Arabs, we may maintain their independence, and enable them to keep up their local administrations, and to perform to pela and usually, home commercial form as for which there country possesses so many advantages; but es a Power, independent, and to be centro serve to the I and Empre shedlaw, and a Rosand of a mark w ever cool in his judgment and moderate to his views, can behold this event without eager emotion.

But your Lordship may rest assured that the Emperor is quite averse there are no good dear appropriate the easy later as an lower by could not rush into a war without allow, and against a powerful enemy. His Imperial Majesty knows, and so do all his subjects, that war at this mument would totally rum their country, which is, moreover, troubled by miernal discontents in several

Soon after the intelligence of Hafix Pasha's defeat, the Emperor despetched two officers to the commanders of his troops to the southern and central parts of Russin, but what the orders were, whether they related to the raviews at Borodino, or to the samublage of a force on the Turkish frontier, I have been unable to ascertam.

An additional levy of troops has also been spoken of by the Emperor, but of a man and a market and of the and figure descentent among the few who beard it, I do not think it will be ordered.

I have, &c., CLANRICARDE (Signed)

#### No. 232

Pircount Possonby to Viscount Palmeraton .- (Received August 12.,

No. 180 , Therapia, July 20, 1839. Milleri IN a some woman was been appealed the days for wad or of where the top the state of the Ma, ty's the state of the s

continue of the state of the st it can be as pare up a transportation of the Communication ( 10 to 1 v

Mrs. ast Andre to here I may become not began bet my to the oc solered by those who invest him with that right, as being entitled to the revenues and to the property of the Solian (that is, of the Ottoman Government) in farrit; and if he he the proprietor of the property, he will be able to defeat the a tomporton, at it has already world be modern to a say

(to this subject, I beg leave to refer to my despatch, No. 220, of October 16, 1838, and to observe, that the remedy therein suggested for the ovil, will turdly be appliesble if the Parks become of right the pomessor of the land of Egypt, which he actually monopolises at present, having obtained a large

proportion of it by barefaced violence and robbery.

to a real ( a rees on may perhaps because, as respects l'gypt, a morehief instead of a benefit, if care be not taken to provent what is obviously probable, as the effect of the establishment of the Pasha, according to the plan of Her Majesty's Government. Egypt might be made a free and sure resource for the supply of cotton to Great Britain, and a check upon the American growers of that article, and a protection for our manufacturers against exorbitant proces-

I have, &c PONSONBY Castles or

#### No. 233.

### Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received August 12.)

No. 181.) My Lord,

Therepse, July 20, 1839.

I COMMUNICATED to the Grand Vizier the account of Achmet Pasha's proceedings, as I received it in a letter from Captain Wakefield to Mr. Consultations of the Linear Captain Wakefield to Mr. Consultations of the City of the Linear Captain Wakefield to Mr. Consultations of the Linear Captain Wakefield to Mr. Consultations of the Linear Captain Wakefield to Mr. Consultations, that it could not be carried into effect with success by the Porte, because the Great Powers were too directly interested in the arrangements to be under between the Sublims Porte and Mehemet Ah, to permit that the best of the unless they were in unison with the general good. I have that happy the general good imperiously demanded from the Great Powers, that the integrity of the Ottoman Respire should be maintained, and that the independence of the Ottoman Government should be established upon solid bases. I inclose herewith the Grand Vizier's answer.

I have to acquaint your Lordship, confidentially, that Nouri Effendi is the Mr. ster who are not the control of the Grand Visier. I thought it right to renew inquiries on the subject, because Nouri's opinion is wholly in accordance with the policy of Russia.

1 have, &c.,

### Inclosure 1 in No. 233.

### Captain Wakefield to Mr. Consul Lander

Dear Sir.

"Rhadamenthus," Besite Hay. Tuesday, July 16, 1839

I PORWARD the despatches by Mr. Ward, and am happy to hear there is a storage to more or I have the property to be on my return by Sunday for the answers.

We left the Turkub feet 100 miles to the southward of Rhodes, steering south, in company with the "Nile" Egyptian war-steamer. Sherif Aga and be, to the same as the Canadas I is an advantage to the latter of the war supposed in consequence of the Viceroy's having agreed to the terms of the contract of the latter of the lat

The Caputan Pashs had twenty-two sail with him, eight of the line.

I linve, &c.,
Signed ARTHUR WAKEFIELD

### Inclosure 2 in No. 233.

### M Frederic Pisons to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord,

Pers, or 19 Juillet, 1839.

J'Al Phonneur de rendre compte à votre Excellence de l'entrerce que je viens d'avoir avec le Grand Vizir, et dans laquelle je lui si dit exactement tout ce que votre Excellence m'avait ordonné de lui faire savoir.

Son Altene a appris avec le plus grand intérêt les pouvelles de la Flotte 1 ....... du 13 courant ; elle est indignée de la conduite du Capitan Abmed

Le Grand Visir, oprès avoir longuement parlé de la fatalité qui a prénde à

la nomination d'Ahmed Pacha comme Grand-Amiral, et de Hafiz Pacha comme Genéralissime, a tenu le langage suivant :--

l'Angleterre prendra des mesures pour faire rendre la flotte au Sultan. Pespère en effet, pour l'honneur des Gouvernemens justes et éclairés, qu'ils ne souffirment jumas le scandale qu'Ahmed Pache vient de donner au monde, et que l'Angleterre aut et, notre melleure aute, con r les my l'esamment a la rest tation, a sou maltre légatime, d'une flotte dont l'indigue chef croît pouvoir en disposer. Comment M l'Ambassadeur peut d'eroire qu'il sit passé par la tête à quelq es membres du Ministère Ottoman de faire un arrangement arec Meliémet Ali, suns se concerter avec les Grandes Puissances )—et que peuvent faire les Ministère aus moi? Vous saves, qu'à peine le Sultan Abdoul Medjid côt-it pris les rênes du Gouvernement, qu'il a exprimé à l'égard de Méhémet Ali des sentimens pleus de hieuveillance que nous nous sommes empressés de porter à la connus-sance de MM, les Représentatin des Grandes Puissances.

"Après les mauraises nouvelles arravées de l'armos, fai donné à M. I Ambassad et les avec de ses plus post ves, que per un me de l'arbe à l'act à serait venu à Scutare, nous ne donnersons pas à Méhémet All un pouse de terrain, mus avoir consulté les Grandes Puissances. Je lui réstère mes assurances à cet égard. Jamais, nou jamais, la Sublime Porte u'aura recoura à l'intervente de la la Rassa se ale peur terrainer entre affaire que les que se tente unit tranquille là dessus. Les graves inconvéniens de nous adresses à une seule l'unimance pour nous sider à la négociation d'un arrangement avec Méhamet Ali, se nous échappeut point ; et nous approcions les unités des Paisanness qu'in ne permettetit tous à une autre l'unimance de s'an charges toute souls.

permettent pas à une autre l'unance de s'en charger toute seuie,

"Les detroits de la Mer Noire et des Dardanelles sont très-rigoureusement fermés à tous les blumens de guerre étrangers; et les commandans des forts de l'un et l'autre détroits ent ordre de tiene sur les bitsmens de guerre, de quelque nation que ce soit, qui, plus de deux ou trois ensemble, voudraient forcer le l'une à présent nous restons dans l'insertion, ce qui se combine avec le de Lord Pousunby, jusqu'à ce que nous pourrous voir plus clair dans une la color des pour références aériensement sur la convenance de l'une pour le le color des comments de l'une pour le comment de l'une pour le color devenait nécessure, la médiation des Grandes Puissances. En en la met le dirige tous mes efforts vers drux buts, avoir, de maintenur la tranquillité publique, qui, grâce à Dien, ne lause rien à désirer, et de causembler autant de forces qu'il est possible

"Je vous prie, M. Pisam, de fure avoir tout cela à M. l'Ambassadeur, avec

bren des compliment de uns part.

J'ai Phonneur, &c., (Signé) FREDERIC PISANI

#### No. 234

### Viscount Ponemby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 12.)

(No. 182.)

My Lord,

Therapia, July 20, 1839.

LINCLOSE, for the observation of Her Majesty's Conformment, copies of a despatch to me from Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, and my reply to it, based from the instructions Her Majesty's Government gave to the Admiral and when your Lordship communicated to me.

I bave &c., Ygnes PONSONBY

### Inclosure 1 in No. 234

### Admiral Sir Robert Stopford to Viscount Ponsonby

" Process Charlotte," off the South end of Cyprus, My Lord, July 11, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acquired your Excellency with my arrival here with the squadron under my command, in pursuance of a private intimation from Lety. We to separately as the result of the squadron to assemble in this me glibourhood, and to await further orders.

As the accounts of the Sultan's death, and the defeat of his army, which reached me this morning from Cambia, and have been confirmed by the "Rhadamanthus," from Alexandria, may render it necessary for the squadron to take up another position. I have to request your Excellency will be pleased to favour me with such information for my further guidance, as you may judge fit to give me under those altered circumstances.

(Signed) L have, &c., ROBERT STOPFORD,

### Inclosure 2 m No. 234

### Viscount Ponsonby to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford.

Therepia, July 19, 1839.

I TLAD yesterday evening the horour to receive your despatch dated the life of Jack to a 1 I arter a reply that the Market is by the Scients to vering point to be a provided to the case of a confinite to be a new by the Parlin of Egyption and J. Orese grant J. J. Confinite to be a new by the Parlin of Egyption and J. Orese grant J. J. Confinite to the case of the extraorday that the same and a characteristic to the form the same regressioner, the composition of Parlin of the Parlin of Egyption to the confinite to a provided the report of Lawrence to Markets, it is to a provided the report of Lawrence to Markets, it is to a provided the report of Lawrence to Markets, it is to a provided the respective Lawrence to Markets, it is to a provided the respective Lawrence to Markets, it is to a provided the respective Lawrence to Markets, it is to a provided the respective Lawrence to Markets, it is to be a provided to the respective Lawrence to Markets, it is to be a provided to the respective Lawrence to the Parlin of Egyptic wheels, it is

I take the special of the end of an extractor is no cate that it would be proper to consider the format dect to a related in the artist of its logitumate sovereign by the related at the tape for the n, as he continued by subjected to the rigorous extract your power, and I hask it would be right to take all safe and proper means to prevent that the thought delivered up to be Parks of Egypt to here and he is a set to take a local transfer in the end of the power and a most opinion is will be equipmentation, at the restore it to the So tan

I have stated my operation of the control of your desire, and I have only to

Signed) PONSONBY.

#### No. 235

## Viscount Personby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 12.)

(No. 185 )

My Lord, Therapia, July 21, 1839

COLONEL CAMPBELL will have reported to your Lordship, that the transmitted is and if the transmitted is and if the transmitted is and if the transmitted in the Pasha of Egypt, but left Egypt on his return to Constantinople; I have to acquaint you that he arrived here this day. I cannot tell you what answer he brought, but I hope to do so by the Vicnos post.

Your Lordship will have learned from Colonel Campbell the professions of loyalty made by Mehemet Ah, and I need not advert to the subject. I will mention a possible occurrence, that the Ottoman and Egyptian fleets united may come here; I think they would not be opposed at the Dardanellos, I am satisfied they can d not be opposed there will any organe or vigour, I we were to come, I think they might be submitted to here, and the Sultan advised to diagrace his Ministers, and throw the administration of the Government into the hands of Achmet Pashs and the dependents of Mehemet Ah.

Your Lordship will judge of the effect of such an event,

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY.

P. S. July 22 .- I have received no intelligence from Colonel Campbell

#### No. 236.

### Fiscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 12.)

(No. 187.)

My Lord, Therapia, July 21, 1839.

AMONGST the materimen and the masses of intergence that givens England, Prance, and Austria, there exists a large diversity of opinion regarding the service out of the O to an Forg. are a will be, but it me I taken I spare the necessity of securing Constantinople against foreign danger; and a special inconsure that will be only indeed for that one reasing a soften in other in after

discussion and arrangement.

Constantinople, within a certain limited quantity of surrounding territory, con a real productive or the Parda, as as left Book rue, rose the placed unter the granateers the Corat has be by I easy had a see and as to defend it against every foreign attack. The position of Constantinople centers its defence extremely easy at a trifling expense, as shown by the plana sent home by General Jochmus for fortifying the Dardanelles and Bosphorus; but the open the first Book seaters by a war or a less that its essential revery project that has for its object to give occurity to Constantinople. There is no right that can be asserted in opposition to that measure except by the Saldam Perte, who has a right correct from about processing the I relate of the Porte might be induced to consent, if proper support be given it against the threatenings that will come from Russia.

It would be inconvenient to carry interference into domestic matters; and the limit have places to support its just authority; and if it should full under the enormous faults of magovernment, its place being occupied by those who had overthrown it, a de facte government might enjoy the same accurrity as its precursor had against foreign attack, the sole objects of the Allies being to preserve the belonce of power in Europe.

I have, &c Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 237

### Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Falmerston .- (Received August 12.)

30 INH ;

My Lord Therapio, July 22, 1839.

I FORWARD reports I have the contract received from the Dragorous I expected that such that go we are being resterning at a product forward by Ruma, as I have already toru your Lores police along the Russia site prevent a Con-

gress, and by getting the Porte to settle affairs with Mehopet Ali, that end is

probably attained.

The plans of Russia upon the Ottoman Empire, will only wait for some accolental avecarable numerator be completed I Syria be given to Mehemet All, unless vigorous measures of procustion be taken, which may serve to mitigate the a restrict of a pariet in of the Ottomean ha me for it is rain to discusse the proper name of the transaction. All have one great danger to grand against, and that is now miniment, and if it be not arrested, the liberals or kniepe we see what my he cannot the fortress of the world placed in the hands of the chief support and representative of despotism.

PONSONBY (Signed)

### Inclosure 1 in No. 237

### M. Prederic Proons to Viscount Ponsonby.

Pire, ce 23 Juliet, 1839. My Lord,

J'Al l'honneur de rendre compte à Votre Excellence de ce que je viens t appre der les M saeshars Nar, Fffends et Saran Effends ap es le retour

d'Alest I floredi, arrivé hier d'Alexandrio.

Il homes a versa les armes oraça the Effendi lui parla ar is mort du Setton Mahmend L he taire ensure, pendant trop jours, des re o ussances pal aques pour celebrer l'avincment au trêne du Sultan Abden Mety., 1 fit neutetner f. nam du ni trent Se da i a cela a. Su par Malimand dans a Prace. someoner on V adver days les Maquees to provit ue lute has compane An earl Vale IVI and let it protests de sa sou o snot an S have comme under Mrs makings & and, of the streamment is a Porte a sequel e to protect to residen par la cuito de granda services. Mais Son Alteno demando en même tem un èvent qui confère le gouvernement béréditure dans en famille, de toute l'Egypte er de grada byra cellu ar las expays muita s'a journ le la son autore

M beant Van enveye a sen his Hahm Pacha fareri de se res e cor le terrain compris dons un confins de la Syrie et nemat le que la loca retire um armee co la fa sant revea e sur la eve dem e de 12 a brate. Se l'Altesse port or year a tome autin pt pour laire ses conscagns an bentan mass y met

La condition sine quel son du Bérat qu'il detra le s premablement

Akiff Rffendi nyant dit & Mehemet An Paria qu. I allait ver ee a son Genvernement pour les communiquer les demandes de Son 1 sec. 1 Pacha lui conseille de vemr à Constantinople pour en el remor la Source l'octe de vive voix, et de retourner à Alexandrie avec les autractions qu'este sur soin

M-homet A e ntercede en favour du Capitan Achmet Pacha, et pero la Pe ne ce un parcor i er la nemarche q de sient de faire en erdant a des em nies

rmaganaires qu'il s'etait mises dans la tête.

Le Porte va déliberer sur cette grande question de l'Orient. Je suu, ac., PREDERIC PIBANI (Signé)

Inclosure 2 in No. 237.

### M. Frederic Passa to Viscoust Pouronby

(Confidentielle.) My Lord,

Péra, ce 22 Juillet, 1839

IA Porte est neur desposée à truter avec Méhémet Ali sur les bases survances proposees, d's e le par le l'ence le Mett raie s, et approposes par le Calmet de St. James.

1º. Le Gouvernement de l'Egypte donné héreditairement à Méhémet Ali

T. Le Gouvernament de toute la Syrie donne à Ibrahim Pacha

3º A a mort de Mehemet Alt, Ibrah in Pacha mara le Gouvernement de l'Egypte, et la Syme rentrera de nouveau sous l'autorité immédiate de la Porte, comme ocia était autrefois.

> J'at l'honneur, &c., PREDERIC PISANI. (Signe)

#### No. 238.

## Colonel Compbell to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received August 12.)

'No. 59 ) My Lord.

Alexandres, July 18, 1839.

I HAVE had the bonour to receive your Lordship's despatch, No. 20, of

In reference to Earl Granville's despatch, No. \$23, of 15th June, your Lordship will have known how unfounded are the reports of the occupation either of Orfs, or of Banora, by any Egyptian troops,

In regard to the expolsion from Meccs of two dignitaries appointed by the Sultan to rende in the Sacred City, the facts are as explained in the inclosed paper

given to me by the Pashs.

Your Lordship will see by that paper, that the two dignitaries, Osman Pushs and Sheriff, were sent by the Porte to Medius, in place of curuchs, as had ever been the custom, and that they have been busy in intrigon against Mehemet Alt, and for which purpose, there is reason to suppose, they were sent by the

Those dignitaries are, however, stall in their aftuations at Medica, from

which they have never been removed.

As to the seventeen persons who were brought from Medina to Carco they were residents there, and not persons sont there in the employ of the Porte, and they were dealt with, as would have been any turbulent subjects in e her parts of Mehemot Ali's Governments,

In regard to Viscount Pomonby's No. 122, it appears, either that Nours Fifth to the moon most grandy decord to regard to whitever pass up to there at the the Character proper than be as a month tangent on that Majesty's Ambassulor at Constantinople. And my despatches will have evinced to your Landship the groundlessness of many of the complaints arged by the Porte, against Mehemet Ah.

I have, &c., (Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL

### Inclusing to No. 288,

## Report of Mehemet Ali relative to Dignituries of the Porte at Medina.

LES Arabes de Judeide cet toé le genéral, et volé les provisions de bouche expédiées do Médine au Nodj. Pendant qu'on travaille de la contre et à faire centrer dans le devoir ces pillards, les différentes tribus qui bab test aux environs de Médine se sont soulevées, et sont venues corner la Ville Saints. La muit qui suivit cette aggression, le Cheik-el-Harem, Osman Pacha, se trouvait nore de Médine dans un jardin. Le Gouverneur de la ville s'empressa de le faire prévenir de ce qui se passait et de l'engager à rentrer ; Osman Parlia refusa de le faire. Le jour suivant, ce même Osman Pacha vuyant que, contrairement. a ses prévusons. Medine allait résister, se cendit à la ville et dit au Gouverneur qu'il n'était pas besoin de préparer la défense et de faire faire des sorties aux troupes; que les Cheiks des tribus maurgées l'étaient venus voir le veille au soir; qu'il se chargesit d'être médiateur, et d'arranger les différends. Cotte circonstance fit bien comprendre qu'Oussia Pacha était d'intelligence avec les

En second lieu, Peyssol-ebu-el-Turki erait fait porter par son frère à Kourchiel Pacha, Géneral-en-Chaf de l'Armee du Nodi, une lettre de Pacha de Bagdad, qui l'exhortait à tenir bon contre le Général Egyptien, et l'assurant qu'il trat à son secours. Osman Pacha et l'Administrateur du Tombesa, Chérul Bey, ayant en connaissance de tette demarche de Feyssol, envoyèrent dire à Feyesol, dans le but d'entraver les opérations de Kourchid Pacha, qu'il se gardat bien de faire en soumission, et que la Sublime Porte ne manquerait pas de lui venir en asée dans sa résistance. Feyssol, séduit pur cette promesse, réussit à faire échapper d'auprès de Kourchid Pacha son frère, porteur de la lettre dont j'ai parlé, et pervista dans le voie des hostilités : on sait quelle grande

perte d'hommes il en cut resulté.

Cherif Bey distribuait do l'argent, donnait des honoraires à dix-sept habitans de Médine qui u avaient aucune rapèce de charge. Il femit aum des présent un matrix, un pe siet à contrar en argent memo que thanks de Gebel Chemis, et à œux des tribus environnantes, de telle sorte qu'il n'y avait plus à douter que les mouvemens et les révoltes de ces tribus etment le résultat des manœuvres d'Osman Pacha et de Chérif Bey. Je jugear des lors que, pour mettre fin à un parell état de choses, il devenait nécessaire que ces deux Envoyés de la Perte l'avent de gras nes l'eux Sa les Jeur mai en consequence le Général d'Astillorie Solim Pacha, avec deux regimens d'Infanterie et un corpu de troupes irrégulières; 1°. Pour apasser la révolte ; 2°. Pour inviter les deux agens de Ce man a sple a de ver leur der son a, et "demai fer à la Perte quot les remplace par des curriques, comme les choses se femient auparavant. Selun Pacha avait ordre de ne pas obliger les deux fonctionnaires auxlits à se retirer avant l'arrivos des ordres de la l'orte à ce sujet. Je me trouvais an Soudan foraque les lettres de démusion venues de Medine parvincent au Caire; j'en fus informé, à mon retour au Caire, j'appris que les troubles des cavirons de la Cité. Sainte étaient apauce. Les girconstances dans lesquelles nous nous trouvions no me permettant guère d'expédier con lettres à Constantinople, je les retins. Les deux havoyes restèrent à leur poste, vaquant à leurs offices comme auperavant ; je leur al même fast parvenst un à compte de mille bournes, conformément a l'intention de la Porte, a la president de la contacte

Je trans partie to a care of consecte partie de mon Compared and a financial to the series, here are consisted and and a consistence ques commo par le pané, Osman Parha et Chérif Bey aux Lieux Saints. Si je n'oppose pas à l'admission de cas deux agens, c'est que je voulais voir où

e e a contrate ent plemement justifié mes prévisions.

le raque j'entretiens à si granda frais des forces ausai considérables pour are respect of inviolation and Sainta Lieux, of tranquillité dans les pays environuano, dens l'intérêt du peuple Masulman, il n'est pes convenable que la Pate to a car a garage of your or le trope of a preferance of their et was hommes condamnent une pareille conduite.

Je domando que Osman Pacha et Chérif Bey soient rappelés, et que fore as a till the same of the present the consultation in four place

Les dix-sept personnes qui servaient à Médine les menées des deux envoyes, ent été mandees au Caire où elles restent en liberté, entretenues par mon trésor. Osman Pacha et Cherif Bey continuent d'exercer sans entraves leurs fonctions BUX LIEUX PRINTS.

#### No. 239.

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received August 12.)

(No. 60) My Lord,

Alconodria, July 18, 1839

IN reference to your Lardship's despatch, No. 21, of June 25 and its Stopford writes to me, off Cyprus, July 12, that the subject of his despetches heing no longer valid in consequence of the late important events, and the Pashs of Egypt having declared his intention of stopping further hostilities in consequence of the Sultan's death, he (the Admiral) proposes returning with the equadron off the Dardanelles, in pursuance of Admiralty orders.

I suppose that the Admiral was not aware of the arrival here of the fleet

of the Capudan Pasha.

PATRICK CAMPBELL (Signed)

### No. 240.

The Duc de Dalmatie to the Baron de Bourqueney .- (Communicated by the Baron de Bourqueney.)

Monsieur,

Peru, le 6 Août, 1839.

J'Al reçu hier la lettre que vous m'aves fait l'honneur de m'adresser avec se projet d'i strur ous aux le manx ; vous a été telus par Lora l'annerston, pour être présenté à l'approbation du Gouvernement du Roi. Le Conseil qui vient l'et dellare n'a pa , se qu'il tet pessone l'a bener comp tement a ce projet Je con que e Cabinet Britannique, sous la première impression des factenses neuve es arreifee d'inxatidele, ne se soit pas auffinamment rendu compre le censimore ue la astuation. Les houtilites sont evidenment terminées en Oracit V par terre, ni par mer, personne n'annonce en ce moment . nate : non de as e ut en r ou plutôt de les reprendre. D'un côté, on n'en a pels et un terr à supposer, ce qui est douteux, en entre la versite de landre, st. t. c. oucus est et as lat assertien ne penfrut ar fore sutts Perpent a correspondence and concentrate policine the for le ef the lease et as en a fait the a la cotte Ottempre a restaur to de times e trevenir des i con una avagela negu Settors er ager de Jemeure, man ve cor e au en par un de e s un qu'es imminente propres à justifier des mesure a se ex ex ex ex ex les qu'elles propose. Cette flotte dans les mans . Me cu + ch res, no sur l' que I and it governments agree to a to a to the street of the head to take the collect by a trader that end a ant for the state of t no (cres d restrict a value of I and over sare code | entre ces mes respected to a section proper orders for more cras la cautre, il no peat cer bate e in the ce int il a co un contro in l'orte, et le medieur moyen pent en ce cen det era ce ce de lu déclarer formellement, que désormant had a men ben and et tog and agront uniquement dans le but de protéger. In Season Comments of the season of menes I make herear a total management days he area of the a mine or degree sees shell as a Mys or next of sthe coner Mentet Ali ne faciliterait pas le plan que l'ang ten et a l'auce se sont propess de cong t It a seat Hamme Egyp was, the material to teen de la compara de la ce a la Perra mas ance camen cons pas le V e Roca se to der de a me tre i ses pret a de la passanec ma en el mante. qu'el rence au . . aut terre re o mi net . him tomas cepes and cuier. ne le separación les lorges magentimes. I at as est lerses en ela par el weather the interest per part extend to an emprets and the second to an art season to be the large of the effect the trace of the trace o well to come to attact elegaters to proper secret e, as present sea cot pay that your et letter two Consistent the second of a fer at a large term of the large term o prove or as the Marin, is M. , a continuous of me to the t I at reason to any come i come Here Or said I am many consists at a some para excellence para specific I put was many prosecution of the second of the second es es senerece e e e a personal se de mestavas, de de detra alexa, a sale of the Lenders of a leasy se pr per de a a . a . e e Morree 1, perce y : rea les eners e reces in the territories that to an annual of the section of the s In proceedings of the second s q ct ja . 6 as I ssat x p r ma to a xci The fact of the state of the st . clause de l'heredité, quelque expresse

qu'elle fût, pourreit lien d'ailleurs ne pas donner un caractère de permanence definitive I Fingere Oct our and malgre le partage plus ou mous durant, par le lien puissant des mours et de la religion, n'en continuera pas moins a former en fare des Paissances Europeennes, or grand corps dont l'existence a toujours été juge indispensable au nutilité de l'qu'ibre politique. Les forces qu'il possede, dans l'une et l'autre de ses divisions actuelles, concourent également à cet to etje ne crans pas le d'e gren e artle l'acha l'I gre contrava ent efficacement à la destruction de l'Empire Ottoman. Ne re per que aujour bu . comme des le commencement de cette crise, doit verder avent tout à ce pie Constantinople ne reçoire de protection exteneure quaser come commun

Telles sont, Monaieur, les objections qu'a suggéré au Gouvernement du Roi In properation of a Cale ase do to adres of que no to cost as permis a variancer. ortere est Year a les faire companie à Lord Parmerston, en aus andiquant la marche qui nous parsis préférable. Elle conneste, vous le voyez, à reclamer de nouveau la restitution de la Flotte Ottomane, et dans le cas ou Méhemet Als n'y refuserait, à lui declarer qu'il doit docénevant considerer les Escadres All'es comme un quen ent et specialement chargees de repousser toute tentative dirigée contre le territoire ou l'autorité de la Porte. Le Cabinet Anglais en y réflechissant, reconnaîtra, je n'en doute pas, q'ane felle attaude so lit and beamas du nove at, que sans rica compromettre, ede attenuera, survent toute apparence, le but que la France et l'Angleterre out en vue, et que. places à notre grand regret dans l'imposs'h l'té d'accèder sans reserve, au p'ejet du Gouvernement Britainique, nous ne pourions mieux lui prouver notre con tance absolue et l'intane accord de notre politique avec la simme.

Recoves, &c., MARECHAL DUC DE DALMATIB (Signe)

### No. 241.

The Due do Dalmatie to Baron Rousna .- (Communicated by the Baron do

M. le Baron.

Peris, le 7 Avil. 1839.

DEPUIS la dermère expédition que je vous si adressée, nous avens apprès curée de la flette l'imque du se le par l'Alexandre, le rafas fai par M. S. et M. La coner any proper out de la Perte, et co conditions exerbitantes qu'is met assourd but à un arrangement. Je n'ai pas besoin de vous dire que ni la France is les mafres Personnes en en est appraver de televire percent en en ce moment avec le Cabinet de Loudres, sur les dispustions . . . peuvent condre nécessaires de notre part ; et J'ai chargé M. Cochelet de . aver au Vice-Non dans los termes les plus formels, qualors même quaarrachirent à la détreme de la Porte des conditions meompatibles avec la dignité du Sultan, on propres à compromettre l'avenir de l'Empire, elles n'obtiendraient as l'assente it l'a l'un trest F reperiora si i comme cepennant pour donner quelque raleur et quelque solidité à un tel strangement.

C'est amea vous dire, M. le Baron, que la Gouvernament du Roi persente dans les vues que vous y aves trouvées, -que la Porte no se hâte pas de conclure avec Mehémet Ali ; qu'elle ne finse rien surtout sans le concours de ses Allies . tels sout les conseils que vous ne devez, pas cessez de lus faire entendre, les seuls qui se concilient avec ses intérets évidens; et il lus sera d'autant plus facile de les survre, que le Vice-Roi, au milieu de toutes aes exigences, annonce pourtant l'extention de ne pas les appuyer par la ferce des armes. Rien n'oblige donc les Ministres du Sentan à se hâter.

Je vous si trinsin i par le docu er paquetot, la repouse de a Angleterre à notre déclaration en faveur de l'indépendance et de l'intégraté de l'Empire Celle de l'Autriche m'est parvenue depuis; elle est également

Les Trois Cours sont unanmes à proclamer la nécessité d'un concert Européen pour régler les affaires de l'Orient. Le Russie seule, qui avait d'abord pour admettre la convenance de ce concert, cherche maintenant à éluder, sous des prétextes plus ou moins spécieux, les conséquences du principe qu'elle n'oce pas contener directement. Un statu que dépourru de sanction, exposé par

consequent à le nouve, es et premptes viers rudes, c'est ince testablement ce que qui conviert le meas dans l'Orient. Le se pourrait et acque et augement direct entre a l'orte et Mehemet A s entre l'ais ses un s, que le 1 de le contrar er, elle v sonn it secrete neut la mam, e on cine veno, cor me qui ques and sex demant and le a supposer que Seuri I fee l' se fut rall. a a pe s'aque du l'abinet de St. Petersbeing, il y nora i ma de cor etto r mes inquiel aces cans ce sens. Je ne doute pas que vi as n y ve a z avec s. n.

l'en llez aussi ne pas perdre un moment de rue l'attitude militaire et navale de la Rassie, du cosé de la Mer Voire - Dans le cas en les e aux mens Constantinople, vous en donnerier su le champ av a . M. Anta l'auste que vier again along president post at a lawrest avice on exacte, pour se pret a trancher leaguest des chardas es et les Basses es a et las l'apple re

I come care on ou ment to present or real less and a research of the donne se n Qast alle 1, i dition took a cul it i pas i dipe mert afrime de , asp une les errenneuers que priveit et n'ir en marce to Ca not a transfer a new race care part (ca bravacar stora Lord Paperty as eterms with the are property a confer to see to the state a meseral or brit tubasque as seed at an events q l'eccerta de soi (" ; e l'eus toudres luen, M. in Baron, avoir égard egiren - Sax e min i a me le M. le Comto St. Auluire, qui a ordre de mirrer avec rous une correspondance régulière.

Venillest agreet, &c . (Signe) MARECHAL DUC DE DALMATIF

### No. 242.

The Due de Dalmatie to Amerel Duperré.-(Communicated by the Baron de Bourgemey.)

Mension la ra et c. r Con ... v. Para c 1 + 01, 189)

the example of the first and public to be Re-The de s as a section of the section It take by the control of the succession a prendit per a present I again texast. facts are consequences on pourment on resulter, each a vous nonner conna maner e concernituations auxquelles ile ne cont arrêtés, afin que vous puisses. en 11 o r M l'Amiral Lalande, et le mettre en mesure de concourir, en ce qui le concerne, à l'exécution du plan convenu entre les deux Cours.

Les Consuls Généraux de France et d'Angliterre denni cer : 1, ou nouve ... formellement à Méhémet Ali, la restatation ou le renverter le viste s'apporter ne t à la Porte. Dans le cas où il s'y refuserait, ils le sur perceront par de sea survies. escadres constituces ont pour mission spéciair de protecte la portect de le roise Ottoman qui releve directement de Sa Hautesse : a re-tout, agri so co pat, acon degunée dont elle seran l'objet de la pent ces prives nava es l'actions

Pour appearer la leavante les Contes Cort mix et prer les exestuel concet. Lattitude can rendrate commercial retail la Viccore ne Universe se concerters it est a call self process condre eux-mêmes devant Alexandrie avec le to more to a many that parates convenable, soit pour y envoyer sculement une tere . . . visa ce que parerra à Consta ta que, et que de jugarent de per et et es es e sa e le un d'eux, nécessaire aux Dardanelles. En tout cas su pre de son en enconstances, les dispositions nécestances dans le hut de surve, et la fige le penere, de suivre et au besoin de contenir tous ses couper toute communication entre le port d'Alexandrie et les vauseaux Tores, en evitant toutefais de faire nettre l'occasion d'un confit que si les une ni les autres ne rechercheront custamement.

Les Amiraux se mettront de plus en rapport avec les Capitaines des bûtimens Furca. Comme il parast que un des mer fer cons decare e se a se que e son aparet and be because, a more and paret are a It were the management of the last to be the pone les faire rentrer sons l'autoent de feur Souvenun : ils leur feront remarquer

3 Y .

que la Prance et l'Angleterre, qui leur donnent en conseil, sont, de toutes les l'anssances, les plus intéressées à l'integrité et l'indépendance de l'Empire Ottoman, et ils no leur cacheront pas que les escadres alliées s'opposeraient par la force à toute entreprise dirigre contre l'autorité du Sultan ; les leur offerent enfin de s'interpoter pour leur faire obtenir du Gouvernement de la Porte toutes les garanties qu'ils orostatent devoir exiger pour lour sureté personnelle avant de rentrer dans l'obcissance.

A cet effet et en général, s'il y svar lieu de croire que quelque communication directe avec le Convernement Ture put faciliter un arrangement à l'ammble, les America n'hesiterment pas à covoyer à Constantmople un, ou successivement plusours bétimens légers; mass pendant le cours de la négociation, ils se tiendront auprès de la flotte Ottomane et la auvront partout où elle pourra se dirigez, de manière à rester maltres de ses mouvemens. Si même, avant d'avoir fuit m soumission au Sultan, elle voulait se rendre dans un port Turc quelconque en debors des Dardanelles, soit à Rhodes, soit à Marmorice, il n'y surait pas de ranco pour s'y opposer. Le principe que les American ne devront jameis perdre de vue, c'est que le but des Gouvernemens alliés étant de rendre au Sultan la flutte Ottomane, et non de la detruire, le seul cas où il y sumit lieu d'employer la focce contre elle ou contre la flotte Egyptienne, ce serait que l'une on l'autre de cos deux floites en vint à des hostilités positives coutre son Souvenin le Sultan, ou contre les territoires qui relèvent directement de Sa Hauteme.

Si la flotte Ottomane était entrée dans le port d'Alexandrie, et que Méhemet Als se refusit à la rendre à son Souverain ou à la laisser sorter pour la destination. indiquée, les Amirant se borneraient à lamer des bâtimens pour l'observer, en

tel nombre qu'ils jogeront convenable.

Je vous dissis tout-A-l'houre, Monueur l'Ameril et cher Collègne, que les Commandame de l'Escadre devasent se faire cuivre sur la côte d'Egypte par les forces nécessaires au succès de leur mission. Il me semble d'adleurs évident que tout or terresont sur common un more de rassante progre co ber tralargement à toutes les éventualités, ils pouvent lauser sur la côte de l'Ano Mineure nues de bitumens pour surveiller auxu, avoc toute l'efficacité déstrable, ce qui se passera de ce côté, et obtentr dans les ous prévus, c'est-à-dire sa les Russes se présentaient à Constantinople, ou si les escadres alliées étaient appelées par le Sultan, la libre entrée de la Mer de Marmara. Il ne faut pas oublier qu'après tout, c'est là la question principale, et par conséquent que de ce côté l'observation doit étre incessante.

Soyer enter bon, Monneur l'Amiral, pour me communiquer les instructions que vous crourez devoir adressor à M. l'Amiral Lalende par suite des résolutions

cont je viens de vous faire part.

(Nigne) MARBCHAL DUC DE DALMATIE

#### No. 243

### Viscount Palmorston to Colonel Campbell.

No. 27 )

Poreign Office, August 13, 1839.

a HDPP are rest that you do not express at Alexandra operans so opposed to the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government, as those contained in your presate letter of the 17th of July.

Her Majesty's Government cannot concur with you in considering as reasonable of a control of the control of the extraordinary and any force demand of Mchemot Ali to be allowed to dictate to the Sultan, who should or shows the the Members of the above and I cannot be an important using my regrot that when you reported to me that demand, you should not also have e it a but you have on the part of the for oil transported represents, in Mehemet Ali how unbecoming such a demand is from a subject to his Sovereign.

As for as Her Majesty's Government is informed, you are mistaken in

supposing that the army of Mehamet Ali is the only one in the Turkish Empire: and as to a seet, the Sultan will not be without one for his defence, as long as the British squadron is in the Mediterranean.

> I am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 244

### Viscount Palmeraton to Lord Beauvale

(No. 89.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, August 15, 1839.

I HAVE the bonour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despart, 1 73 of the 14th of the spen tre at pet of a metac. where has beer embeyon in the name of the Emperor of Russia, to M. et at Mar that if the Pasha should advance beyond the districts of Orfa and Diarboxir, a Russian army would enter Aria Mmor to oppose him,

I have to instruct your Excellency to state to Prince Mettermich, that any such step as this taken by Russis, separately and upon her own authority, and without the previous coment and concurrence of all the other Four Powers. would be considered by England as an event of the most services mutar a as crutery oreasting on the Annuer and as just by me any steps would fill a Majosty's frime a set to be to be to the take there pon

With reference to the contents of your Excellency's despatch, No. 79, of the the afrono I have the equal you that Het Majes y's traverbasent approve the language which you have already hold to Prince Metternich upon this subject.

> PALMERSTON. (Signed)

#### No. 245.

### L'iscount Palmerston to Lord Bequeals,

No. 90 )

My Lord.

Fire in toffice August 15, 1836

With a Counce to your lands per legister. No 21 of a se of July to many as my of the to are it is in he your Excel my all alterested in I. . I to the American trace to the subject of the policy of Great Britain with respect to the affairs of the Lavary, I have so sequent your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government approve of that declaration

Her Majesty's Government likewise approve of your having confidentially sent copies of this declaration, and of Prince Metternich's answer, to Lord Possonby, as reported in your despatch, No. 75, of the 30th ultimo.

Signed)

PALMERSTON.

### No. 246

### Fiscount Palmerston to Lord Benwale.

No. 92

My Loud.

Poreign Office, August 15, 1839

I HAVE necessed your Excellence's despatch, No. 87, of 2nd of August, spenthe say grot a sum attention we head been made by M. de Bresson to the Court of Berom relative the afterne the levant and which has men the cause of some annoyance to Prince Mett much and I have to state in your

that Prince Mettermen will have learnt that the mine communication was made by M. de Barante to Count Nesselrode.

The Austrian Government seems to ching rather too much to the old principle of secreey in regard to the mutual intercourse of Governments. The modern practice of Europe has led to more unreserved communication, and there is good reason to think that, on the whole, this system is the best of the two, and that Governments are more likely to gain their proper and legitimate ends by speaking out, and by explaining to all concerned, their views, objects, and intentions, than by attempting concealment, which can seldom be effectually maintained, and which, if it fails, gives the to exaggerated suspicion.

I am, &c., PALMERSTON (Signed)

#### No. 247

### Viscount Palmerston to Barl Grantville.

(No. 332.) My Lord,

Foreign Office, August 16, 1839.

1 HAVE to instruct your Excellency to draw the attention of the French Government to the fact, that the confidential communications which have recently been going on between the British and French Cabmets, upon the subject of tho orders to be given to the two squadrons in the Mediterraness, in consequence of the life was of he T knowd at as a to rever on by Mehemet An, have, by some means or other, been made known to the French newspapers : that this has happened while the matter in question was still undetermined between the two Governments, and that the communication made to the French papers has by the parties to whom it was made, been converted into a handle for muraprecontaining, and for hostile and unfounded attacks against Great Britain.

Her Majorty's Government think it only necessary to observe, that serious ificonveniences must arise from such breaches of official confidence, and that such promature disclosures of negotiations between the two Governments, must tend

to render difficult any combined and concerned action between them.

I am. &c. Signed) PALMERSTON

### No. 248

## Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 17.)

No. 101.) My Lord,

Therapia, July 27, 1839.

THE Mauster of Justice, Hady: Saib Effendi, is on the point of being sent to the Pasha of Egypt with instructions, which are to be decided upon. to-morrow, at a Great Council. Saib Effends is to sail in a Turkish steam-boat the day after to-morrow, at the latest. The Porte has promised me a copy of these instructions. I have been assured that their nature has not yet been determined upon; but the Porte may only wash to conceal at from me until they are actually off

thrakim Pasha is advancing on Asia Minor. Maggian Aga, one of the if ers who command the figt , I is varige and has we test the Governor of Str K at a sail come restmitted to the Porte, and which the Chief having confided to me the Government of Orfa, Diarbeker, and Harpont, I am repairing thither with a considerable body of troops. On the receipt of this letter you will lose no time in finding and sending to me 600 camel-loads of harley, &c."

> POSSONIT (Signed)

### No 249

### Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received August 17.)

(No. 192, Confidential.)

My Lord, Therapia, July 25, 1439

M TIMONI the Russian Vice Consul at the Dardanelles being on board one of the Austria's steamers, the conversation fell pon Ac net Pashia depart re with the fleet. M. Turone sail, "that dil not surpose me for I took him despatches from Gallipoli the night before his departure." My intermant said that M Timoni might have been a little elevated by wine, and off his guard. I mention this fact, because I have suspicions that Russian Agents have a hand to this work, which was calculated to aid in preventing the intervention of England and Feance in the affairs of Turkey, by producing dismay at the Sublime Porto, and inducing the Ottoman Ministers to consent to almost any terms Mehomet 4h might propose, and to complete the arraigement between the parties at once. I expect it will have that effect; and that, long before this arrives in London, the cottloment will have been made. The univer to be given to-morrow to the demands of the Pashs of Egypt ir ay to the satisfactory to him but I think that other the Pasha will insist upon his demands, and the given will yield to them; or the Pasha will take what is offered and over exacts g the full mensure up I after he saw have con pletely carablehed he with a ty in Constant a spec, weigh he will do with very I be lolay. I chaps be hatter mose of acting may be the best for heat, because the proceeding can be so managed in the great with have the our and the form of an art appraging specific icors a compthe Porty, and as such it will be less subject to the criticism of foreign are verminents. I have title on by h, well be accepted by R so a mil I a supera Austria also. Reseate inverest was on advanced by it and A stria appears not to be sufficiently clear a hied to see the consequences of a -1 counter the Ottoman Empire to be a wered ver to Me en t A i no that Re sea has been the above director of what has been tone that the gov enment in Ma seriet A. what ser logicise or whatever avoid from a may is at wit be cases in weak coop, for the ends of Russ o that the same game may be played now and hereafter that Russia has so long parent against Mahmoul, the three are exc. stances necessarily connected with the government of At a s Al hat we serve the etre o R was now as fully as tony have been server, ... in sto by the status quo t ut I enstant nople wer, in proper time, beeing to female, unless it may be preserved to harape in vigorous measures (the a right a employed at of torce, the essary,) tak a by he (hovers well a of Englassians I raise notw hatand in the party, sate of the O's many estern the me a hat we be done for it so about not one of the affects of I every The death of Maronal cas male tent which we do have be a cress with him on the throne more difficult as unugs are now, but of I have a large and I frame may of a n a that a concil for the search of Constant rape against Russia, e. a concare w, a controlle on operatively small, as the price of the vast advantages sought for

In the absence of instructions to direct my conduct, and when the power of M emet Al is elevated by the base subservery I see in the great men of Turkey to their private individual interests, I remain passive, after having taken those steps (reported in my late despatches) which were intended to counteract the policy Ras a, and to delay any seriement that should it to in concurrence with the interests and counsels of England and France.

Her Majesty's Government has learned from Colonel ( amphel) the demands a sty by William of Ale I am at runed, and I much correctly a substant that the answer to be given by the Porte it, " The hereditary government of Lgypt to be granted to Mehemet Ali, and the government of Syna to be granted to Ibrahum Pasts till the death of Mehemet A , when the government or Syrus is to be again at the disposal of the Porte,"

This snawer given by the Porte is a breach of the promises made to me by the Grand Versez, and it is only a sample of what it is be expected from the Porte cas of central es, the trute seng ; mover locatecal e t is to state c) that the Porte more than disregards the Covernments of England and

France, believing them to be afraid of Russia, and incapable of vigorous action. It is useless to say that 'we are cautious and moderate upon principle, but not therefore the less alive to our interests and to what concerns our bonour. Such things are dishelieved, and blows alone will make the Turks understand that we cannot be wronged and insulted with impunity.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY.

No. 250.

Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 17.)

No. 193.) My Lord,

Therapia, July 29, 1839.

1 INCLOSE copy of a Collective Note signed by the Representatives of Asistria France, Prussia, and Russia, and mysect on the each mistant.

The Note was yesterday presented by the Dragomans of the Five Powers to the Sublime Porte, and cheerfully and gratefully received by the Grand Vizier, on the 28th. I inclose Dragoman Pisans's report to me of what took place on that occasion.

Barun Sturmer received Pronce Mettermich's matructions on the morning of the 27th, a of the Note sayed was to be a fee evening. The cleave to express with a harm by my a parmeter or be so in the and prompt these with which the flares or en and I an eachers the measure use to due to the exert maof Lord Beauvar, and I conserve to be ter most as tary step that could have been taken. It was also ment fortunately well-timed, for the Ottoman Ministers had actually resolved upon concessions to the Egyptun Pasha, which would have been at this moment on their way to Alexandria, and which would have much evously complicated the afform of this country, and led, I have no doubt, to the fall of the Grand Vizier, and the establishment in authority of men who have no other guide than their own personal interest which they think, or thought, to be irretriously connected with their subserviency to the ambition of Mehemet Ali. This measure has given force and courage to the Grand Vixier to resist the Pasha, and maintain the rights and interests of the Sultan The Grand Vice is so at one I that Her Mr. sty a Go comment may in platly cor le in to a fe a ty t. I'm Novem an fee his ife, on well as his power as I piace, depends non state to the success of the projects of the Pasha. The measure will asse, I till ker ware the teams a lity of the Capital, and the security, therefore, of the foreign and Christian populations and mhabitants. It opens the road for all that may be considered right to be done by Her Majery a Government, and has done more than I have time to detail towards the di me nution of the undue power of Russis in this country. It has placed Her-Majesty's Covernment in a position best mables to to seed by the future integrity are adoptioned agrees that ribs a print , the fact of this Note barring been speel by reson that the power of that Government is not consent an epen of a first to the research of the way were a just are gone totratore to be in just reliance or surprised at the act of the Issues March I we say been counted that have men I wild where ex early present the present of at he trought out me tim to exact all that is really necessary for the future, will be certainly successful as the present measure has been in this particular.

I took care to prepare the Groud Vizier for the Collective Note. I sent Green, I between the last to the ock of the last to the six between the last to the manual many name, placed the measure in its proper light. The General did this with his accustomed good sense, and with the authority he has obtained over the mind of Horrew, by the experience the latter has had of the value of his advice. The Grand Vizier felt the benefit of the measure and understood its consequences. He immediately ordered his home and set out for the Ports.

I fear the state of Ann Minor is very unantisfactory, but it is natural that it should be so after the late events. It is not to be imagined that Michemet Ali will neglect any means in his power to augment disorder everywhere, but he is humself the source of all the dangers and difficulties, and if he be forced to

dense from pursuit of his ambitious plans, order will be easily restored to as great a degree as order can exist in such a country. If Her Majesty's Government was secure Constantinople against all attack from Russia, there will be no just cause for alarm from anything that can be done to disturb the peace, or after the basince of power in Europe but if the main object or neglected, or evaled, and if half measures be continued, or adopted, there must be, eventually, a complete failure of all that is attempted to preserve the common interests, and to escape a war at some fature on I probably not distant, per of. The opening of the Black Nea is an effectual record, and I have knowed to be after to warm Her Majesty's Government that it was be called for in the grantal by bodies of men wasse voice was no be feede.

I have, &c . (Signed) PONSONBY.

P S I inclose a translated copy of the Pashs of Egypt's letter to the Grand \ treer

### Inclosure I in No. 250.

Collective Note of the Fire Powers.

Constantinople, ce \_7 Juillet 1839

LES Souragnée ont reçu ce matin de feurs tieuvernements respect fo des tentructions, en vertu desquelles ils out l'honnour d'informer la Serie de Perte, que l'accord sur la Question d'Orient est assuré entre les Cinq Grandes l'usurces et de engager à susurante to le letter patient definitive sans car concours, en attendant l'effet de l'intérêt qu'elles lus partent.

Signé) PONSONBY,

Ambasadeur d'Angleterre
BARON DE STURMER,
Internance d'Autriche
COMTE KONIGSMARCK,
Monatre de Praise.
BARON ROUSSIN,
Ambasadeur de Praise.
A. BOUTENEFF,
Ministre de Russie

### Inclosure 2 in No. 250.

M. Frederic Pisani to Viscount Pensonby,

My Lord

Péra, ce 28 Juillet, 1839.

It or empresse de rendre compte à Votre Excellence du résultat de la mission dont mes Collègues les Premiers Drogiouns de France, d'Autriche, de Prusse, et de Russe, et moi, avons été charges auprès de Son Excellence le Moustéchar Nours Effendi, résultat, comme Votre Excellence ve voir, extrêmement satisfaisant

Nous avons remis la Note Collectiva signer hier par leurs Excellences les Remesentais 1 s treat es l'esan es, et relative a la Que a mel O, est au Moustechar, à qui nous avons, en même tema, présenté une traduction l'usque de la susdite Note. Le Moustichar ayant lu la Note, a fait quelques observations qui dénotaient qu'il en était très-satisfait, et il est allé la faire voir au Grand Vizir, qui n'a pas tardé à nous faire chercher.

Les Ministres out éter on ne peut plus satisfa ta de ce que nous venions de leur dere, et le Genna V ex sucteut, en a express toute sa reconnaissance, en d'emit " voi a en effet, comment des Gouvern m'ns un rent en agir envers les autres Gouvert viens" Apres quei Son 4 lesse aous a il t que la ne firat on que nous ventous de fure a la Sur toe Porte par une Note "Pheselle reretue des signatures for Represer and deal ing terantles Patisances, ne assist plus aseun has a enviyer had, bide do a Vexandrie, mas quattenen ju i fact one repaque a la reponse de Merciner Al envivae par le casa d'Acif Inferale, el. v. creerre, q a satistapres arrives d'Akull Effect i Contart nepe, la Sub sore l'erro s'est occuper de cette alla re et qu'el e era t a la ne e de prendre ane diter en con mais que MM ses Interpretes des Uniq Grandes Puissances se cont processes and Porto avec une Note Officielle, pour l'engager, au nom de MM les Representant de ces Puissances de le prendre aucone de ces ésacion sa s leus concerrs, ce a quo lel c a que alberer poer ne per la squer aux egarda quex ge d'hale a soil e aute tem agrée a no par les Grat. La l'a sances.

Le Grand Viet reus a courges, my Lard de prier nos Misseres respectels d'ectre des lettres analogues aux é omais à Alexan rie et neus grom assure Son Albeste que MM les Représentants s'empreseront d'écrire dans le même some a MM les Commita.

Le Grane, Exir et les deux Moustrehurs unt decule, com ne mesure tresconverable, que la cettre de Son Altesse sora portee à Min met Ai par le Capi. hand cesta dee l'Agent de ce l'acha pres in l'orte, cui tera ic sonage cans un Latena a topour de la Marine Ottobashe ne ju deves parer apres fer alle, et Son Actesses expressed done you come a mansore see he cape kings don't remettre la fettre Viniciale a Mc conct. A a tre parse de se acchesa de SPM les Representant soit destanée à se rendre à Atexatide e par la in-tre occas on, chargee der de ne les de leurs à récellemes pour les Courals.

Name as my primer an Grand V ar de partie fideliment o la convenience de not Maistres respectits toucce que Sen A tesse venut de nous a re et nois

Je suis Ac. (Signe, PREDERIC PINANT

Inclorure 3 in No. 250,

Mehemet Als to the Grand Faguer

(Traduction.

J'Al reçu a lettre que l'otre A teue m'a fat l'immeur de m'eer n peur me faire parme pe par mais de la mort fent par s'eure la leure une tote la coste vient a le fraçoire, Su ton Alab. M. I. I, notre Se guest et Mintre, a to be at Trone Imperial, in en in le temps pie ha lla desse a l'en roule modfor mon pare a lete not ness writte and decommon neurolatic a const ces autres d'ustres à ces que l'apper n'es, avier pour être gouverner par me famille et pour d'on c'here tet que l'en l'ense neux ye a See Live nec Hafia Pacha, Conernemente de forant le face la petate la l'Armee le person. a after he la position to var de la la jude la Share Parte se trouve el cas is the acceptance of a Nat or Man materials of particular to have a set gue l'on fave d' para r' ette e sair qu' l'af un et que la Serie a re and in live to liver, but we a last blist a set expenses point er familie de a come a un ore wetalle la corete rengement que ne pend de a to collecte or was part a

the or care or server noise Pada has nertutent may or trive es to be enter we to core to see to see the see the see the see to see the see

Africa a complication of the state of a transfer of the state of the s a companie ser la tre lecte de la liberte, e en à repasser ce ficere saine

Votre A tene in those courte, comme four a move en said a so put a and . the readers fully the passageral poeters recreaser to a poet cent un m et eer e l'ant time for nont l'etre si est parte un que,

suivant mon ancien usage, je recommence à rendre des services à la Sublime Porte et à lui donner de nouveaux témoignages de mon dévouement. Mais lorsque sous le règne du Sultan défunt, Sarim Effendi, alors Beylikgi de la Chancellerie Imperiale, vint sei chargé d'une misuon, il m'annonça que Sa Hautesse allait me conférer à perpétuité le gouvernement de toute l'Egypte, et ceux de la province de Seyda et du Sandjack de Tripoli de Syrie. Votre Alteme n'ignore pas que considérant mes services passés, je n'ai pas accepté les offres qui m'étaient faites, et que j'ai prié que toutes les provinces et tous les Sandjacks qui se trouvment dejà soums à mon Gouvernement me fassent donnés à perpetunte à moi, et après moi, à mes fils et petus-fils.

Sans parler ien de non aperennen hausons d'amitié, et de nos relations, qui ne cesseront jamass, j'aume à orone que réfléchusant, d'après l'aucongence des affaires et la perspicecté que vous caractérisons, sur la position delicate de la Sublime Porte, sur la sincerité de mes sestimens, et sur les avantages d'assurer la tranquillité de la Nation Musulmane, Votre Altesse agira envera moi d'une maniere analogue aux circonstances actuelles, amenées par les décrets du

La lettre que Votre Altesse m'a écrite parle seulement de l'Egypte : elle ne fait aucune allusion ann autres choses, et je vou clurement par les discours d'Akoff Effendi, qu'il n'a aucune misuon, aucune autocienton relativement à ma demande, mymr, que toutes les Provinces et tous les Sandjacks mu soient done is a perpetuate the die and a grant contract pour out to restor so, et que plutôt que d'entrer en correspondance avec la Sublime Porte, il valait mieux qu'il a'en retournat pour faire connaître à Votre Altean, to vive voix, mes sentimens; et c'est ce qui j'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir par cette

Le 3 Djemazi-ul-evel, 1255. -(16 Juillet . S. ...

#### No. 251.

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmeraton .- (Received August 17.)

(No. 194.)

Therapia, July 29 1833

I INC LOSE cape of my setter to flor May sty's Agent a at Casal General at Al vat len, craise thing a copy of the Unformer Vide of the 27th manualt

I'me I'm sel Ambassadar an writer to the I renel Cara General a letter, and Barry Sormer hal ax research a one in on, and that or the Ministers of Pressured It is a that we se efforts the I be underly as all to outsit the restricted of the Others that I write to Baron Shoner's note, of which In concess, and star to Aloce. Rousser my opin on that the Concestive Note. have given a green to by the looke of was not competent to un to make any arran . To nie a chout further , struct up stron our to evernments, in whose hands the all it was now entirely placed; that therefore I could not approve of any propertion being made to Mehemet Ali and had confloed myself to the simple notification of the fact of the Collective Note, and the adhenon of the Porte to the proposal therein contained.

I think there might arms inconveniences from any step we might take in present circumstances, and that it is more prudent to avoid giving any loop-hole to Mehemet Ali, or others, for escape out of a position which is excellent for us, and not agreeable to them.

In my despatch to Admiral Stopford, of which a copy is also annexed, one

possible inconvenience is mentioned

The French Ambasandor admitted my view, but has acted upon his own. It was not proposed that we should write a collective nor an identic letter to the Consuls at Alexandris; and I thought myself at liberty, therefore, to act as I have done, and Her Majesty's Government thereby is wholly uncommitted.

The French Ambassador was apparently anxious to send his side-de-camp with the despatches, to which I for one readily consented.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY.

#### Inclusive 1 in No. 251.

### Viscount Ponsonby to Calonel Campbell.

Therepia, July 29, 1859. I INCLOSE copy of a Collective Note agued by the Representatives of the Five Great Powers.

It was yesterday delivered to the Sublime Porte, and the Porte, unthout

dray, gave to cross addresses to the propert at it re's contained. You will acquaint the Pashs of Egypt with this fact. The Representatives of Austria, France, Irona, and Read we drawd the Commercia of their respective Governments to communicate the above fact to the Pasha; and it is desired by all that the Consuls-General should act conjuntly in performing what m desired of them.

I have, &c., PONSONBY. (Signed)

### Inclosure 2 sn No. 251.

### Viscount Ponsonby to the Baron de Stilrmer.

July 29, 1839. My dear Baron, I SEND back Admiral Rousin's letter, and I send you the letter I have

written to the British Consul General.

I think it better to avoid mying one word that is not absolutely necessary for making known the fact. I have so not sorty from my Concer ment to take any measures for effecting any arrangement between the Ports and the Pasha, and our set of the 27th instant has placed the arrangement entirely in the hands of the Great Powers themselves, and our Governments are alone competent to act now. The Porte has acceded to what we proposed. I think it proper to avoid committing my Government; and therefore I say nothing about the restitution of the flot. I do not like to reduce my Government, in communication with Me semet Al., to a level with the Pasha. I cannot trest him as I should trest the Sultan; and it seems to me sufficient to cause the fact of our proceedings here to be notified to him. I offer him no advice. I am not Ambassador near the Passa of Lgypt. You will preserve that I have not the least fault to find with Admiral Roussin's letter. It is not a collective act we have to perform, excepting in so far as the ser beg officially the copy of our Collective Note to the Porte, and notifying the acceptance by the Sublime Porte of the proposition contained therein.

I have, &c., PONSONBY.

### Inclosure 3 m No. 251.

## Viscount Pensonby to Admiral Sir Robert Stonford.

(Confidential.)

Therapia, July 29, 1639.

Sir, I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your information, a copy of a Collective official Note, signed by the Ministers of the Five Great Powers, which was yesterday presented to the Sublime Porte, and received by the Ottoman Ministers with the highest saturaction.

It appears to me that, in accordence with your instructions, the paramount by et of lier Majesty & Government as to prevent a collegen between the Porte and the Pusha of hgrpt, and the resome that the act done by the theat Powers, as now reported to you, is to be considered as an adultional reason for the adoption of every measure that may tend to provent any attack being made by the Egyptune upon the Sultan.

It would be rush to assume that Mebemet Ali may not be induced, by what has now been done, to make attempts to overthrow the Government of this country; and it is possible that he may have recourse to some means that may be furnished him by the Ottoman fleet; for instance, he might at once send back that firet, having secured for himself the attachment of the officers commanding it, which it is certain he has after pred to de, if not succeeded in effecting; and the sleet, in that case, might be employed at Constantinople to overawe the Sultan, and change the Government, so as to establish in authority men devoted to the party and the views of Mchemet Ali. I should think it may be a question as to the expediency of allowing the Ottoman fleet to come up to Constantinaple, before use Grand Vizier shall have had knowledge of the situation of things in it, and time to take such measures as he may think proper. I will communicate confidentially and secretly with the Grand Vizuer on this point, and report to you upon st.

There is another eventuality worthy of consideration, namely, the possibility, some say the probability, that Ibrahim Pasha may advance with his army to menace the capital. If that were to happen, it might be considered proper for Her Majesty's servants to offer and give all the protection and support possible to the Saltan and his Government; and I think it would be easily in the power of Her Majesty's servages to see on the copital agorest all ut and from se the it at I from almost every chance of domestic tumult, and the efforts of the partitions of

Melicinet Ali to produce revolution,

I have, &c , PONSONBY ,Signed)

### No. 252.

The Marquest of Clearscarde to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 19.)

(No. 83., My Lord,

St. Petersburgh, August 9, 1839.

AT my audience on Sunday last, and on two subsequent occasions, the

Emperor spoke to me upon the state of affairs in Turkey. His Imperial Majesty has called my attention to the calm tranquility with which he swaits the issue and progress of those affairs, and to the absence of all preparations which might indicate a warlike or ambitious spirit. The Emperor expressed a perfect confidence in the good intentions of the British Government, and his satisfaction, and trust, that he is no longer misunderstood or suspected by the British nation. But His Importal Majesty did not conceel his disastusfaction at the attempts of the French Government to take the lead in the settlement of this Eastern Question, in which, in His Imperial Majesty's operact, they had no occas at ak an arrive part at life lope a Mo, sty sie, he thought it would be best, that all the Powers should abstance from medding in the affairs of Turkey, as far as possible, consistently with the preservation of that Empire.

I have, &c., CLANRICARDE. (Signed)

### No 253

The Marquess of Classicards to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received August 19.)

(No. 35.)

St. Petersburgh, August 10, 1839. My Lord,

TilE departure of the steam-boat allows me barely time to inform your Lordship of a conversation which I have just had with Count Nemelrode. His Excellency sent for me to let me know the intelligence he had just received from Constantinople and Alexandra. And as it appeared to us possible that this desputch might reach your Lordship as soon as my news of the same date from Fig. has Explicacy perinated one to take the courses of two interviews between the Pashs of Egypt and the Consuls-General of the Pour

Powers at A exandra, and between the Pashs and the Consul-General of Austria which I have the concur to inclose.

Court Nesse rade tald me that his accounts from Constantinople, up to the 30th of July stated that that capital enjoyed perfect quiet, and the rumours we had heard of revolts v the Turkish provinces had not been confirmed.

His Excel over expressed his surprise and regret that Achinet Pasha should not have been set, and supped by our Admiral before he reached Alexandria, and that the Prenen tum ral Lalande had allowed him to pass with the Turkish

Court & sectode asked me if I supposed inv Government would persist to their latering the employers were proposed, of a decorate settlement of the of there was between the Ports and Mahanet Alt, in the altered condition of their affects, and of the trace of the Parties

I replied that Her Miges as from me ent did not see that the recent events that had scheen meet more made any other change in the views and con act of bit ve tireat Peners, but any or ease of super and promptitude in their interposition to plus it of Tark a book

Count Services, and the tent of the read rest to concur in that view ! made or a repeat that assurance, or this fits in new added, that it remained to consider by went steps it she, be exported provided, as appassed probable, our differentic exert me at 1 exa era je not few toes

Count Veneral expressed by right that the French and English combrief feet had reparents for any costend of remoting off A example

Il's I see ic as all word re a city of a reply to the communication addressed by tea French tray even at to each of the Four Pewers, and proceeded to speak of the octuar I that I y the French And we had at Constant not a topass to large to He shows me the cropsets he can write it to terret Aftern there pen, and he had be not a court that the whole of the largest afflure would be settled weeks and or charter a presented the brench fleet was kept out of the Durdanelles. He said the demand was all timed and newscord and that he was sorry it had been mane

I remailed his hard ency that it was made only conditional upon one contagnet wire as notice, very unlikely to arise, and that upon the general wa, or of the post r, - as regarded Turkey or the rest of Europe, - by which the Darmenerles were to be kept closed, I know the British Government agreed with what he said upon it, however necessary an exceptional case of infringing

On the whole, Count Nesselrode repeated the same assurances I had presously received and reported to your last to part a whole he are married, that the Russian Courts at at most descent of an integral another demonstration, or any execution of the main clause of the Treaty of Univer Skeleni.

I have to epologice to your Lordship for the harry which is evident in this despatch.

> have he in med CLANRICARDE.

p.s. Court's selende begget that your Lord top might communicate the contents of the inclosed papers to M. Kuseleff, as he had no other copies of them, or time to have them made.

> Inclosure 1 in No. 253. [See Inclosure 5 in No. 205, p. 225.]

> > Inclosure 2 in No. 253.

The Consul-General of Austria in Egypt, to the Internancie at Constantinople

Extract.) Alexandrie, le J. Juillet, 1839.

DANS un entretien que j'ai en hier it, avec Mehemet Alt je lui ai posé les de a que et ma su varige.

. . Quel serast le parts qu'il prendrast, si la Porte ne consent pas à eloigner des affaires Horrew Pacha, mi à accorder à Méhémet Ali l'hérédité de toutes ses possessions P

2º. Quello sersit se conduito, si la Porte accédait à l'une et à l'autre de ces demandes?

Il conse ad 1". " Dans le cus de refus de la Porte, je resteroi tel que je sun, c'est-a-dire, je garderat toutes les provinces que je possède en occupant encore en sas Onthe et Diarocker , pard rai auss, la Male O te naor, paraiade que les Grandes Poissinoes d'emploieront contre moi que des mosures négatives; mais si elles voulment recourir à des mesures courestives, je sous résolu à me défendre à outrance.

Ad 2°. " Si la Porte adhère à mes destandes, je laine la Syrie et les autres provinces à mes cufans pour les gouverner à leur gause, et je me rendrai à Consent may a pour tactere mone e e et mes services ace pede de mon Souverann, je n'accepterat pas le poste de Grand Vizir, ni aucun autre emploi actif, je ne veux être que son premier Conseiller, pour l'asier à gouverner son Empire, pour introducre des réformes utiles, remédier aux abus sovétores en Tur relytar r rla, w, as interes in a new

La conclusion, Méhémet Ali a pere M. Laurin de porter fidélement cet entretien à la connaissance de l'Internouen."

#### No. 254.

### Barl Granville to Viscount Palmeraton.—(Received August 18.)

(No. 310.)

My Lord, Parit, August 16, 1639

1 HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches to No. 330 melaure.

I had an error was Mardal So I taken on a large but a recent lides and reserved from 1 and a language from 11 Cm 11 for Far and chalat tare learning alle in green earlied or small and a first his war of to the transfer of the property to also a go a Mehemet Air s propositions for peace.

M. Cochelet writes, that the Torkish fleet had ontered the port of Alexandria, and that a great number of the officers belonging to it, and who we was all all the atrects had assept the cross of the appear of the

Count Medem, the Russian Consul-General in Egypt states in a letter to he sport rat Paris, that the fly stan feet is any given by the port II . . . nee of the apprehension felt by Mehenset V of Rama gat newed by the I goah and Prench fleets, if it remained at sea,

This intelligence, Marshal Soult said, made him feel indifferent in regard to sending the instructions to Admiral Laurade which had been prepared.

I led the More's what or is many but a could be represented should be made to the Pashs respecting the restoration of the Tuckish fleet to the Sultan. He said, far from it; indeed, he had thought of dispatching another of his aides-de-camp to Mehemet Ali to remonstrate against the course in which be was proceeding, particularly with reference to his demand of the dismussal of the Grand Vizier Howew Pashs, and to the letters which he had written to seventeen different Pushas to join with him in insisting on a compliance with that demand

> I have, &c . GRANVILLE (Signed)

### No. 255

### Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received August 19)

(No. 16.)

Berlin, August 14, 1839. My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's desputches Nos. 2 and 3, together with their inclosures

I communicated to Baron Werther the contents of your despatch marked

No 2, and one Exercises of the sages I with your Lorden person that the present that it is the residence in the sages I with your Lorden person in the course, which are two Powers Landers of the part of the factor and Present would tohow the line of course typos to four these by threat Branch and Austria, and that he has course of a more than a property which these Conference is and does to appear a lope may be not take an entry of a work lorden by that he was a course lith a safe of a few and a course from he lith a form of the residual to the same and a course from he lith a safe of the same and a course from he lith a safe of the same of the same and the same of a same on the same of addressing your Lordship on this subject.

It appears that VI de Tataur of case the Processing's or Vicana, Baron Werther therefore is of opinion, that he will have received the Emperor's orders to concert with Lord Beauvale and Prince Metternich; and he said that the Emperor had lately talked without reserve to Count Equalment, and much to

that M nater's missisciou, on the Turkish Question.

I am informed on the other hand, that where the Fasperor came through M de Barante, that the Englis' and hand the crime its and common in the mathe Poeto the entry into the Darman are at their the Harland Marshy evenced great decleanes or critical man I had as no common after a ne trong branch, all the gentle point of the rail of a startly gave orders for extensive a parameter to be small that Newscrotte which parameters to the august of his man rack a seed to make to be for a last or a last as the want of the august of his man rack a seed to make to be for a last or and last as the want of a halfone of formal and last a seed to the first last as the want of a halfone of formal and last a seed to halfone or the last of the man that are a seed to have the seed to the first last the want of a halfone of formal and last or and appear of the seed to the seed to

If a law ser that I also conserve the property law to be wanting in a payment to execute the payment to each term year law to be at I find a payment to execute a region of the track as the affect the track as the special in a payment, we then property state as to the emangement of the payment in by he appears to be property to the payment of the pay

Such are the opinions that I have heard expressed, and I am sure I need not apologue to your Lordship for reporting them.

Signed) GEORGE 8. HAMILTON.

#### No. 256.

Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received August 20)

(No. 817.)

My Lord,

Paris, August 18, 1839.

THE inclosed papers is a copy of a note which, on the 27th ultimo, was presented to the Sublime Ports, agned by M. de Bouténeff as well as by the

Marshal Soult received a copy of it this morning in a d spatch from Admiral Romain, and obligingly lost no time in communicating it to me.

I have, &c., Signed) GRANVILLE.

### \* See Incionary 1 to No. 25A p. 27A.

#### No. 257

### Rowl Granville to Viscount Palmeraton.-(Received August 21)

No 319)

My Lord,

Parse, August 19, 1839.

MARSHAL SOLIT real to me this morning a despatch from M de Bourquen villy which I care that your land, because the despatch from Constructing of the 2 nd to and one best than acquired will the Collective Note of he Representatives of the toric factors. Powers to the Same Disternative to be approximately as well despite the Ab

before as a nee of those reach of the fir white expenses to

In the same to put to M. I. a. mr., it is ment instancing por on time by roug Lardship, that in the except of Mathemat Annatation of store the Trick of there to the Notary for the table and home Consensable with the from Mexandrea to the proposition Mrs a Seat fer early elected, easily that the departure of the French and or that there is while the and distributed of Researcing need contend to talk to expire use a read of Melor at their steps. that lines an Austria in long a arted in covert or Creat live and brance and might encourage tex Pashart person to 1111-101 it in a court men is peace with less reserved a wind the apport and a character and have new ende Creat Pewers of P. tope aget resuce has a gree up I showed that your Lords po med to cook to ar a grow to be agreen at Very or approximation. ne su dema che i da parte durifere i de vere la leve de reviner. as the western beer and agree of an error of he transfer of they make the an defend where the glass was an an grown purposed in observed acceptal atoms of pass out as some and a lines to acquire in any least that together token in the Consist Manifem, to where he American Con the end was a more

Court Medent put the control of the lands of the Dardstein Court and the control of the control

The Marshal requested Count Modern to point out to his Government, that it was only in the case of a Russian arrouncest passing into the Bosphorus that the French fleet would proceed to the Seo of Marmora, and that he was perfectly willing that both ends of the causal of Countantinople should be closed against the entrance of foreign shops of war.

I have, &c.,
Signed) GRANVILLE

### No. 258

Rart Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 21)

No. 322.)

My Lord,

Paris, August 19, 1839.

WITH references to relicate up a despect. No degree who all a decree to came the at every the soft of French to were ment to the first that the contact of the months of the work to the adverse of the soft of the property of the property of the soft of the property of the soft of th

expressed himself so strongly upon this matter, it was unnecessary for me to execute a reason return I had record to the property of the descriptions between the two Governments being prematurely made public, and becoming matter of discussion in the newspapers.

I have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE.

#### No. 259

### Count Nesselvode to Count Medem .- (Communicated by M. de Kuseleff, August 19, 1839.)

M. le Comte,

St. Petersbourg, le stant, 1839.

AU milieu des éréuentens qui semblent de jour en jour aggraver davantage l'état des affaires du Lovant, l'Empereur a jugé nécessaire, que ses Représentantes de l'Empire Ottoman, et des aléterminations qu'il a prises pour prévoue les dangers qui mensoent aujourd'hui de compromettre la repos de l'Orient.

C'est d'ordre exprès de notre Auguste Maître, que je me fait un devoir, M. le Comte, de vous faire connaître ses pensées et ses determinations, de la

manière la plus poutire.

L'Empereur a la conscience d'avoir fait tout ce qui était en son pouvoir pour empécher un conflit entre la Turquie et l'Egypte. Il a adressé au Sultan Milmoud les représentations les plus africuses pour le détourner de l'idée de s'engager dans une lutte dont notre Auguste Mattre préroyait les conséquences deplondées

L'événement n'a que trop realisé non préviuous et justifie non remontrances.

Sultan Mahmoud

M , ré tent de désertes, son fils Abdoul Medjid out monté sur le trône, sons une avénement sit été accompagné de seenes de desortre et de troubles cont l'heteure de Turquie nous offre de si fraquens exemples. Loin de lis, les dermers rapports de notre Ministre à Comtantinople attentent, que la solemnté du conromament a été effetirée par des témograges unanimes de respect et de fidélèté, un milieu de cette insuense population de la capitale de l'Empire Ottoman, dont la sécurité n'a par éte troubles un seul instant.

Dans cet ôtat de choses, l'Emporeur no désembre nullement du mint de la Parte, pourva que les Paus-ances de l'Europe melient respecter son repes, et que par une agstation intempestive, elles ne finament par l'ébranler, tout en voulant la

raffermer.

I'm a meta o threat, M. Ic Come, pour vous exposer a cet égard netre

111 4 44 4 4 4 17

Las and conferte traversa, nothing present the equiculant, and the property of the property of

Reserved to the server of the

Du crite maniere, la tache que les Cabineta de l'Europe sont apper remplir, leur a éte clairement indiquée par la Porte elle-même. Ils manapouver ses démarches à Alexandrie; décider Mehemet Ali a les accepter; ne point permettre qu'il impose au Sultan des conditions que l'Europe est autorisée à considerer comme solide, parcequ'il est cui le le le conditions que l'Europe est autorisée à considerer comme solide, parcequ'il est cui le le conditions.

Pour atteindre en but, il faut que tous leurs efforta soient concentres a Arexandre. Il armer leur action vers le stant a par e seret organ leurs forces du côté d'où le danger ne vient pas. La, il ne faut un ognation diplomatique, ni deployement de forces militaires: il ne faut que du repos.

Come conviction a deté les déterminations de l'Empereur. As miles de l'agustion générale que la crise du Lerant a fait naître, il n'a éprouvé ni requiétude, ni impatience d'agir. Il n'a fait aucune démonstration. Il n'a curvoyé à Constantinople ni un vassion, ni un soldat, dans la ferme persuasion, que son calme fermit à la Porte plus de bien que ne lui en surait fait son armos et mileste.

Telle est l'attitude que l'Empereur a prise.

Or whatever have a close to the property of the vent capter days days to cree actuelle, et dont les frontières touchent immédiatement à cellen de la Turquie, ne se montre aujourd'hus mi inquiete, mi impatiente de paraître sur le their e de la communité aujourd'hus mi inquiete, mi impatiente de paraître sur le their e de la communité de la même attitude, et moderer leur action.

Dans cette attente, notre Auguste Maltre se plant à croire que le Gouvernement l'ançais, guide par la politique pieue de prevoyance qui a survie jusqu'a ce pe, ne cherchers point à compliquer la situation de l'Empire Ottoman par un d'alegement de forces navales, qui, au lieu d'imposer la paix à Alexandrie,

viendrait la troubler à Comtantinople.

So all the second of the secon

Jestes scenest. M le Comte, les conséquences inevitables de l'apparition

d'one Escadre Française dans la Mer de Marmore,

comptons a consideration of the same of th

The state of the second of the

If nous suffit d'avoir clairement établi cette distinction, qui nous dispense d'entrer à ce sujet dans de plus amples developpemens. D'adleurs, notre intention n'est point sei de provoquer une discussion quelconque sur une éventualité qui, le la contra de la contra del contra de la contra del contra de la contra del contra de la contra del contra de la contra de la contra del contra de la contra del contra del

des Cabriets e est recontestablem int e moven le plus s'ir or maintent le partai ne le si le reuser ut l'all'entre enx. Il di montain parcaque le recorre la la move elle Million de la la move de montaine entre la recorre la la move de movembre la plus se un pour rasserer les auns le plus.

ch se de rous acquitter auprès de Al le Président du Conseil, de la commuarat a ce il luse one s' a preses a deprene foite your rouse à bien un connerlecture et remettre copie.

> Recoves, &c (Signer) NESSELRODE

### No. 260

### Viscount Palmerston to the Marquese of Clauricarde.

(No. 126)

My Lord, Foreign Office, August 20, 1839.

M. DE KISSELEFF communicated to me resterday a copy of the despatch to C and Security of the state of the sta

With reference to that part of the despatch which relates to the passage of it e Dardanettes by a Freech squad. I to if to M to know if it, have if it, have anstructions to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, of which I inclose copies,\* in order to show to M. de Kinseleff that the Risman Government had misconceived the nature of the demand which the British and French Ambassadors at Constantinople were instructed to make, that is certain contingencies the flects of their respective nations might be permitted to pass if Da inclose. I proceed to M is known if the permitted to make the flects of their respective nations might be permitted to pass if Da inclose. I proceed to M is known if the process is the process of the proce

Signed) PALMERSTON

### No. 261

### Vucount Palmerston to Mr. Buliere

(No 35)

Sir, Pereign Office, August 20, 1830.

I HAVE to instruct you to state to the French Government, with reference to the consummentations which have pasted between the two Governments, about the mensures to be taken for rentoring to the Sultan the Turkish fleet, that in the first of the second of the first of the firs

The Governments of England and France are friends and alias of the Soltan, and have spontaneously and formally declared their determination to up the land to oppose themselves to any combination which might be calculated to trench upon that integesty and independence. But it is manifest that Mohamet Ali, by retaining the Turkish fleet, arowedly as a means of extorting from the Soltan the consession of certain demands, does openly attack the independent political action of the Sultan, and does, by a combination with the transcense Commander of the Turkish fleet, endeavour to possess himself of the Government is sherefore of opinion, that the Government of France and England are bound, no less by a regard for their recent declarations, and a respect

for their ears bonour than by considerations of source policy to compe Mehemet. All to give bucktours one as a society bucktours on the source as a met a new and a secretary property of a fact and great a personal retaining the property last a to the secretary but as the frequency of the least and or a mediate secretary and a secretary of the secretary and the secretary of the secretary and that a further secretary is at a matter or but to be as so if posses a concentrary by the compact to the distribution of the distrib

Her Muesty's Government, therefore, are about to send unmodutely contractions to Lord Benevale, to propose to the Representatives of the other Four Powers the steps which, under all circumstances, appear to ther Majenty's Government the fittest to be taken with respect to the Turkish first, and to state to the Representatives of those Powers, that it is the against of the Majenty's Government, that the restoration of that fleet by Melanint Als should be insisted upon as an independable preliminary to any negociation whatever upon any

The course which Her Majesty's Coverament would propose for the attainment of this object is, that the Consular Agents of the Five Powers at Alexandria abould be instructed by the Ambassadara and Ministers at Vienna, formally, and in a Collective Note, to demand from Mehewet Ali the immediate centration of the Turkish ships, together with such of the officers and men as may be willing to return to their allegiance; that if this demand be complied with, the Turkish ships should be placed under the care and custody of the combined English. French, and Austrian squadron; the Admirals of which would take core not to permit any of these Turkish ships to go up to Countaintinople, without being first certain by communications with the Turkish Government, that the fidelity of the officers and men could be relied upon, and that there would be no danger of their again revolting against the Porte, in the event of their being sent back to Coustantinople.

If any doubt should be entertained on this point, the ships should be kept at ithough or chewhere maintain in the literanches, or they should be accompanied to Constantinople by some ships of the combined first; or obe they should be sent back with merely officers and men enough to navigate them, and perhaps a guard belonging so the Allies on board each ship.

The Consular Agenta should have no power to negotiate as to the currender of the Turkish ships, nor to allow Medicinet Ali more than a stated period,—twenty-four or forty-eight hours, to give a dressive answer. They should make him aware that, if that answer should be negative, they would be obliged immediately to leave Alexandria, and if he should refuse to comply with the demand made, they ought at once, and altogether, to embark on board the fleet, and to go to Sinyera, or to any other place, from whence they might be able to return to Alexandria, if their departure should have the effect of obtaining compliance with their departure.

Turksib ships, trusting that Mehamet Ali might still persist in retaining the Turksib ships, trusting that the Allied Powers would not follow up the recall of their Consular Agents by any ulterior measures; and in such case it is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that the bosour of the Pive Powers, a regard to good faith on their part towards the Sultan, and considerations of the highest importance connected with the great interests of Europe, require that further measures should be adopted. The measures which might, in the first instance, he resorted to, are:—

First, To prevent any vessel under Egyptian flag from entering into, or coming out of, the port of Alexandria, and to enforce a similar measure with respect to the ports of Syrus.

Secondly, To seize, detain, and hold in deposit, all merchant slops found anywhere under the Egyptian flag, either at sea or in any of the ports of Syria, where they could be engineed without any material difficulty

Thirdly, To take possession of the Island of Candia, in the name of the Sultan, and to re-establish the Sultan's direct authority in that Island.

Fourthly. To declare to Mehemet Ali, that the combined squadron will defend the Furkish Empire against any attack on his part, as effectually as if it were a Turkish feet.

<sup>\*</sup> See Nov. 35, 125, and 129.

Her Marsey - Conferences and you instructions to Sr Robert Stopford to take any, or as at the set steps the shall be a rentire so to the flor Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, as ar as the tree deserves of and averable bem to do we extern a, or as we he constrained of any one of the other squadrone, a the rest, of the employees to be and take place between The Marty a Arrive south at he is and his her agree should ead that A mount of the course of the News to do so that I was are featureful to invote the free, to respect to and a structions and authority to their Ambassador at Vienna, and to their Admirel in the Mediterranean.

The French Government will perceive that the measures above proposed apply to the case of the Turkish ships being inside the bachour of Alexandria, and within the power of Mehemet Ali. If, on the contrary, the Turkish ships should be outside of the harbour and within the power of their own officers, then Her Marcrey's fir yourse to High and Lat the course to be pursued small be such as has afreedy been agreed upon for that contingency by the French and English Governments :- that is to my, the combined feet should interpose, if possible, between the Turkuh squadron and the port of Alexandria, so as to prevent them from entering. The Admirate should endeavour by personal the discourse of a configuration of the purpose, and aboutly, if necessary, send small vessels to Constantinople, with any communications which in our appear the ty to get Toste in at attacept most. They abouted abottom from any attack on the Turkish ships, unless necessary in order to prevent those ships from events to me have to any a the Turking territory, but time would follow the Turkish ships with a sufferent force whorever they might go, i . enter to watch their movements, and to remain masters of those marginality. Iffere could be no objection to allow those ships to go to any Turkuh port outside of the Dardanelles, even before they had made their submission to the Sultan. provided a sufficient part of the allied aquation were to accompany them, thirhor But Hor Majorty's Government are of opinion, that the instructions for this case. like those for the case first supposed, ought to emanate from Vienna; and Her-Majorty's Ambassador at Vsenna will, therefore, he desired to communicate also upon this part of the case, with he Colleagues at Vienna

You will give a copy of this despetch to the Duc de Delmetse.

PALMERSTON (Fgned)

### No. 262

Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonly.

(No 122) My Lord,

Foreign Office, dugust 21, 1839.

I HAVE the interfaction to acquaint your Excellency, that Her Majesty's Covernment highly approve of the Note which your Excellency, in conjunction with the Representatives of Austria, France, Prussia, and Humin, addressed to the Porte on the 27th of July, and of which a copy is inclosed in your despatch No. 193

> PALMERSTON, (Sigmod)

### No 263

Viscount Personly to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 23.)

(No. 195)

My Lord,

Thorapia, July 30, 1839

BY invitation from the Moustenbar Nouri Effendi, the Representatives of the Five Great Powers met his Excellency at his knock this day

The Moustenbar asked them where it was intended to hold the meeting for the arrangement of the affirm of this country, whether it was to be at Courted

ting be or Vienna, or elsewhere; and whether an Ottoman Minister was invited? To this it was answered, that the Representatives had not yet received any information on the morest

] - 1 1) Pr . n . n . . . . () flect has deserted, what can the Porte do if Mehemet Ali should attack? With the Great Powers defend the Porte "

It was replied, that the Great Powers had determined to prevent a collision between the beliggerents, and therefore the Great Powers could not permit the Pasha to attack the Porte. The French Ambassador, an answering the above question, did not dutinetly enough express lamself to satisfy the Management of the satisfy the and I felt it necessary to say, that the matructions given to the this country against any attack that the Pasha might renture to make, and in this view I was fully supported by the America, and Russian, and Praxition Mark I Make Boutopeff fully and freely containe Porte having the Collective Note of July 27, was under a . . . 1 te l'owent, not to attempt to have any secret but to communicate furly with them and act

There was a good steal and, of which the above is the substan-

The questions of the Mounteshar were just and natural, and I hope the memers have been estudictory, and that the last coply removed the apprehension 4 JA GDIGIST against the Pashs.

> I have, &c . PONSONBY TRICE!

### Processed Possessky to Viscount Passerviton .- (Received August 23)

1

No. 196 )

My Lord,

Therapao, July 30, 1839

4 INCLOSE an account given by Dr. Amworth and his compan . . . 4 the disposition of the Egyptian soldiers under Ibrahim Pasha, which of and upon the report of downters from thrahim a army, who came to Halls Power camp, where the Doctor was up to the fatal bottle. I think the disposition of the soldren is of importance when the adoption of measures that may be taken in Syru are in consideration. I beg to recall the fact I stated, from the best authority long ago, that the Egyptian soldiers desired above all things to secape by any meson from the military service of Mehemet All.

have den TONSONBY, (Signed)

### Inclosure in No. 264

### Captain Concile to Viscount Pensonbu

Therapia, July 21 44.

DR AINSWORTH and his friends, Mossre. Bussell and Rossin, my. Lat the least exhibition of unitary skill on the part of Halls Paths, the least chance in the extraordinary melée, that ended in his defeat, might have caused the complete defeat of Thraham Pasha, as deserters from his cump a day or two before agreed in declaring that their Egyptian comrides, so far from wishing to appose the Sultan, only desired a fair opportunity of laying down their arms; accident, Ibrahim had been besten, he would have been without an open road of cotront. As it is, they represent the rout of Hafis to be complete. The last the same or the stayed but scalings from any or or was write to was

" cutting down some of his own recents, who were trying to leave he field Even at this desperate moment, Dr. Amsworth says, he are a var a reasured the day, if he would have attended to the advice of the Pruss an officers, to make a good charge with another column of his unbroken mea.

The road was covered with fugitives from his army, and retirers from the corps of lazet Pasha. Many of the latter were comfortably rading on bared horses, doubtless paying the costs with their shares of Isaet Peska amilitary

The Kourds, these gentlemen my, fired upon them and on the Turkub fugitives, and may be considered in a state of complete revolt. "Inshallah," those troubles all soming together will humble the Porte to a point at which they will accept the protection and guidance of the Albed European Fowers.

I have, ke., A. CONOLLY. (Signed)

#### No. 265.

### Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Passonby.

(No. 124.)

My Lord.

Foreign Office, August 23, 1839

I HAVE received this morning, and have laid before the Queen, your

Excellency's despatches Nos. 195 and 196

With reference to the first of those despatches, I have the with the answers which, in conjunction with the Representatives of the terr court Powers, your Excellency returned to the questions put to you by the Turkish Manner to the out telecowale year he was a fact of the dog.

I am, be PALMERSTON Signed)

#### No. 266.

#### Viscount Palmerator to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Foreign Office, Suggest 23, 1839

I HAVE the honour to ocquerot your Lordships, that the Fire Powers having agreed to concert together upon the affeirs of the Levent, and Vienna being the place where the communications and negotiations on these affairs will porter of may be a displace who have with a first of a displace at the Admiral commanding Het Majesty's squadron in the Meditatranean, should be contracted to execute any measures which he may be informed that Her Majorty's Ambassador at Vienna has commuted to un the part of Great Britain, ns at good of it concert between the Affed Possers. The Post of the agaify to your Lordships Her Majesty's pleasure, that instructions be given to Ny Bolist Speaking 1981, to 1 to there is no is a learly stell of any matructions which he may receive on the above-mentioned affairs from Land Benurale.

I have to request that your Lordships will send me a duplicate of the setpent as which the tat at 10th to 2 have to be opt a fire man on the , is so I have I may be a high to be for found the ways to be t worked by you to Sir hobert Stepted get it with the stone organon whe Lord B arrain may care occasion to make to the Annutal upon the muttern in quertion.

> l am, &c., PALMERSTON. Segued)

#### No. 267

### Viscount Palmeraton to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Foreign Office, August 28, 1839. My Lords, WITH reference to my other letter of this day's date, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordships, that the instructions usued to Sir Robert Stopford in pursuance of ma ino claim the thooligis are election after of the 7 h of Angest, have been a specific as Para and a w to be considered as caucalied, and that Her May a ye Master at Las his been instructed to return the packets addressed to Sir John Louis, in which your

Lordships' letters to Sir Robert Stopford were inclosed. I am, &c .

PALMERSTON (Signed)

#### No. 268.

### Viscount Palmeraton to Colonel Compbell

No 12

5 ..

Poreign Office, August 23, 1839.

Till. Five Powers having agreed to concert together upon the affairs of the Levant, and Victora being the place where the communications and negotiations on those affers will center, I have to matruct you to carry into effect any mitructions which you may receive on the above-mentioned affeirs from Lord Beauvale

l am, âc., PALMERSTON

### No. 26 t

### Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulicer.

No. B.J.

Parenge Office, August 28, 1836

hur, THE instructions to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford contained in the packets addressed to Sir Juhn Louis, which were sent to Paris on the 5th and 7th of August, being cancelled in consequence of my letter to the Lords Commissioners I the Admiralty, of which a copy is inclosed, I have to instruct you to return

t nengar. urn to me the two packets addressed to Lord Potential, and som to Paris on the cays above mentioned, and numbered on the outside, Nos. 110 and 113; and the two packets addressed to Sir Robert Stopford, and stated in the memoranda sent to Para to contain copies of the matructions to the Admiralty.

You will retain the remaining packets addressed to Lord Ponsonby, and time a lawa . See Items Stopford, and stated to contain despatches for the Carried until further orders.

1 am, &c., PALMERSTON (Signed)

#### No. 270.

### Viscount Palmerston to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty

(Confidential.)

Foreign Office, August 24, 1839. My Lords, WITH reference to my lotter of yesterday, conveying to your Lordships the Queen's community, that Albert S. I Italian support the Ad be deed 1 1 1, corry into effect any instructions which he may receive on the affairs of the

Levent from Her Majesty's Ambanador at Vienna, I am to acquaint your Lordships, there is in Hor VI sty I was that I make a Sit Lunere Supriora about not be precluded from executing any matructions given to him by Lord Beauvale, and arraing out of the pregoturious at bernot, price doll the means to be taken Share and a share and all the share at the s t cheer, even tuninger us, I come h chargest should not receive corresponding instructions from his own Government, or from the French Aministedor at Victoria

> I am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON.

P S.-I have to request that your Lordships will send me a . . . fifter entre to the same of the same and the same

The Marquess of Clauricards to Viscount Palmerston. (Recoved August 25).

(No. 86.)

My Lord, St. Petersburgh, August 15, 1839

I BELIEVE I omitted to inform your Lordship, in my last despatch, of the discontinuous firm a big body felt at the despatches sont from Vice-a to Comment of the commen

to a to the state of the state I make the second of the secon an a la catalone throug to be invited upon, and the dofined, or the determinations of the t to audicient force. His Excedency mid, 

1 was propose which his faced-ener referred to and described, e repeated what the happever had bout one that the war to a matter a kinduces and protection the Imperial Majority hoped that they would be extended to humolf ammed ate succour had been made.

A transfer the transfer about the transfer to the state of the state o arrows equally to the English fleet, although Count Oriol only mentioned the French one.

> I have, &c (S gned) CLANRICARDE

The Marquess of Claurecards to Viscount Palmerstan .- (Received August 26 )

No. 895

My Lord. At Paters for h. An ant 7 1830

I HAVE the bonder to ack on eage the rece go of your Legships 

I am the despatches of Lord Beauvale, inclosed in that last despatch, Processing . to the appears to sentime to happened the peace for the Real to the the second of the second secon abs t out or

Ponce Mettermen is thoroughly acquainted with Russian policy, and with the Russian Cabinet, and the experience and ability of air lighness enable him to foresee with great accuracy the riews of Russia, and the arguments which may lave weight with her travernment

Het your Lordship may be assured that there does not exist here, at present, the least ac mation to deter to to please, or to follow, the Austrian Government; on the contrary the Hassian Government feel a considerable degree of acceness

and error to against Austria at this moment

As viv to leagues agree with me in this opinion Russia will always be out led by so firm views, and will only be influenced by her tears. As the is not enger able to pursue a separate ecurse regarding Turkey, the most folice that which he office Powers nave adopted. If Austria would separate from France and France, Russia might i on to her ride in any difference of policy. But such would be the case I believe it a still greater degree, if England were to separate berself from France and Austria, or trom France alone. Russia fears hagiand more than Austria and therefore she respects her more, and is more inclined to court her.

Bender, as I have said, the Emperor is displeased with the Austrian Government, and his manner to Count Fiquelment was evidently changed before

that Ambanador's departure from hence.

M de Taustcheff, who is a consummate courtier, is supposed to have facilitated the arrangement of his own affairs very much, and to have highly pleased His Imperial Master, by aphalding the military display at Borodino as wise, in a political view, and as " making all Germany feel the superiority of Russia i

I have, &c., CLANRICARDE

### No. 273.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Pointerston .- (Recessed August 26.)

No. 17.1

Berlin, August 21, 1839

My Lord. 1 HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch

No. 4 sugether with its inclonares.

I have nothing whatever of any interest to communicate to your Lordship by this messenger. Baron Werther has informed me that he has sent to the Prossian Charge d'Affaires in London, a copy of the official answer of the Prusuan Government to the note addressed to him by the French Minister, on the attitude to be taken by the Five Powers in the Turco-Egyptian Question, with orders to communicate it to your Lordship. The contents of the note cannot fall to be highly satisfactory to Hor Majesty's Government.

I found therein Werther much depressed, in consequence of the classing accounts that have been received at Berlin of the state of Prince Mettertich's

health.

GEORGE B. HAMILTON.

#### No 274

Mr. Buloer to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 25.)

1 Paris, August 23, 1839. te ! l,

HAD the honour of giving Marshal Soult, this morning, a copy of the as speech No. 3, which your Lordship addressed to me, with the instruction that a should be communicated to the Marshal.

I at the same time made him verbally acquainted with its contents. He agreed entirely in considering that the Note delivered by the Representatives of the Five Powers at Constantinople, bed made a great change in the state of the Eastern Question; that it would be most describle to endeavour to preserve the same joint system of action between the tive Powers; and that Vienna would be the best place for arriving at common conclusions, and concerting common operations.

I then and that I considered the Piote of the more importance, masmuch as that it at once bound the Pive Powers in alliance with the Soutan for preserving his rights, and maintaining the integrity of his Empire, and that therefore it left no doubt either as to the general spirit with which Michemet. An abound be mel, or as to the parameter to of be interest at existential of the Utionian Flex. By the retent in of which the rights of the Su tan were to evidence meated, and the integrity of his course sudangered.

In the observat in also he generally agreed, as well as in the propriety of the five the seemed to heatate as to tree propriety of their departure a case of a return, though the one step seems almost decessarily the one parties of the other. The Marshal concluded, however, by saying, that after he had day read and considered your Lordship's communication he would then fully state and explain his sontiments on the subject.

Chart, Ac., HENRY LYTTON BULWER

#### No 275.

### Viscount Palmerston to Lord Beauvale.

No. 107.)

My Lord, Fereign Office, August 25, 1839.

THE important Note which was presented to the Porte on the 28th ultimo, by the Representatives of the Five Powers at Constantinople, forms an epoch in the affairs of the Levant, and scene to fix definitively the mode of proceeding which the Five Powers should adopt, in conducting their negotiations, and in planning their measures about these affairs.

The Note abovementsoned proclaims the union of the Pive Powers, and their determination to act together and in concert, with a view to effect a final arrangement of the differences between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, and that Note originated out of communications, of which Vienna was the centre.

It appears, therefore, to Her Majesty's Government, that it is on every account most describe that the Five Powers should continue to act together, and that Vicona should continue to be the point at which the negotiation should be carried on.

Her Majesty's Government have, therefore, proposed to the Government Ferror that sale of the Proposed to the Government for the land of the Proposed to the British and French Consuls-General at Alexandria, for the purpose of demanding from Mehemet Ali the restitution of the Turkish fleet, or for the purpose of endeavouring to prevail upon the efficiency of that first to refer to the redship, and if rent course smaller to refer the measures to be taken for the purpose of obtaining from Mehemet Ali restitution of the Turkish fleet, should be concerted by the Representatives of the Five Powers at Vienna, and should, if possible, be taken by the Five conjointly.

I send accordingly to your Excellency, copies of those proposed instructhe and of the correspondence which passed here when the first put you
on the matter, and of those of the Government of France, as far as they have
been made known to that of Her Majesty; and your Excellency will see that
all these proposed instructions have been withdrawn, in order that a new
course may be taken at Vienna.

Your Excellency will, therefore, immediately place yourself in communication on this matter with the Austrian Government, and with your other colleagues. You will state, that it is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government

that the Five Powers are bound by honour and good fat h towards the Saltan, to reduce the his fleet octors any farther negatiation taken parch with Memorial Armera fleet arrangement because the possession of the Torkish fleet gives to Mehemet Arman an altage so any such negatiation which he pay it not to be party that to retain

The Five Powers have tormally pledged themselves to each other to age! If the vice sendence of the Ottoman Empire under its present dynasty, but now can the Sultan be considered in retaining even the semblance of independent authority, if one of his subjects is to be allowed to keep forcible possession of the whole naval force of the Torkish Empire, for the avowed purpose of using that caval force, either morally or physically, as a means of extorting from his Sovereign concessions which the Sovereign, if he were not thus stripped of the means of self-defence, would not be disposed to grant?

It seems to Her Majesty's Government that all the professions which the Five Powers have made of regard for the Salan, and at a determination to protect and support him, would be deservedly considered as empty mockery, if those Powers were not to use all the means at their command to give back to the Salan his feet; and Her Majesty's Government is also of opinion, that the Five Powers are bound by a regard to what is due to themselves, to make the resitution of that fleet an indepensable preliminary to any other arrangement whatever

The course which Her Majesty's Government would wish to suggest to the other Four Powers for this purpose is, that the alled squadrons should be ordered to repair to Alexandria, leaving at the entrance of the Dardanelles auch a force as might be sufficient, if invited up for that purpose by the Sultan, to har the passage of the Borghorus to the troops of Ibrahim, should that general advance through Arm Minor, and threaten an attack upon Constantinople. That the fleet, upon arriving at Alexandria, should take upon Constantinople. That the fleet, upon arriving at Alexandria, should take upon Constantinople. That the fleet, upon arriving at Alexandria, should take upon the such a position as to commond the entrance into the tract of the same to be able to prevent any shape of war from the fleet of the same to be the more easy, because it is understall that the same to the same to be the more easy, because it is understall that the same to the same to the same to be the more easy, because it is understall that the same to be same to the same to be the more easy, because it is understall that the same to be same to be the more easy, because it is understall that the same to be same to be the more easy, because it is understall that the same to be sam

the combined fleet, of a a regard of the fact of Market Area and the barbour and with the barbour and the barbou

Admirals of the property of the Step of and in the letter

But the first have the bound of the barboar and therefore within the power of Mr. court have been should, by a Collective Note, demand few Metric has been been should by a Collective Note, demand deby to present the barboar which a decided answer should be given.

the chart set of the large level, such of their officers and men as the set of the large level, such of their officers and men as it with the improbation of Admirals to allow the ships to go at once to constant and the ships, when off Constantinople, might form against the Salian, and might declare for Mahagust Al. I will be the constant the Salian, and might declare for Mahagust Al. I will be the constant the Salian, and might declare for Mahagust Al. I will be the constant the Salian, and might declare for Mahagust Al. I will be the constant the Salian, and might declare for Mahagust Al. I will be the constant the Salian and might declare for Mahagust Al. I will be the constant the Salian and might declare for Mahagust Al. I will be the constant the salian and might be allowed to the salian and the sali

If, however, Meliemet Ali should refuse to surrender the ships, Her M saty's Government propose that the Consols Gross it of the Five Powers stories not be a first and an embark, as a demonstration of the heterotian is. M here, An that such a step would be the necessary consequence of the refusal.

The inferior consular agents might remain, for a time, for purposes of

If the measure should have no effect in producing compliance on the part

o. Mcheme. An virious after methods of coere in might be employed, without any positive attack upon the Egyptian ships.

In the first place, all communication might be cut off between Egypt and Syria; and all ships and resien under the Egyption flag might be prevented from entering or leaving any Egyptian or Syrian port.

in the next place, all merchant ships under the Egyptian flag, might be seized and detailed, to be held in deposit until compliance were obtained.

Thirdly, a detachment from the allied fleet might proceed to Candia, and establish there the direct authority of the Sultan, engaging, on the part of the five Powers, to obtain for the population of Candia the same privileges and immunities which were granted by the late Sultan to the people of Samos

Any one, or all, of these measures might be ordered at the discretion of the Representatives of the Five Powers at Vienna; and your Excellency is authorized to give to Sir Robert Stopford any instructions to this effect which you may deem expedient.

Her Majesty's Government are most anxious to proceed in this matter in concert with the other Four Powers, and are ready to make some sacrifices of opinion to order to arrive at unarrange at a Bit if your Freelienry should find it impossible to obtain an unnolmous assent of your colleagues to any course of proceeding on this matter which would be consistent with the prince of appet which the British Grant ment is acting or which could be likely to attain the objects in view, your fixed tray is not read to reasonable and effectual course of proceeding is assented to by such a proportion of the Five as may give to that course adequate moral weight and sufficient physical raction.

I am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 276

### Viscount Palmeraton to Lord Beausale .

(No. 108)

Yell and

Foreign Office, August 25, 1839.

SOITHNG Facility and the expension of Her Majesty's to the opinion of the opinion opinion opinion of the opinion opin

trend a material with the tot the sequences

And first, with respect to the arrangement itself; if Mehemet Ali is not to give up Syris, what are the alternatives? Why, first, that matters should be left exactly as they now are and lately have been; that is to say, that Mehemet Ali should continue in his present position as established by the arrangement of Kutaya, holding the Pachalics of Egypt and Syria at the annual will and pleasure of the Sultan, not by the formal tenure of annual appointment, but by the real tenure of the power of the sword. But to continue this

state of things would be to do nothing, except to leave in still greater force all the dangers which have caused of late so much disquirtade to the Powers of Europe. I say in greater force, because the Pasha being now stronger as against the Porta than he was last year, he would be more able, and therefore more likely, to execute the intention which he then proclaimed of declaring himself independent; and thus the Five Powers would have taken great pains to establish among themselves perfect unanimity and entire concert about the affairs of the Levant, for the mere purpose of doing absolutely nothing;—a result which might just at well have been the consequence of disagreement as of amon, and which would justly expose them not only to the decision, but to the consure, of all the world.

The other alternative would be, that the Sultan should give to Mehemet Ali now the grant of the hereditary government of Egypt, upon condition that Ibrahim should promise, that on the death of Mehemet he will evacuate Syria and Candin, and the Holy Cities. But would any man attach the slightest value to such a promise, and would not the grant of the hereditary as a gratuited and unrequited by the last and the recommendation of the

rath to Me check As the street of the Five Powers parmit Melicenet to retain Candra, and Syria, and Arabia, because the Five are not strong enough to force him to evacuate those condition now, can it be supposed that the Sustain alone will be strong enough five or six years hence, at the death of Melicenet Ali, to do that which the Five Powers united cannot undertake at present. Or is it probable that the Five Powers will be more disposed then to help the Sustain in this matter than a in the interval Melicinet and I'm him will of gibrary and that even if the Five Powers should then be a would have

In fact, the natural and accessary consequence of any arrangement which should leave Mehemet Ali in possession of what he now occupies, must avadently be his casting off his nominal allegiance to the Sultan, and his cannot be disminished by continuing him in his present extended state of occupation, but his means of assert ng that independence will be greatly increased thereby; and thus the Five Powers, having set out in their negations of these matters by leadly proclaiming their steadfast determination to means the state of the st

I be absolutely necessary that the Sultan abould submit to such terms, of course, bow to stern necessity, but far better would it be that be should do so from his own weakness than from the advice and intervention of friends, who, professing to help, would interfere only to despoil

But far preferable to such a dismemberment of the Turbush Empire would to a charge in its dynasty, by the substitution of the family of Mehemet for that of the Sultan, and it would be wiser for the Powers of Europe to allow Mehemet Alt to match with his army and sail with his fleet to Constantinople, and to depose the Sultan, and to set himself up in his stead, than it would be for those Powers to pursue the course to which I am now adverting. For in

<sup>4</sup> This deepatch was addressed on the 27th of August, to Lord Clearing to Sir George Hamilton that Mr. Balance.

such a case, though the dynasty were changed, the Turkish Empire would come with its territory undiminished and its resources unbruken; it would still be a substantive Power, capable of defending itself, and competent to

maintain its place in the political community of States.

But such a course is impossible, for many reasons which it is needless to detail; and it appears to Her Majesty's Government that, consistently with the declarations of the Five Powers, and with a dus regard for the great European objects which those Powers have in view, there is no other course open for them to pursue, but to carry into execution the arrangement which, giving to Mebamet Ali the bereditary government of Egypt, would restore to the direct authority of the Soltan all the other portions of the Turkish Empire now held and occupied by the Pusha.

Meligniet Alt would, of course, in the first place object to such an arrangement, he would threaten all kinds of violent proceedings, and would declare that he would fight to the death in order to result what was demanded

But he is far too shrewd and eagnetous a man not to be able to measure the great disparity between his own force and that of the Five Powers acting the control with the fourth and carrying will the Clinical at eagth and

Mahomedan feeling.

The Albes would begin by the militest means of coercion, and would award as long as possible, any measures which would place the Pasha possible anything like a footing of equality with the instruments of pressure which they might use; but it is surely impossible seriously to contend that if the Five Powers were united and determined, they would not succeed after a certain time, and probably without any very violent means, in obtaining the full submission of the Pasha to the arrangement which they were resolved to

The fact is, that any one or two of the Five Powers, if acting cordially with a beauty of the powers and without any very great exertion, to compel the Pashs to acquirecence; but that which could not so be accomplished without the employment of a considerable military force, might, probably, if the Five Powers were united, he brought about by little more than the school of moral influence alone.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

### No. 277.

#### Viscount Palmerston to Lord Beauvale

(No. 109., My Lord,

Foreign Office, August 25, 1839.

I TRANSMIT herewith to your Excellency, for your information, a copy of two letters which I have addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, signifying the Queen's pleasure, that Admiral Sir Robert Stopford should be ordered to execute any measures which he may be directed by your Excellency to carry into effect.

I likewise inclose two duplicates of the Letters of Instruction which the Lorda Commissioners of the Admiralty have in consequence issued to Sir have a series of the Admiralty have in consequence issued to Sir have a series of the Admiralty have in consequence issued to Sir have a series of the Admiralty have in consequence issued to Sir have a series of the Admiralty have in consequence issued to Sir have a series of the Admiralty have in consequence issued to Sir have a series of the Admiralty have in consequence issued to Sir have a series of the Admiralty have in consequence issued to Sir have a series of the Admiralty have in consequence issued to Sir have a series of the Admiralty have in consequence issued to Sir have a series of the Admiralty have in consequence issued to Sir have a series of the Admiralty have in consequence issued to Sir have a series of the Admiralty have in consequence issued to Sir have a series of the Admiralty have in consequence issued to Sir have a series of the Admiralty have in consequence issued to Sir have a series of the Admiralty have in consequence is not of the Admiralty have in consequence is not of the Admiralty have in the Admiralty have in consequence is not of the Admiralty have in the Ad

the first orders which you may find it accounty to give to him

(Signed) PALMERSTON

No. 278

Baron Werther to Count Breason .- (Communicated by Buron Werther, August 26.)

Monneur le Comte

Berlin, le 16 Août, 1839.

JE me suis empressé de placer sous les yeux du Roi, mon nuguste Maître, la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'houneur de m'adresser à la date du 24 Juillet, ainsi que la dépêche de M. le Due de Dalmate du 17, qui s'y trouvait sointe en copie.

Sa Majesté a daigné me charger de vous exprimer. M. le Comte, qu'Elle a vu avec une réntable satisfaction dans cette communication, un nouveau gage de la solbeitude désintérensée que les Grandes Poissances Européennes vouent à la conservation de la Monarchie Ottomane sous la dynastie netuellement régnante. Comme le Roi, mon auguste Maitre, est personne l'Empire Ottomane forme l'un des élémens les plus essentiels de l'Europe, la Prosse users de toute l'influence dont elle d'appre pour contribuer à préserver de toute attente l'intégrité et l'indépendance de cet Empire et l'autorité souvernoe du Sultan. La Prusse ayant de tout temps suivi cette ligne à l'égard de la Torquie, ne s'en départire pas dans les graves conjonctures du moment actuel; elle n'hanters donc pas à accorder con appui moral aux efforts que feront les Cabinets qui exercent une action directe sur l'Orient, pour atteindre le but sur leque) d'ailleurs, d'après l'intime canviction du Roi, mon auguste Maitre, toutes les Grandes Puissances sont parfastement d'accord.

Je saisis, &c., (Signé) WERTHER

### No. 279

### Viscount Palmerston to Mr Bulwer.

(No. 13)

Foreign Office, August 27, 1889.

INCLOSE is a fir year information a coly flan lastrict a which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vicona, respecting the mode of proceeding to be adopted by the Five Powers, in conducting their negatiations, and planning their measures about the affairs of the Levant, and I have to instruct you to communicate the substance of this instruction to Marshal Soult.

(Signed) PALMERSTON

### No. 280.

### Mr. Buleer to Viscount Palmersion -(Received August 29.)

/No. 11 )

My Lord,

Paris, August 26, 1839.

FROM a conversation I had thus morning with Marshal Soult, who informed me at the same time, that he had remons for apprehending Prince Metternich's indisposition to be serious, I am induced to apprehend, that the French Government will now throw obstacles in the way of the selection of Vienna as the place for aettling and agreeing upon the affairs of the East, nor will it allow its Ambassador the power to give instructions to the French Admiral in the Mediterranean. The cause of this is to be sought in the difference which really exists in the views of the French Government as to the manuer of dealing with Mehemet Ali, and those which are entertained by

not avowing it, will endeavour to escape from the necessity of either opposing, or consenting to, any resolution to which those Powers, if negotiating together, night come conjointly.

It appears, indeed, possible, that the Cabinet of France may create a question out of the Note lately presented by Count Medem, and thus

endeavour to direct attention from Alexandria to St. Petersburgh.

At all events, I fear that no decided measures of a energive character will be employed by Frence for limiting the ambition of the Viceroy, or restoring the fleet of the Sultan.

I have, &c. HENRY L. BULWER. (Signed)

### No. 281.

## Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmeraton,-(Received August 29.)

No. 61 )

My I aid.

Alexandria, July 26, 1839.

I WAI Fall yestermy, in report with the American Committee and on Mehemet Ah, whom I found in his Divan with the Capudan Pasha and

The conversation was at first general, and the Capudan Pushit, who has now put assis his former dress and adopted one similar to that wore by Mehemet Alt, remarked that he could not be binmed at Constantinuple for his change of dress, as there also they had resumed their ancient costumes.

Soon after the Capudan Pasha retired, and Mehemet Ah then entered upon the subject of his relations with the Porte, and of his desires and

openions with respect to Hosrew Pashn.

He told my two Colleagues and myself, that if the Sultan were to send to him the grand decoration, and at the same time to concede to him the succession in his family (Phérédisé) of oll his present Governments (h. ....... not, I believe, demand the Pashalic of Mecca and Medina, which in with vested in Ibrahim Pasha, and not in Mehemet Ali), he would accept the decoration as a mark of respect and homage to his Sovereign, but he would not accept the succession of his Governments, so long as Hosrow Pusha was returned in power or place, and that he would remain in his present position. but if Hoscew Pasha were removed, he would then immediately and he k the Sect of the Capudan Pasia to Constantenople; would recall thrainm Pasha to Egypt; and would, without any heatlation proceed, himself, in his atenuer to Constantanople, to pay his homoge to his Sovereign, and to give his heat and and counsels in what would add to the glory of the Sultan, and to the power and welfare of his empire

Melicinet Ali has written to the different Pashes of Pashelics (sixteen, I believe, in number), to urge them to be faithful to their young Sultan, and to give their best services for the good of the empire; but celling on them, at the same time, to assist in promoting the removal from power of Hosrew Pusha, as no security for any good can be held out, or can take place, so long

as that Sereskier remains at the head of affairs.

Ah and Husrew, and which is of very long standing, and on this point he is, on may be expected, fully seconded by the Capadan Pasha, who most probably will have written to all his friends and partisans, to the same effect

Hearn that Ibrahim Pasha is at Murash with the head-quarters of his army nort that the corps which he had sent to Orfa, before the arrival of Captain Cantier, will be withdrawn to the west of the Euphrates, as soon as

The greater part of the Capadan Pasha's fleet are anchored in this port and the remainder will also be brought in, as will also be the fleet of

Horew Pasha has written to the Capudan Pasha to say, that if he will

return with his fleet to Constantinople, no notice will be taken of his late detection and that a far partion is a blisma the past wie be are reted

The Capudan Pashs has replied, that he has not been, nor does be intend to be disloyal to his Sovereign; that what he has done has been for the enterest of the S dian and of the Teckish F space in I to remove the fleet out of the power of the intrigues of Hosrew Pasha; and that he we return so long as the latter red was a power

It has been remarked, that in the letter of Hosrew Pasha to the Canada. Pasta be conserved as " there is a man a contract cases Mehemet Ali as "Sultanem," and those who understand the Turkish large are ser, lest the affirm to the first real of the comment So taken is a pleasty of an the alless to Minime 1

Perhaps this you have I place expressly the et a flat the Capadan Pasha; but I at il at that he will have been much asnayed by that mark of distinction or e ather the soul of the Parties of the court of a offers, and the present position of all the parties.

> (Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL

#### No 282

### Colonel Campbell to Viscount Pulmerston .- (Received August 29.)

No 62 My Lord. Alexandria, July 29, 1839. M COCHELET ' Cas I Go A OF the condition From at rand a transfer A ren

he said the same the . . . o next is command to the Capadan Pashs, of the Patrona Boy, of to the Bey, and of the Reals Boy And the Secret State of the Secre

to a lot of the Convol Clebera. 

M Cochelet gave them to Mchemet Ali, who, after seeing the Capadan Pasto, sent for the four Admirals to whom the letters were autreased, and gave them to them. These letters, which were from Housew Panha, were toro up by those with apparent indignation,

I shall not remark on the conduct of Admind Roussin, in wishing to impose on M. Cochelet to degrading a task, not on the conduct of M. Cochelet. tes tes in March

I are now the honour to transmit to your Lordshop, the translation rates. Mestal I I listed and the sequence of his sending the curse the our Admirals, and by which your Lordson, we have I A care dains of the

I further transmit the translation of a letter sent by Mehemet Ali to the principal Pashas of the Porte, and amongst others to the Pasha of Tripols, in which Mehemet Alt calls on them to make common cause against Hosrew

A currette of the Viceroy has been sent to Salomes, with five of Mehemet Ali's confidential officers, who are charged with those letters for the Pashas 1 to a star Ado to our and a copie a

be been up will perceive, that Mehemet Ali must be well aware of the contraction of the form of the second for age, where we open y and the safe transfer to the same

Vehemet Ali told me three days ago, that he was having made a tran alar - other to the total branch to be made what the dismissal or retirement from affairs of Hostew Pasha should enable him to go to Constantinople; and that he would then propose to the Sultan some analogous changes, but above all, the most perfect security for property and persons of every class and religion, and also a pure, imparital, and speeby 4 G

administration of justice; and that he hoped still to see Turkey sufficiently

strong to support itself against any efforts of Russia.

The Pasha appears resolved not to recede from his demand for the removal of Hosraw Pasha, nor will be accept of less than the hereditary succession to his family, of Egypt, all Syris, and Candia, for which he would pay to late and he a fit the reserve to the Sectain about the exidently hopes to be able to arrange all this with the Sultan in an amicable manner, provided that his great enemy Hosrew Pasha be removed.

In regard to the hereditary succession to Syria, it is possible that the Purte may refuse it, but I am fully convinced, that if the Porte were now to obtain possession of Syria, on the same footing as before its occupation by Mexically that early ward for many years be the scale of the direct anarchy and mucry, and all European commerce would be destroyed and

rendered impossible.

I am near , my fort, that at a court he proposit to paragraph nopic, nor, indeed, of all Her Majesty's Consular Servants in Syria; but it is the deliberate opinion which I have formed from what I have seen, and from for a will I by least and to the a corner to this open to I work to be y pledge myself.

Ibrahim Pasha has received invitations from all the leading people in Asia Minor, to send troops to protect them from the brigandage which most unfortunately reigns in that country; but he will not send a soldier across

the Euphentes.

The whole of the Turkish and Egyptian fleets are now in this port, and some of the larg. Turkish shops have had part of the guas and stores taken

out, as atherwise they could not have entered.

The Panha has ordered two palaces to be prepared for some personages of destroy as a second of the s mission to the Viceroy. It is reported that Hall Pasha, the brother-m-law of the young Sultan, is one of those, and that the others are two practical

Mohemet his a so if a new or med a not passes at Caret in time for, and movers part a Tokes that a secure set knows here berestaurant to the reward he say con a mater to myse rad the sign at the state of the st and reproduced he has those so not a weret for me in the Divin at Constantmople.

I have, &c., PATRICK CAMPBELL (Signed)

Inclusive 1 in No. 282

Mehantet Ala to Hourest Pochs.

Survent les titres.,

Traduction ,

VOUS m'aves adreses par Akif Effendi, una lettre où vous me dites que leser are as the fit and a first of free that they tree most êten mis en oubli cumme s'ile n'avaient jamais existé, et que nous fassions

La connamence que j'us deputs longtema de votre nature ne me permettarty same or same to system you was reported que some rudius. sice bien ou changur de sentament et de conduite, ou offrir votre démission District a section of a trade that a second ne pourra pas s'empécher de manifester son caractère par que et a qui Purities of the country by the contract of profession and privmant En effet, à pome avez-rous en connamence de l'arriver de la Flotte The man to the casts of bleatening of the sector confictor a special au Goneral Mustafa ot aux tressoutres officiers supérieurs, des lettres ou vous reprisentes le Capitan Pacha comme traftre, et, tout en bliment leur conducte. vous les exhartes à so saunt de lui et à retuirner à Constantinople avec la Figure. Ce fait soul ne dont-il pas me conveners que je ne me suis pas

trompé deus le jugement que j'ai porté de vous? Si vous pensez que Méhémet Alt ne vous connaît pas, ou qu'on le trompe sur votre compte, vous êtes dans l'erreur: Il no vous connuit que tron!

La démarche que vous reprochez au Capitan Pacha ne lui appartient par en propre. Le Général et les trois afficiers supérieurs dont il a été parlé, tous enfin, out agi d'un commun accord, après en avoir délibéré en Comeil.

Ces mêmes officiers supérieurs, et peut être d'autres encore, ont témoigné

par ecrit de cur li or participation a cet acte.

Les quatre lettres e a ve a par Votre Alteme ont été fidèlement remises a lours adr was

Ces officiers ne sont pas passés à l'étranger pour mériter que vous les

traitiez comme vous le faites.

Il était plus convenable et plus conforme à votre disnité que ve is le se dienez . (for a sense de . . . mat de la l'att, sous as l'april ave plant quine de l'un e man eta l'exactic a cot un et l'il pre-Quality hours two excepts a managed a good superfact of que large library comportants presented in as a section of the control of the control of the course, que your autre la llaress de la refre e ar acres d'apple et contre sen il mare et tenti e au, pren se dirigent Ye so in I be execute in went came in he sid man i

Un paresi lungage les aurant ressurés, fintiés, et aurant confirmé ce que vous avancez dans la lettre que vous mavez adrossée par Akif Effendr; mais, e est mutile; votre naturel ne vous permet pas d'avoir de la fixité dans les idées,

et je sura toujoura plus fortifié dans mon opinion sur vous.

L'action du Capitan Pache et des autres personnes sous ses ordres, n est pas (ce qu'à Dieu ne plane) un crime de félonie envers du Hautesse. Chacan d'eax avait péndiré, comme moi, votre caractère, et aucun n'avait confiance en vous. Vous voyez done bien que ce n'est pas seulement Méhômet Ali qui se mése de vous, mais je pourraie dire la nation entière. Mais anchant cela, j'ai vontu princerver le pays de troubles et de dangers en vous engageant à vous démettre du Vipiral et de rentrer dans la vio privée. Cette resolution servit honorable pour rous et avantageure pour tous. En souvenir de non anciena supporta, j'al soulu sous répoter ce courcil,

C'est maintenant à vous de refféchie sur ce que vous avez à faire. En vous retirant des afficres, consentes à délivrer les grands, et la mation en

général, d'une pénible médance.

Inclosure 2 to No. 289

Circular addressed by Mehemet Ali to the Chief Pashae of the Parte

(Survent les titres )

(Traduction.)

13. Djemmad-Evel, 1255.

SANS doute qu'à cette houre votre Excellence est informée que Sultan Abdoul-el-Medud Khap, notre tout-pussant Seignour, s'est assus our le trône de son ve ere pere passe & the corre vic. 32 / so men it. v. n. a.s. parmi les hommes! Cette nouvelle me fut apportée par Akif Effendi, Secretaire du Haut Conseil de la Sublime Porte, envoyé auprès de moi en mismon. Aussitôt après que ce glorieux avenement me l'ôt notifié, tous les forts d'Alexandrie et les bâtimens en radu l'aunoucèrent à la population, par des salves d'artillerse qui continuèrent trois jours consecutifs, se répétant trois fois entre le lever et le coucher du soleil. Il en a été de même au Caire et dans tous les chef-lieux des pays que je gouverne. J'écrivis en même tema a mon fila bien-airgé Ibrahim Pacha, et aux Gouvernours des provinces, qu'ils eussent à faire faire dans toutes les mosquées, grandes et petites, les prières usitées un pareille occasion pour notre nouveau Seigneur, très-haut et très-pur.

Le Seraskier d'Orient, Haffix Pacha, à la tête d'un corpa d'armée considérable, a été excité par les intrigues de Houreff Pacha à passer l'Euphrate, et d'après les instructions qu'il a reçues, ce Général a fomenté des troubles et suscité des revoltes à Payasa, à Giaour-daghi, et dans le district d'Antab. Abi o epage rice sack Mosa non, je mis trat en œuvre pe ir in pas donner

lieu, le premier, aux bostilités, et j'écniris plusieurs fois dans ce seus : mon fils Copendart I rope between Personal Maraces but your occuper Antab, et que j'eux des motifs de coure que les mouvemens séditieux pouvment, à force d'intrigues, se propager dans l'interieur du pays, si je continuam à rester dans la même inaction, et quainsi seraient compromis et peut-être perdus tous les heureux fruits que mon zèle et mes efforts de tant d'années avaient fait éclore et prospérer sous le soleil bienfaisant de notre Auguste Seigneur, je me décidai, dans cette extrémité, de chaudes farmes nea and the glave as an ereor, d must be tre a more contagons his Ibrahim Pacha, de ne plus hésiter à combattre, ajoutant que, ai la victoire nous restait tidele, if passit l'Euphrate, réunit les troupes d'Adans an grand corps d'armet a l'ille le sa cha le co le co baccs, dont l'inc mare agait sur Marache et pousserant en avant, et dont l'autre s'avancerant vers Ourfa et Darbeker. Mass à passe as je en connassance de s'avenuent à strêne de notre jeune Souverain Abdoul Medjid, que, sans en attendre la notification officielle, je me dus: "Que tout ce qui est passé soit passe;" et je m'empressai de transmottre contr'ordre à mon fils, en lui enjoignant de ne pas poursuivre les résultats de la victoire de Nézib, et de ramener l'armée en decà de l'Euphrate, se déjà elle l'avest franchie. Je demandas ensure à Dieu qu'il protègent notre honoré Seigneur, qu'il le fit vivre des jours sans fin, et que, sous son ombre tutelaire, tous ses serviteurs fidèles, grands et petits, cussent les barrs le la va et abronaire et jonesse il d'une le c'te sans

Mas co sor er s'est mortre H srett Pacha, le seu artisan de tes les man days exq s ev, to cut p age tepms trop agters que, las at tours rice and all a unit a heat and and discovered description and enime are act, is a seal for private le stre er a cal de Gran. Vizit, et pais to loss they be see he would, and car remp to less tenet uns avec de prove pour es to three ax in so hage do sor called our otheres. justical aspectabilities of social series that the last cotte partie last legar of part alaste has some tothe advert a present the advert distance above a rest of the person of the country of activers in a last more rece case and bestears empresse the resection ad then the more are in Dir came and dire, that is from to not must dig in the first to the compensation for selection of the selection o 1211, rate Mexico of the season to my tree pass datas lapport quest The basic are an extension memorial types and or a contact , has the . Tay I stor I ... par son entreuse ande, la biervellare, de THE GOOD SELECTION OF THE POST A PETE SE FEELE A ne in the the new et en te portant aux pieds du Souverain que des respectes et d'origente al renes fi réusit à mettre la désumon entre Sall will a magnesies to be a special concernation the transfer of de say Mer throught a that corner to and post not con a tricks of it a cause to promit our so the so for a presented of ear art duranteers we was e . he mes in the se that a fait plan to ope participal on the 1 or a year of a les famests re rut ne ses hear tweet, in tention notific and aportion in the Mattre, do long to before again of r gres en en une u contenes a a der le Imple. Sons tener the termination of the same to the Board Board and the period noutre and the section in the section of the section of the preparer la . Here et 3 ner ia disc rue entre es Grands. Tous \* \* \* \* \* D' + '5 \*

tendre, Horreff Pacha, n'obément plus qu'à son caprice, va lècher la bride à non passions hancisses, et les manifester, sains retenue, par des actes qui dosvent conduire la nation Musulmane à su porte. Telle est su compable penste. Quand on étudie avec réflexion la conduite qu'il a tenue jusqu'à ce jour, il est facile de pressents celle qu'il tiendre à l'avenir. L'Amiral Achinet l' cha a été le premier à prégugar de ses actes futurs par ses actes passés.

Hosreff Pacha," s'est-il dit, "est un être dangereux et gonfié de venia. La flotte que Sa Hautesse a formee avec tant de pesse, tras-je, dans les circon-atances critiques où nous nous trouvous, la mettre entre les maiss d'un homme

qui bientôt aura détruit tout ce qui a été se péniblement operé l' Non! je ne le ferm pas. Je me rendrat à Alexandrie; les deux flottes de l'Empire s'uniront : c'est le moyen de servir utilement le Souverain et la nation." Les officiers de l'Escadre Ottomane partagement les sentimens de leur chef, et toutes choses avant eté concertées en commun, le signal du départ fut donné. et hout jours avant la date de cette lettre, nos yeux ont ru vingt-cioq vodes Impénales embellir la rade d'Alexandrie. Les deux escadres, aujourd'hui réumes et confondues, croisent devant les passes du port. Elles appartiencent toutes les deux à Sa Hautesse. Son Excellence le Capitan Pacha, comme vous ne devez pas en douter, a élé reçu set avec la distinction due à son haut rang, et il continue d'être traité avec les mêmes égards. Quant à moi, ancien et fidele sernteur de l'Empire, je ne pouvais plus me résigner à voir un homme tel que Hoscest Pacha agir dorennvant de la même manière qu'il l'a fait par le passé. En conséquence, mon devoir m'a commandé de lui écrite l'Envoyé Akit Effends. J'ai adressé en même tems des lettres à l'illustre Tante et à la gloneuse Mère de notre bien-aime Seignour, au Cheikh-el-Islam, l'incorruptible désenseur des lois, ainsi qu'au noble Habi Pacha, les conjurant de prendre en considération le malheureux état de la nation, et d'agir pour é' , et Houseff Pacha des affaires, et lui donner un remplaçant. A cause de le que l'ai toujours portée aux Pachas dévoués aux intérêts de la nation Masulmane, j'ai voulu leur faire part des demurches que j'ai faites; et comme Votre Excellence compte au nombre des plus grands et des plus fidèles, je lus covore la présente lettre par un de mes Agus. Lorsque, par la grilce de Dien, elle lui sera parvenue heurousement. Votre Excellence jugera convenable, je | capère, de concourir à l'éloignement de Hoarest Pacha des affaires, et par la, elle sutera à attendre le but que doivent se proposer les vraus Osmanlis,-la tranquillité du pays et la prospérité de l'Empire.

### No 263

Mr. Acting-Consul Werry to Viscount Polmerston .- (Received Aug. 29)

(No. 16.)

My Lord, Aleppo, July 30, 1839

I DO myself the honour to inclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, copies of my despatches of the 15th and 23rd instant, to Viscount Ponsonby, together with copies of their several inclosures, in a letter I received from Captain Davies, of Her Mojesty's slep "Dido," under the 5th instant; my answer to him under the 15th instant; a letter addressed to Captain Davies by Mr. Vice-Consul Hays under the 3rd instant; and a letter I addressed to his Excellency Solyman Pashs, relating to Mr. Amsworth and Mr. Russell, as also extract of a letter I wrote to Mr Vice-Consul Hays, under the 10th instant; all of which will, I hope, meet with your Lordship's approval

I have to inform your Lordship, that M Cailber, Marshal Soult's Aide-decamp, who has been with his Excellency the Serashor Thrabim Pasha, at Marsah, reached this from thence on the 28th instant. He left his Excellency the Serashor at Marsah, on the 25th instant, at which time the figure plane forces continued on the frontiers, stationed as I had the honour of mentioning in my desputch of the 15th instant to his Excellency the

M. Caillier, I hear, atates that a great portion of the forces are suffering very much from fever, occasioned by the late great exposure, the want of water, and the very great heats of this year, which are unprecedented.

I am told that M Caillier remains here until he receives an answer from his Government to despatches he has written; the reason of his learning his Excellency at Marash, is attributed to his being rather unwell, caused by his late exposure to the great heats of the summer.

I beg leave further to inform your Lordship, that his Exceller ey. S. It man Pasha. (Colonel Seves,) who had obtained leave from his Excellency the Seraskier to come to Aleppo and recruit his health after his late fatigues, of which his Excellency was feeling the bad effects at Aintab. had left that place for this, but half way his Excellency changed his course, and proceeded to Nearb and Birejick; some say that it was in consequence of a post that reached him from the Seraskier, with orders to repair in that direction; others nesert that this change of route of his Excellency was voluntary, washing to again see Nexib and the field of battle, in under to take some notes which he required.

It is further reported, that his Excellency the Sernskier intended to leave Marash soon, and go to Aintab, but his arrival there is not yet

positively knows.

His Excellence the Swashier is very in ich veyed aga not the "ha-Leants of A mab for the late retaille is spirit to a shower to less to veramer and are a consequence, for a particulates, or level the Fordeh Tax

in that have to be taken to comes over

I am happy to acquaint your Lordstop that his blace lones Ismael Bes Governor of this town was has it lertak a praton against the more of the of Richa and Jean regels on the lest his road has note. cres in terminated the after and test estre tis again perfects quettos bace they has processed to Haman and Homs, and from thence

So that the whole of this consular instrict is now much quieter than it has been of one although in the Vermiliants I savet in growings vor sacks be practised from time to time by those a scatantivers.

There are on certest across at , excit as a when how twellener Hatz Pasha is, the great is generally believed that he is in the invection

of Martin was the result sarry

I amen so afortaed by a respect the country merchant of this place, who has eadings in the ther side of thefa that letters have been received here from the o record of Darbeker from the villages of Swerk and (Thermosk which was that the Kurds and Tur-make at faul hopetbe a less are all up in arms, and that it is impossible for any person to go tom theory either to Durbekir or Malatia.

have also to any and your for large, that Wigging Rev who was sent Is on breedenes Pranis Pasta to Orfa contracts or there and base Late tolo, seen, cod y Lock vice each Selin Passis, who commanded the three and the A consister or and can been open as I refle time by my Lac bear Acame M needs Post a cate Minuster of War

The Consultation of the same of three works went a very large for a of lare, dury in the precise of Orfa, but I contituent for tor grouper to if the regions force being increased.

I dave, &co., F. H. S. WERRY

P.S.-I am this moment informed just as I am closing my packet that his Excellency Solyman Pasha has reached this, which I haven to aubmit to your Lordship.

#### Inclosure 1 in No. 283

## Mr. Acting-Conval Warry to Viscount Pontonby.

Aleppo, July 15, 1830

I HAD the benear of addressing your Lordship under the 1st instant, transmitting copy of a dictated narration made to me by a M. Petrt, in the Sultan's Seraskier's service, and who was present at the engagement. which took place under the 24th ultime, between the Turkish and Egyptian forces, which details I liope, are now, will have reached your Lord-

Captain Davies, of Her Majesty's ship " Dido," having informed me,

under the 5th austant, -copy of which is themy answer thereto, under this day's date. I beg to inclose herewith for your Lordship's information, -that he would, on his return from a cruize on the coast, take any communication I might have for your Excellency relating to the movements of the Egyptian army, I avail of it to do myself the honour of layour marre wine Lordship the further in a marks of the hand the second rett. Serosk er theatem Pasha, and the engagen of neweet the two sides in or the 21th olivers, which I have every from a good channel and one that has the a pearup e floring correct

I have to off an your Lor Iship, that his I wellow a the Seriok er. Dearnin Pasta i et annig taiet pissesse of a the roys as a magfillion and fan tary stores be for it to Unkner for part Newb. promised with a special free to the learns of the learning or poster. Birefich warrett to all army had are a crice of the ather the Se caker. took precise in a militar or thereof the carro Masse in the to take arge I hat lown, and, it is said, ordered another one to proceed to

Orla for il canno purpose

His Excellency then directed Mahomed Boy, Colonel of the Annada. to cross the Euphrates with his troops, and put under his charge four regardents fregulas a bonne a there place with a to come part at Hir for the service, and advance himself with the rest to Orfa, and there

that this has now been constrained, by the arrival of several persons who reached this on the 13th matant, with a caravan from Orfa, and who state that, when they left that place, the colonel of the Redoult Cavalry, with two Infantry regiments, one of Cavalry, and a few pieces of artillery, had reached there; and where, they cay, they were very well received; that on passing through Bir, they observed that the force there was the force of about a regiment of latentry, with some few artiflery pieces. They add, that when they left Orfs, the Egyptian forces had not advanced any further forward in that direction.

His Excellency Ibrahim Pasha, with all the army, left Neath on the 28th ultimu, and proceeded to Autab, which place he reached without any opposition, Solyman Pasha of Marash, then there, flying whom he heard of the approach of the Egyptian arms. His Excellency the Serios kter from thence advanced with some of the Cavalry and Light Artillery. on Marash, which place he also reached, and was, it is said, very well

I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that M. Caillier, Marshal Soult's aute-de-camp, who is on a mission to his Exce. I want a Postal and war a read this, as I had the honour of state governor Lorenbyr amore the 29th ultimo, on the 20th idem, loft again on the 28th for Nextb, hoping to find there his Excellency; but on his arrival there, he found that the & health to the time of the Wilder, amore proceeded after his Excellency the Sernakter, and did not come up with him, but until he reached Maranh. No authentic advices have been received here by any person from M Casiltor, as to the mane of his mission, but it is reserved to see the and prosenting to his Excellency the letter he was bearer of from his Highness. the Viceroy Meliemet Ali, his Excellency animodiately acquiesced to its contents, which it is said were, that he was not to advance any further after receipt of his Highness's letter.

The last advices which reached this Government from Marash, state that his Excellency the Scrackier continued to be there, and would not, from all appearances, march any further forward, in consequence, it is said. of the letter he received from the Vicerov by the French Envoy

I have further to inform your Lordship, that I learn that the French Consul here has received a letter from Solyman Pasin (Colonel Seves a who says that his Excellency the Scraskier is at Marash with some Cavalry, and that he is at Aintah with four regiments of Infantry; the remainder of the forces, with the exception of four regiments that are at Bir and Orfo.

are scheloundes from Amtab along the northern frontiers, as far as Adana, and again from Amtab to Nexib.

destrict are still very unquiet: a few days back some discontent had man listed used in the days in of R. I also Jesus Sugar on the road from hence to Latakia, at which latter place the inhabitants rose and killed the Musselim with some of his attendants. In consequence of this reaching the Sevankier's cars, the governor of this town received after the back and the some lives to the some lives and consequence of this reaching the Sevankier's cars, the governor of this town received after the back and the some lives are the factor to the some lives and consequence that had manifested

themselves in that neighbourhood.

I was informed yesterday by the Government here, that his Excellency lamnal Boy had reached Richa, and had destroyed 120 of the malcontents of that place, sending here a great many others prisoners, and several loads of arms that were sended and further, that his Excellency had gone from thence to Jessir Soghr, in search of those who killed the Misselim of that place, whom he is determined to punish, and purposes to destroy that village and its inhabitants, for, I hear, they have at all times shown symptoms of discontent. The 18th Regiment of Infantry reached this yesterday from the main army; they have received to they are to co-operate with the Irregulars under his Excellency lamnel Boy, against the malcontents of that district.

By Mr Vice-Consul Catallis's last advices under the 10th instant from Fr. 10 and 10th instant from Fr. 10th in

were with heappear of a strong

there is a second of the second of the Alexandretta district by the year and the second of the secon

The town of Aleppo is perfectly quiet.

in consequence of the intercepted state of the roads in the direction of Adam, there are no late advices from thence, with regard to the movements of the Egyptian arms on that northern frontier and the deble of the Taurus. The Government say, that they have received of late no advices from that quarter, but it is ourrently reported in the town that, at the time the engagement took place between the two armies at Nextb, the body in the delite of the Taurus advanced also under his Excellen y Selim Pasha, and a colloson took place between them and the Osmanli column on the Koniah hao, under Hady Hald Pasha, in which some way that the Egyptians mot with a reverse and were obliged to retreat 1 . k toll and a shot the the transit or a low di la la restratito per afer la trata er are be no my page I shall not fail to transmit manufately to your Lordship, whatever advices I may receive thereon from Mr. Vice-Consul-Jones of that district.

The general and prevalent opinion here among the public is, that the Sultan's Seroskier, his Excellency Hafix Pasha, after the defeat of his troops at Nexib, directed his course, with several Pashas and Villers, on Malatia, where it is said, he found liket Pasha, who was advancing on

that line with 50,000 men.

There have been no arrivals from that quarter since the battle; but I bear, that several persons are soon expected, from whom I shall not fail to

obtain every information on that point.

I have not yet received an answer to the letter I addressed his Excellency Solyman Pasha, copy of which I beg to inclose for your Lord-ship's information, respecting the fate of Mr. Ainsworth and Mr. Russell,

who, according to M. Petit, as I had the honour of informing your Lordship, under the 29th ultimo, were in the Turkish camp the day of the engagement.

I have, &c., (Signed) F. H. S. WERRY

### Inclosore 2 to No. 283,

### Mr. Acting-Consul Werry to Viscount Ponsonby

My Lord, . Aleppo, July 23, 1839

I HAD the bonour of addressing your Lordship under the 18th instant, which despatch I sent to Alexandretta, to be forwarded to your Lordship by Her Majesty's ship "Dido," together with copy of my letter, under that day's date, to Captain Davies in command of that vessel. But by Mr. V. Canad. Him hatter the owner the 18th want, I in very sorry to observe, that my packet did not get down in time, previous to the department of the partment of the 17th shall be about the standard of the 18th instant, I wrote to Mr. Vice-Consul Hays, on the 18th instant, copy of which I beg to meliate for your bordship's inflorm the last of the Mr. Hays tells me, must have been lost, or forwarded by mistake to some other place, as it has never reached him. Had it done so, I think Captain Davies would have remained a day or two longer.

I have, however, instructed Mr. Vice-Consul Haya to forward the despatch to your Lordship, per Austrian steamer, expected on the 26th instant; and I avail of the same channel to transmit to your Lordship what has further transmits and it is a first order.

I have to ocquaint your Lordship, that I learn from M Guya, the French Consul here, that he has received a latter from M Culitor, who tells hom, that he is still at Marash with his Excellency Brahim Pasha, and where he will remain, until he receives an answer from Paris to

despatches he has written to the Government eld Egypt.

The French Consul further adds, that from what he has chrited, Heches Produce Play to centine at Warash, a I keep him forces what tioned on the frontier for some time longer, in consequence of advices he has, that there are still several bodies of the Sulian's troops moving about 4-4 Minor, whose direction his Excellency wishes to ascertain previous to roung his troops, and is occupied in vigilantly watching their movements; thus the Egyptian forces who fought at Nexib, having made a junction with the column at Adams and on the defile line, are stationed on the frontiers, so as to form a cordon, extending from Adana along the whole range of the Tames to M rosh and from that I to the by lest a me, les four regardes of regions who have commended and over and have advanced, under Mahomed Bey, as far as Orfa. Some persons of the country say, that a Mussellim under this Government is in authority, even beyond Orfa, at a place called Samsat. But I am assured, to all his Exectlency thrahem Pasia, after the interview he had with M. Caillier, sent immediately orders to the officer in command of the forces which had advanced to Orla, to march no further forward on that line.

The last two or three days this Government has received orders from his Excellency the Sernskier, to send all the Irregular Cavalry at present here to Orfa so that detachments of these troops have been leaving this

daily since then.

I also learn from the Government here, that his Excellency Solyman Pasha, who has been at Aintab since the engagement, will be here in the country, it is currently reported and behaved, that his Excellency the Seruskier Haffa Pasha, after the battle which took place at Nexth retreated with all his Pashas and the débria of his army, not amounting to 4,000 men, to Malatia, and where, it is asserted, he continues to remain,

having been joined, it is said, by fixet Paslis with about 30,000 men; and that Hady Halil Pasha, who had advanced on the Koniah line towards the Defile, had also retreated back to Konsah. And, I am assured by a person of credit, that no collision ever took place on that line between the Turkish and Egyptian forces.

Yesterday a letter was received by the Government from his Excellency Ibrahim Pasha at Marash, inclosing a firman, received from had been succeeded by Sultan Abdul Medgid, who had ascended the throne; and ordering that prayers should be read at the different mosques ST. A gray a fired dree tans

during the day, on Sultan Medjid's ascending the throne.

I am happy to be able to inform your Lordship, that the irregularities that have been lately committed in the Riche and Jessir Soghr districts, on the Latakie road, have entirely subsided. This Government having received advice from his Excellency Ismael Bey, Governor of this town, who went with a force to act against these malcontents, and clear those pusses that is and enter a service and about approximately Intrict, and that those roads were again tranquil and perfectly secure. that the inhabitants of both these places had go at the salar said, and had come forward for pardon, with a promise of remaining quiet and faithful to the Governor of the whole of the Carolis district on 1 and by sy texas convention they present any a want of his born, all not year residence for by the mounted to the meab tants of two towns: in one mutance, by an unsult offered two days ago to n Franch subject, and who was besten very severely by the mob, but for which the French Consul has obtained actufaction, by causing the offenders to be impresented and flogged in return, and other similar occurreturn to the transfer of the Rivola, but so trivial that they do

I have to acquired your Lordship, that I have received the two firmans and two post orders for Lord Claud Hotalton, and Edward Littleton, Esq., transmitted to me by M. Pisani by your Lordship's direction.

I beg further to inform your Lordship, that I have transmitted to Beyront, at Mr. Littleton's request, his firman and post order, as he does not intend to visit Aleppo, but proceeds from thesen to Smyrns.

I shall keep Lard Claud Hamilton's firman and post order until his Lordship's arrival, or until I receive instructions from his Lordship respecting there.

I have, dec., F H. S. WERRY

### Inclosure 3 in No. 293.

### Captain Davies to Mr. Acting-Consul Werry

Her Majesty's skip " Dido," Alexandretta, July 5, 1829

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 214h is with the styles account of the action, in it is the Egyptians over the Osmanli Army, copies of which I have sent to Admira. Self door Stopford the Commander-in-Chief, by the Austrian steamer

I beg leave also to inform you, that I shall proceed from this place to Tripoll, and shall return here to about six days, in order to carry any despatch you may have to send to his Excellency Viscount Ponsonby, relative to the movements of the Egyptian Army.

lam, &c. S. DAVIES, Coplain

#### Inclosure 4 in No. 283

### Mr. Acting-Consul Werry to Captain Davies.

Sir, Aleppo, July 15, 1839. I HAVE the honour to grant receipt of your despatch under date Alexandretta, 5th July, wherein you are pleased to state, that you have transmitted, for the information of Admiral the Honourable Sir Robert

Some copy of my later fine de ul no. The me to reconstil the seture generally of high traditions evert Osma Alay I bug law and be transmit a real for our worm ear, and that

efther introduced to further to be his take a single some that are the total mean for the Explore Arm.

I far ver ter by by ere breeker for leving ton sprease a control had not a be see for to consider to, it troops series II. A corress to B open with instructions to final and and a service of the tree to

Hale of the Summer I ram Pale they will berly maker in the sand of the fire are recorded to the same of your to t wasten new as he great he Second that t Mirar al rais are as at and and a ser for a few of the to end transfer is by a common of their exerce the net care a above to a figure at a state of the draw of others. I have a

chave to inform you, that by the last advices which reached this Government from Marash, his Excellency the Scraskier continued to be there, with some of the Cavalry and Light Artillery, and further, that his

Exer!lency did not intend to advance any further forward

According to a letter which, I am told, has been received by the French Consul bere, from his Excellency Solyman Pasha, who is at tintab, with some four regiments of Infantry and some Artillery, and who, I hear, says that the remainder of the Egyptian forces, with the exception of the four regiments that have crossed the river Euphrates, are Achelonades from Aintab along the porthern frontier to Adams, and in a

a milar manner extending to Neigh.

M. Caillier, Marshal Soult's Ande-de-camp, on a mission to the I star Government that a drawn from a fragily and amount and left under the 28th sless, to have an interview with his Excellency at Sanak r De Kes Plans of date youth of the st hat is bis arrival at that place, finding his Excellency had left, he followed after him, and only caught up his Excellency on his arrival at Marada. No advices have been received here by any person from that gentlemms, special in the state of the second that on M. Cailber's reaching and presenting to his Excellency the letter he was bearer of from his Highness the Vicercy, his Excellency emmediately acquiesced to its contents, which, it is said, were that he was not to advance any further after the recespt of that letter

I am sorry to have to say, that at Richa and Jessir Soghr, on the road from hence to Latakia, some disturbances have taken place, in the latter the people rising and killing the Musselin, with some of his

The Governor of this town, his Excellency Ismael Bey, has gone with some Irregular Cavalry, to punish the disaffected spirits, and put down these irregularities that they are committing. I am told, that advice has come to the Government, that his Excellency Ismael Bey had reached Richa, and had destroyed 120 of the malcontents, and has, it is said, sent as many more presoners here, with several loads of arms taken from them, and further, that his Excellency had left that place, for to act also against the malcontents of Jessir Soghr, so that I hope shortly to hear that the roads in that direction will again be free.

I observe, in a letter you addressed Mr. Vice-Consul Hays, under the 2nd instant, copy of which he has transmitted to me, that you are desirous of obtaining information as to the number of land forces under his Excellency Ibrahim Pasha,

beg leave to inform you thereon, that from intelligence I obtained from the Mars-Good of the forces to Familie Sayman Parka, while here, the total amount of forces under his Excellency Ibrahmi Present that assisted at the CN 2 are 13,000 mea, 30,000 of which are regulars, and 3,000 to 3,500, pregulars, with 156 pieces of artillery.

aren, 10 000 of which are regulars, and the remain or or plans

There are any on the most and the remains of like, two regiments of Infantry, and one of Cavalry, acting against the Mutualism of the control of the control

At Hyuss there is also a regiment of Infantry. I have every reason

to hope that you will find this statement correct.

As you are pleased to advise me in your despatch under the 5th instant, that you will return after a few days' cruize on the coast, for the propose of the 1g till have a few days' cruize on the coast, for the propose of the 1g till have a few days' cruize on the coast, for the propose of the 1g till have a few days to his Excellency the Ambassador, I beg to inclose herewith a despatch for Viscount Poissonby. Her Majesty's Ambassador at Coastantinople, begging you will be kind enough to take charge of it, so that it may reach its destination with despatch.

l have, &c., (Signed) F H. S. WERRY.

### Incheure 5 in No. 253

### Mr Vice-Consul Hays to Captain Danies.

Alexandretta, July 3, 1839

1 HAVE the honour to practice upt of the content of the large to the large the content of the large translation of the honour to communicate to you verbally, it consider the property of Her Majorty's subjects likely to be in danger for the present at Alexandretta.

beg to state, that I do not think the British property at Alexandrett it is a state of the property at the Turkish Army and the flight of Mustook Bey, will deter the mountaineers and other desaffected persons in this district from venturing into the plains, although the events of the last two days prove, I am surry to state, their still unsetted condition

Three events have been the murder of three persons near Serieckili, about half-way between this place and Byass, on the 30th ultime; and yesterday, about the same place, an attack if the Government under an except of two mounted will. If the Barback is the control of the police was killed, and the control to the same place was test to the fact of the police was killed, and the control to the same place was test to the same place.

The contract of the contract o

If very bries a sur diverse is 1 to a services to be a service to be a ser

I am unable to state particularly the number of land forces under the command of his Highness Ibrahim Pasha, but from the best information I have been able to obtain, the estimated number before the commencement of hostilities was about 65,000 regulars and 15,000 irregulars, which, it appears, have been increased, since the defeat of the Turkish Army, by the enrolment of deserters from that camp into the Egyptian Irregular Cavalry.

Irregular Cavalry.

With regard to the information you require, whether I am aware of any ships of war building or about to be built within the province of Syra, I seg to after a variable there is a cesta deduce it for the building of shows if war within the province of Syra; but I up terstand from Minimal Rey, the ran builder at Al van rotta was was here last ments for the propose of examining the time of these mountains and selecting the best adapted for shop-building purposes, that orders were issued for laying down twelve ships of the line and frigatos, with the least possible delay, at Alexandrella.

I shall feel obliged by information of your probable movements, that may transmit such to Mr. Acting-Consul Werry, at Aleppo, for his

guidance.

(Signed) C. W HAYS

### Inclosure 6 in No 283

### Mr. Acting-Consul Werry to Solyman Parka

Général. Alep, le 3 Juillet, 1939 M PETIT. Français, Instructeur attaché à l'Armée Turque de Hafis Pacha, et que a été fait prisonnier, se trouvant maintenant à Alep, il m'a dit qu'il avait vu au camp des Osmanlis deux Anglais nommés Mr Amsworth et Mr. Russell, qui, en voyageant pour lever des plans de géographie. se sont trouvés au milieu du camp Ture, apparemment en vennut du côté de Biredjick, car, m'a-t-il dit, que depuis quelque tems ces deux Anglaia voi ageaient dans l'Asie Mineure pour compte de la Société Géographique d to less d'm'a aj sor escute qu'après la betulle le M Pet se trouvant ches vous, on vous porta dans ce moment là, des papiers écrits en Anglam (apparemment appartenants aux susdits Messieurs), et que vous cutes la bonté de dire, en les voyant, "Eh bien, je les transmettras sa Consul Anglais d'Alep;" en conséquence de ce, je prends la liberté, timéral, non seulement de vous prier de me faire passer ces papiers par la première sure occasion, mais de vouloir bien m'obliger de prenifre toutes les mi rente as possibles ser le con to le ces Messi urs peur m'en donner des nouvelles, c'est-à-dire auvuir ce qu'ils sont devenus Il m'a été dit que M. Molinari vient d'acheter une selle à l'Anglaise d'un de vos soldats. Hanadis), et cette circonstance me donne de fortes inquié-

J'ose attendre de votre bonté accoutumée, que vous pourrez me donner quelques nouvelles positives des ausdits Messieurs, dont je connais l'un très-particulièrement. Dans l'attente d'être honoré d'une réponse agréable, agréen-en d'avance, Général, mes remercimens les plus sincères, ainsi que mes excuses de la peute que je vous donne, et je vous prie de me croire avec les sentimens de la plus haute considération, &c.

(Signé) F H. S. WERRY

#### Inclosure 7 in No. 283

### Mr. Acting-Consul Werry to Mr. Vice-Consul Hoys

- Extract.) Aleppo, July 10, 1839.

I HAVE received yours of the 6th instant with its inclosures, as also a letter from Captain Davies, of Her Majesty's ship "Dido," wherein he informs me that after a small cruize of the rocast be will return to take from hence the latest intelligence respecting the movements of the armses, to his Excellency the Ambassador, Viscount Ponsonby.

I am anxious to obtain something positive respecting M. Caillier's mission with his Excellency Ibrahim Pasha, previous to addressing his Excellency the Archaesa her will still Cailling Dayles that I will send a messenger down to him on the 13th, by which time I hope to hear something new on that subject, but that in the event of my not being able to else I anything by that her performs Captur Dayles may be all to remain, without detriment to the service, a few days longer; but that, at all events, I will send the messengers from hence at the latest on the 13th mistant, sooner if possible, but not later, by which I shall have the bonder of also addressing him.

### No. 254

### Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmorston .- (Received August 29.)

(No. 63.)

My Lord, Alexandria, July 30, 1839

HAVING seen it asserted in the speeches of some breach Deputies that I can be Posta was only the late take some McLemet And I also thought to him, and asked him if the alim Pasha was his own son, or if he was the son of his wife by a former husband.

The Pasha replied, that his wife never had any other husband but himself, and that she bore to him five children, all born at Cavalla in Roumelia, the entire town of himself and of his wife. That the eldest child, a female, who has been dead for some years, was the wife of Moharem Bey (now here). Ibrahim Pasha was the second, and the others were Toussoon Pasha and Ismael Pasha (both dead), and Nayli Hanim, the widow of the late Defteretan.

The Pasha added, that Ibrahum Pasha was the only one of his children who was nursed by his own mother; the reason of which was, that as the plague existed at Cavalla at the time of his birth, his mother was alread to get a nurse for him.

The Pasha added, that all his other children were the offspring of separate and different mothers.

Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL.

#### No 283

### Mr. Coastl Warry to Viscount Polmerston .- (Received August 29)

(No. 13.)

My Lord, Duntascus, August 2, 1939

By the last Beyrout steamer I had the honour to address your Lordship a despatch, No. 12, on the 5th instant.

I therein alluded to the future operations of his Highness Ibrahim Pasha on the northern frontier. It appears that Bir and Orfa were taken possession of by the Egyptian troops, previous to Ibrahim Pasha having

reoccupied Aintab, and having himself advanced to Marash. Your Lordship will be informed by the Aleppo Pro-Consul, that the Egyptian Government culturies to be actively mapping a like tight paraticles on that frontier, by sending to the different points occupied by the forces considerable supplies of ammunition and military stores, I presume with the intention to be in an attitude more effectually to bring to a conclusion the pending Question between Mehemet Ali and the Sultan, which the recent composition of the Sultan Medgid's Ministry would not indicate as likely to be easily accomplished favourably to Mehemet Ali.

I make no doubt your Lordship will be particularly informed on the advantages the present positions occupied by the Egyptian forces offer to Mehemet Ali, either for immediate offensive, or future aggressive, operutting. The figure yould extend to run boy concern a to the latter, would appear necessary, not only for the defence of the north of Siruldash to tel gren or central the all of that border. The malcontents of the lower canges of the Taurus, extending from and above Marash to Byans and northward along the Adaua province, as well as south to Beylan and Alexandretts, never can be kept in check without Marash is placed in the hands of whatever Power is called on to govern the Aleppo Pashalie: and unless this post is put in the hands of the Egyptian Government, a mountain warfare will always exist. on those mountains. Hir and Orfa, considered in the same sense, are cessential, though not to a parallel extent as the occupation of Marsah is, to control the mountaineers, to constrain, control, and govern the Arab tribes east of the Euphrates, and prevent them from passing that river on the line to Dair, which the latter occupation of the two former places by the Sultan's troops rendered the southern desert frontier of the Aleppo Pashalic a continual field for the incursions and depredations of the Arab tribes, and prevented the Egyptian Government, with all the irregular Bedoum Cavalry force employed on that service, from protecting it effectually. The district of Oria is also one of great agricultural resource, on which at all times the Pashalic of Aleppo, compointly with its own, relied for its supplies of grain; and notwithstanding the extension of agriculture in Syria, Orla would derive considerable advantage by the sale of its harvests at Aloppo, which the late occupation of that district by the Sultan's authorities have deprived the population on both sides of availing.

The occupation of Marash, Bit, and Orfa, by the Egyptines, considered as giving aggressive power to that Government, differs in its relative advantage. Marash does not offer, more than Aintab, means to the Egyptians to prosecute offensive operations; both lie on the direct road to Martin or its known to the operations; both lie on the direct road to Martin or its known to the operations; both lie on the direct road to Martin of the proper governing and protection of the lower ranges of the Taurus; while allowed to romain in the hands of the Sultan, it object the means of immediate aggressia at the Egyption to of any both on a martin, it has recommended to aggressia at the Egyption to other and the Packa on that has for each open of a less than the late of wrath as of the relation to the late of wrath as of the relation to the late of wrath as of the relation to the late of wrath as of the relation to the late of wrath as of the relation to the late of wrather than the late of the late of

With respect to the aggress of a net sector power of Brabil Orfa of err to the Egypt and either to the Lord or Mesical and and Apart dry or to the world the forcer to Biby onto it is sed collect. and it may only remain for your Lor step to lead whether it some to or exertest that Mornet Al should establish to the cast of the Enjoyages basing the free passage for dither be new storage ships to arrease with one are in their or after the south which a lat more rough in a correct on a thickness and another with Person, were the transfer of the test and the same and the same has to expresse evens. The self-order treated in the large of an eyare Etatie tests of Mesopotions and Ar Sa a coper s wearer the er was of Russi and the same or and order farrer and not D. generally Meanet to which and over he old limits in Syria on this arter of the Poster transcribed with any views north or south in Messynt in a will place but it a position distinct and separate from all ster Powers, and more within the control and under the influence of Great Britain. This is supposing Mebemet Ali is, or may be, destined to

be an instrument in the hands of the Governments of Western Europe, or such others as by a defensive pacific policy may form a balance in opposition to the riches of Parish pacific policy may form a balance in opposition to the riches of Parish pacific policy may form a balance in opposition to the riches of Parish pacific policy may form a balance in opposition to the riches of Parish pacific policy may form a balance in opposition to the riches of Parish pacific policy may form a balance in opposition to the riches of the Governments of Western Europe, or such others as by a defensive pacific policy may form a balance in opposition to the riches of the Governments of Western Europe, or such others as by a defensive pacific policy may form a balance in opposition to the riches of the Governments of the Government of the

sition to the views of Russia in the Levant and the East.

With a view to diminish the burdens levied on the population of Syria, also to prevent both the Sultan and Mehemet Ali endangering the pacific policy of the European Powers, by the presence of imposing armies on the northern frontier, it might be advisable for both Powers to maintain such forces only between Mala a a . Darak rop one sile and Aleppo on the other, as are suffice at to none and govers the attern smale countries is a sale of sales and that with the existing free at Vat been Margal by with gir so wish lit was jest Brian i Orfa. learned the speech area to higherter as to go is to as before witness tongs to show I feet by the a selected tool the contraction are following a rest of regeneral tars force which will aways to constate the Flyspi and to have a strong force at Ale you was to e without for the sent of us of will require a value forces. at Durbek raid Moussi otherwise the line is Beguladwill sout besiderriped by the Kourts Squee and charges at an The distriction and I flerence would be a keeping up in these construes a force so I count to got to and control and the or to admission systems operations have the world in Me exit Mi and other par it seems I both the we are and Mercanet A and so brought to consider that it would be resultant of the estat sharest and the protocution of ame cole remt is between their winter Mea patient for by in meeting recolourdened with the maintenance of excessive large armics.

Mr. Pro-Consul at Aleppo will, I presume, inform your Lordship of the measures taken by the Egyptian Government to extinguish the maurto be not movements at R ha and John Segar I bear one has occur accomplished; and the force of 12,000 men, regulars and irregulars, employed on that service, is on its morch hither, first to not against the Mutualis on the Balbee line, which have been now some time in insurrection. The Emir Gewad Harfoush fled from bence, after having made his submussion to the Government; and in a recent rescoutre between him and the Egyptian irregulars, it is said he has been killed. This force, commanded by his Excellency Ismael Bey of Aleppo, will afterwards, passing through Hamascus, proceed to the Hamiran, where a portion of the inhabitants of the Agloun district refuse to pay taxes or listen to the Government; and also against a body of Drusco who are now in arms at the Lodgea, in consequence of the Emir Guionblate having been recently sensed and decapitated here with seven others, for having been found o arms referring the reads. This Emir was cousin to the one of that family who is at Constantinople, and who has been a long time in intelligence with the malcontent Druses in these parts. Government will experience some further delay and difficulty in completely extinguishing these maurrections: the population generally disbehaving the death of the Sultan and of the Man and state of the defeat. of Hatis Pasha; in other respects, Damascos, and indeed the surrounding country, at tolerably quiet.

An Austrian Consul, newly appointed to Damascus, is arrived, and has been regularly installed in his functions.

hear a Russian Consul is also to be appointed for this place.

I have, &co.,

(Signed) N W. WERRY

### No. 286

Mr. Consul Moore to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 29.)

(No. 28.)

My Lord, Begrout, August 3, 1829

FIGURE 1 the bonour to acquaint your Lordship, that his Excellency Soul Real Research of the Vision's of Figure 1 to a modify the constitute December 1 to a real research of the State of

intends to vant Tripoli, and may probably cruise off this coast for a month or two.

On the 23rd ultimo, Mahmoud Bey, the Governor of Beyrout, notified publicly the accession of Sultan Abdul Medjid to the throne of Constantinople, and salutes were fired on the occasion during three successive days.

In this immediate neighbourhood all is tranquil; but on the Acre and Caiffa roads assassantions and robberies have been frequent of late. The Mutualis are also in arms in detached bodies, and have committed disorders in various directions. I fear it may be some time are perfect tranquility is restored in Syria.

By our latest advices, Ibrahim Pusha was at Marash.

ther Manata subject to the Country to the Admiral Stopford. I informed Captain Davies that he would in all probability for the Admiral at Tone los to accordingly sailed for that destination.

S gae N MOCRE

#### No. 287.

# Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 29.)

No 64 1

My Lord, Alexandria, August 7, 1639.

A STEAMER of the Porte arrived here from Constantinople on the bit, waters and M. J. I Bry, the Capt Krapa Courge a Admires of Mehemet Ali to the Porte, and also Captain Americo, attaché to the French Embassy at Constantinople.

The latter brought to me communications from his Exember of Veneza a Pomontic as also similar e a mu mallons from the Account sadors of the Great Powers to their Commis-General large.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the copy of the despatch of Viscount Ponsonby to me, together with its inclosures Nos. I and 2.

I replied to Viscount Ponsonby by the French stonmer which left at divided this morner, and have the longer to transmit copy of my despatch to his Excellency, No. 3, together with copies of the inclosures sent to his Excellency, inclosures Nos. 4, 5, and 6,

In home No. I is the Process versal of the interview of my colleagues and myself with the Pashs yesterday morning, and inclosures 5 and 5 are the documents albuded to in the Process verbal.

I request to call your Lordship's attention to inclosure No. 6, by which you will perceive that the Porte was ready to accode to Mehemet Ali's demands in respect to the hereditary succession in his family of Stria. &c., when the collective communication from the Ambassadora of the Great Powers induced the Porte to leave the entire decision of the Oriental Question in the hands of the Great Powers.

I have, &c., (Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL

#### Inclusure I in No. 287

## Viscount Ponsonby to Colonel Campbell.

Sir,
I INCLOSE copy of a Collective Note signed by the Representatives of the Five Great Powers.
This Note was yesterday delivered to the Sublime Porte, and the

4 L

Porte, without delay, gave its formal adhesion to the proposition contained therein.

You will acquaint the Paska of Egypt with this fact. The Representatives of Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, have directed the Consult-General of their respective Governments to communicate the above fact to the Paska, and it is desired by all that the Consult-General should act conjuntly in performing what is desired of them.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

Inclosure 2 in No 287

Collective Note of the Five Powers.

[See Inclosure 1 in No. 250]

Inclosure 8 in No. 287

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Pensonby

My Lord,

Alexandria, August 6, 1939.

I HAD the bonour to receive yesterday, by the steamer of the Sultan, your Excellency's despatch of 29th July, together with the Collective Note argued by the Representatives of the Fix. Great Powers.

The processor of which I have now the homest to transmit together with datwo selection will stransfer to the proceed against our comagness are a myself of a social at

M. Cocholet was of opinion, that we should address a Collective Note to the Pasha; but this was overruled by my colleagues of Austria, and Russia, and myself, and we therefore limited ourselves to the letter of your Lordship's despatch which was, "to acquaint the Pasha with the fact." as we therefor the fact to the Pasha with the fact." as we therefor the fact to the Pasha with the into the fault of either eaving too much or too little.

(Segred) P CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 6 in No. 287

Process-Verbal of Interview of the Consuls-General with Mehomet Als.

LE 6 Août, à 9 hourse du matin, Messeurs les Consule-Généraux d'Autriche, d'Angloterre, de France, et de Russia, se rendirent ches le Pacha d'Egypte, à l'effet de lui notifier, à l'invitation qui leur avant été adressée à ce sujet par les Représentants de leurs Gouvernaments respectale à Contra de la Notifie de la Partie le 27 Juillet, de la part de leurs Excollences, et dont ils venaient d'être municipalités de la part de leurs Excollences, et dont ils venaient d'être municipalités.

Le Gérant du Consulat-Général de Prusse se trouvant retenu chez lui par suite d'une indisposition, avoit chargé le Consul-Général de Russie de faire connaître au Vice-Roi la participation de sa Cour à cette démarche.

A peine arrivés au palais et en présence de Son Altesse, les quatre Consols Genéroux s'acquittérent si alles ment le la 10 ne qui leur etait

envoyée. Après avoir écouté la lecture de la Note Collective ausmentionnée, Méhémet Ali leur annonça qu'il avait déjà ou commissance de cette pièce par les informations qui foi avaient été adressées directement de Constructions le crissers a qu'il a capa qui un au et reçue par l'i aceff Pacha contenuit quelque variété; savoir, au lieu de la "Question Orientale," on y avait mis la "Question Egyptienne;" et au mot "d'intérêt" on y avait substitué ceux de "dispositions bienveillantea." Cette pièce, rédigée en langue Turque, nous fut reunse en traduction et en copie par le Vice-Roi et se trouve jointe à ce Procès-Verbal. En échange, Son Altesse demanda une copie de la Note Collective telle qu'elle nous avait été adressée, ce qui lei fut accordé

Les Consuls-Généraux engagérent ensuite le Vice-Roi à prendre note de cette dern, ère p de 1 l'autoricement que les Grandes Pussances fora ent es notre par la soite à louis Representant es résult une quelles adoptéraient dans leur haute se grasse de la communacement, pour régier définitivement la Question Orientale d'après des principes d'équité, de convenance, et de stabilité pour l'avenir. Qu'en attendant la réception d'instructions directes et précises de feura Cabineta, Son Alterso appresent sans doute les sentiment qui avaient dieté cette démarche et la port des Caris Farques de moitre sur conserver la tranquellité de l'Orient.

"Out," répondit Méhémet Ali, "j'aime à croire que les Primences d'Europe me jugeront avec équité, et en ce cas elles ne trouveront aucune difficulté de ma part à me soumettre à leur décision : d'ailleurs, je n'ai que deux mots à articuler, ils vous sont commus : c'est l'hérédité de la Byrje et l'éloignement de Hourell Parha : quant au premier point, il m'avait dépa eté accordé, et flate Effendi était au moment d'être expédié à Alexandrie avec cette nouvelle, lorsque la médiation des Grandes Cours lit arrêter son départ. C'est Hourell Pacha lui-même qui m'en donne l'avis, et Moulid Rey en a reçu l'assurance vertale de Sa Hautense elle-même,"

Vintra constatent le fait précité, leur fet comise, et elle se trouve égulement posité en la de la lettre du Grand

Cet entretien n'avait dues guère au-delà d'une demi heure; le Vice-Roi semblait fortement préoccupé, et sa contenance trahimalt l'inquiétude que lui fesait épreuver l'ingérence des Grandes Puissaires dans les Micros d'Occot

Inclusive 6 in No. 287

To noted on from the Turkish, of the Note sent by the Porte to Mehemet to us that received by it from the Representatives of the Great

LES Cinq Ambamadeurs des Puissances, Soussignés, conformément aux in traite de l'ille est respectives, ne tencient d'avoir à aunoncer aux Munitres de la Sublime Porte que l'accord des Cinq Grandes Puissances touclant la Question Egyptienne est certain, et ils prient que la Sublime Porte, en attendant le fruit de leurs dispositions bienveillantes, ne décide absolument rien sur la susdite question sons leur recours

Inclosure 6 in No. 287

Harren Pasks to Mehemat Als.

(Surrent les titres.)

Traduction.)

J'Al reçu par le retour d'Akuf Effendi la reponse de Votre Altesse à lettre que j'ui en l'homneur de la laisse par vet Lissaya, et par au compris le contenu, ainsi que celui du rapport du même Akif Effendi sur

No 286

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston .-- (Received August 29.)

(Separate.) My Lord.

dicaendrie, August 7, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordslup the copy of a learner written by me to V scount Por a thy, in rojdy to two astes from air. Excellency, and which may be considered as semi-official.

Your Lordship will perceive that it was reported at Constantinople. that Ibrahim Pasha was advancing to Diarbekir, Harpoot, &c., but I can sample your Londship that Hands Ponds siere at to the tractation Capture uniffer and movers over a mon receiver in my deales and dupont from the exercise of the new series of the wave of our new series of the and a court of a gracer, and M hamet Admis moment me, that Ibrahim Pasha will not send a single soldier in advance, and I have already had the honour to inform your Lordstop, that throhim Pasha has refused to attend to the invitations sent to him by different authorities in A to Mic r to set I complete I car address disortists.

I have more than once taken the liberty to intrude spen your Lawdehip my of the collection the ferromany automous of Syrin for Mehemet Ali, which, I think, would be most advantageous to the Ports theff and would true to the plant to the true to weaken it, that the chief reason for my opinion in the nimery which would ensue to the Christian and Jewish population in Syria, if that country were to be constituted as before; and I feel convinced but a randy would began then become a scene of anarchy and bloodslice, for home some creative also would be entirely destroyed.

This, my Lord, is not my own opinion alone, but it is also that of all my charge and P , but the of I have plan meterough Were Syria to be yielded in hereditary anccession to Mehemet Ali, the case would be very different from that of Wallachin, Muldavia, &cr., as not only do the Princes of those provinces profess the Greek religion, but they are also, from their geographical position, exposed to the powerful and immediate action of Russia; whoreas, on the contrary, Syria is in quite a different point of in these way of , and I cannot but take the liberty of expressing my intrnate conviction to your Lordship, that the creasion of Syrin, in succession to Mehomet Ali, would not only be much to the advantage of Syria and of European commerce, but would also tend to strengthen the Ottoman Empire steelf.

I have, &c. (Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL,

Inclinare in No. 288

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Possonby.

My Lord, Mozendria, August 8, 1839. I HAVE had the honour to receive your Excellency's two notes of

the 26th and 27th of July.

Your Lordship informs me (and M de Boutonell writes the same to Count Medern), that Breaken Panha is advancing to Durbekir, Eurpoor See, See, I think I can positively assert that Ibrahim Pashs is not advanring, although such a report has been widely spread at Constantinophe, where the reports regarding the Pasha are not usually current, and are often too much exaggerated.

thrahim Pasha had, before the arrival of M Caillier at his headquarters, sent a corps to Orfs, but this curps will be brought (if not already so) to this aide of the Euphraten; but he has not sent, nor will be wend, any troops to Diarbeker, Harpont, &c., &c.,

It is not improbable (as your Lurdship states) that the late successes

les conférences qui ont en lieu entre Votre Alterse et lui. J'ai déposé l'une et l'autre aux pieds de Sa Hautesse, qui en a pris connaissance, et je les as communiquées ensuite aux principaux dignitaires de la Sublime Porte réunis en Conseil. Nous nous sommes rejouis en apprenant que Votre Altesse que est en ancien fe latere de l'Engire, que las a rendu des services plus récls que tous les autres, qui, pour cette raison, est devenue l'un des plus grands de nos collegues, avait la noble pensée de faire cause commune avec les membres les plus influens et les plus dévoués de la nation Musulmane, et nous avons prié Dieu qu'il exauçat nos vœux communs d'union pour le bonheur de l'Empire. Dans sa répunse, qui realerme une espées de reproche, Votre Altesse fait observer que dans la lettre que j'eus l'houneur de las faire remettre par Akif Filend je ne pari a d'a la la la la la la qu'une forme employée pour annoncer à Votro Altense son pardon. Du reste, Akif Effendi n'avait pas mission de traiter les affaires; il était seulement chargé de vous porter la nouvelle la plus déstrable de toutes,-de votre rentrée en grace; c'est pourques J'omu de donner à Votre Altesso de plus amples explications. Quouqu'il man this les granted got. . It, S. th .. P the verall, aser thus, que vous ayez la sécurité et toutes les garanties nécessaires, et étant prote à associer leurs efforts aux votres pour la prospératé de l'Empire, après avoir pris les Ordres Supremes de Sa Hauteure, notre Auguste Maitre, l'avain donné l'ordre à son Excellence Saib Effendi, Ministre de la Justice, de se rendre auprès de Votre Aliesse, à l'effet de s'entendre avec elle sur les demandes qu'elle a présentées, sur les services qu'elle a l'intention de rendre, et aur les meaures à prendre dans les comonctures actuelles. Cet Envoyé allast parter sur le bateau à vapeur, lorsque les Ambassadeurs des Cinq Grandes Pussances unt remis à la Sublime Porte une Note signée par oux, dont la traduction se trouve dans la présente lettre. Son contenu fait connaître que les Cinq Grandes Pusanness se sont muss d'accord pour diseuter et régler les Affaires d'Orient. Imméchatement après la présentation de cette Note, les hauts digintaires de la Subbree Porte se sont réunis de nouveau en Coused, et out été d'avis que l'argérence des étrangers dans une affaire de auxeram à vassal est une chose nauez pou convenable; mais considérant que les Cinq Grandes Parmaneon a'en étant déjà occupéen de concert, le refus de leur médiation, contraire aux usuges Européens, serait offenant pour siles, et pourrait attirer des embarras et du trouble à la nation Misculmane, en l'état général des chuses; réfléchissant, de plus, qu'à la suite de l'obtention de votre grace et des projets d'union qui s'effectuent, les garanties d'un concours extériour deviencent auperflues, et que, des-lors l'intervention ou la son-intervention des Poissances dans l'arrangement des affaires n'est d'ageune importance, les Grands assemblés, tout en faisant des rivex pour que nous n'ayons jamess à recourir aux étrangers, n'ont pas jugé à mique day to refer to at the day or a decrease the Umy Andresandeurs, et y ont donné leur adhésion. Nous avons désiré, et first to Between grown a constitute in the vient d'avoir lieu. C'est pourquoi le départ de l'Euvoyé dont il a été question, se trouve suspendu. J'ai pris la liberté d'écrire la présente lettes . Votre Mande d'un la liberté d'écrire la présente lettes . Votre Mande d'un la liberté d'écrire la présente le liberté d'écrire le liberté de liberté d' Votre Alteme aura pris cumalmance de son contenu, ainsi que una communications adressées par les Ambassadeurs aux Consula-Généraux,

fo la pere de vontoir bien me faire connaître son opinion. Co 20 Djemari-el-evel, 1255.

pad are for a fill area for extension of the We have been a user a see a re- been beene stan and the law was

of Mehemet Ali may hasten the destruction of the Turkish Empire, if the Government be not sufficiently wise to adopt the only course now likely to ward off such a catastrophe. I mean, by availing itself of the counsels and effective assistance which he has it in his power to afford.

The state of disorganization represented by the late accounts from Smyrna and Constantinople, to exist among the remains of the army in Ama Minor, though partly brought about by the defeat of the main body of the army, must have had its original cause in the precipitate measures resorted to by Sultan Mahmoud for bringing into the field a force greatly exceeding the resources of the country, destitute of officers, and without the elements of military discipline, which can alone keep an army together under difficult escumstances.

The interference of the European Powers in the ultimate settlement of Eastern Affairs, which the Pasha was the first to invoke, will now furnish a antisfactory guarantee against ony views of aggrandizement he may have been supposed to entertain; and the army he possesses is in such a state of efficiency as to supply a sufficient force for the immediate protection of the Empire, and ample materials for the reorganization of the Turkish Army on a more improved system.

But unless Hosrew Pashs be removed, it will be in vain to look for any improvement in the management of affairs at Constantinople. He has inherited all the invoterate enuity of Sultan Mahmoud against Mehamet Ali, without any of his virtues, and would not bentate to plunge . the country into all the horrors of civil war, in order to gratify his ambition and revenge. On the other hand, Mchemet Ali and his son thrahim Pasha are now looked up to by the nation as the only individuals posaccount the means of regenerating the Ottoman Empire. Mehemet Ali has expressed his readiness to support any administration not under the nd of the rew Past and learn that engaged in I in by all parties would give a strong impulse to the work of reform.

I cannot protend to judge of the evidence your Lordship may have received of Russian agency in the defection of the Capudan Pasha, but it HI I gat along the hereigh Rise interes die ere bere and I will unboutatingly assert, that no Russian agent in Egypt has been mixed in it.

The Pasha himself consulers the union of the Turkish and Egyptian firets as the most vital blow that could be struck against the designs of Russia, and it is viewed in that light by all the Sultan's officers here; as two or three more years of training under European instruction would render them quite a match for the Russian Navy, if they are not no atready.

> I have &c., PATRICK CAMPBELL (Signed)

### No. 259.

Colonel Compbell to Fuscount Palmerston .- (Received August 29 )

(No. 86.,

My Lord, Alternatria, August 8, 1839

WITH reference to my desputch No G4, I have now the honour to transmit to year Lordship the transmit or of a otter from Melionet A. to Horrew Pasha, in reply to the letter which forms inclosure No. 6 in my desputch No. 64.

I his letter appears to me to be of great importance, insemuch as it proves el e the me has a really as relief to Mel at 1 al his remains when the mediation of the Great Powers put a stop to any further proceedings.

> l have, &c , PATRICK CAMPBELL (Signed)

#### Inclosure in No. 289.

### Mehemet Ali to Horrew Pasha .- (August 6, 1839.)

(Fraduction.) (Suivent les titres.)

J'Al reçu la lettre que Votre Altesse m'a fait l'henneur de m'adresser par

mon Charge d'Affaires Moufit Bey. dépèche que je lus adresses par Akif Effends, et du rapport du même Envoye, que es basts tirtars le a Sub ou Porcereus es Casel après at at reçu communication de ma dépèche et du rapport d'Akif Effendi, étuent conque je pouvais rendre à l'Empire, et déterminer les misures à prendre dans les circonstances actuelles, d'envoyer auprès de mon le Ministre Sale Fifte al par le bateau à vapeur, lorsque sur ces entrefattes, les Ambassadeurs des C. a. Con . et Pursuances out presenté à Votre Aliesse une note, dont vous me dites mettre la traduction dans votre depéche, ajoutant que les Consuls Généraux des Cinq Grandes Poissances résidant à Alexandrie me fecuent des communications analogues, et que les rapports verbaux de mon Chargé d'Affaires me ferment micas comprendre tont ce dont il s'agit.

Mesacura les Consuls-Généraux, qui out reçu des dépéches de la part de leurs Ambauadeurs respectifs, m'ont communiqué leurs instructions, et mon-

Charge d'Affaires m'a auen fait part de ce qu'il devait me dire.

Mon seul bot, mon unique déar, sont de fasre ma soumission, et de rendre des services à notre magnanimo et tout-puissant Seigneur et Maltre. Mais j'ai très-humblement supplié de Hautouse qu'en connidération de ma qualité d'aucien serviteur de l'Empire, et de mes services passés, sa générosite voulût bien remplie deux vieux que j'osos lus adresser. Je prie Dieu qu'il comorve l'auguste personne de notre Souveram sur le trêne aum longtems que le monde durers !

Lorsque mon Charge d'Affaires a reçu l'ordre de se randre auprès de moi if a obtenu la faveur d'être admis à baser les pieds de Sa Hautesse notre magnamme Sergueur, qui lut a dit: " Moufid Boy, fair mon compliment au Pacha, la per en la adres e actione e la reconstitue per e la vice un ner dependances, je la lui accorde, et j'as donite l'ordre qu'on réglût cette affaire."

qu'elles remplissent mon vœu le plus cher, l'obtention de l'hérédité, et me

glorifient anni entre les Grands de l'Empire.

Fassie lerge les bares es d' la Salame Perte etment restre en Conseil, ils ont répète à Moufid Boy : " Notre Seigneus et Maltes vient d'accorder tout ce que Mébémet Als Pacha arast sollicité aux pieds du trône, l'hérédité de I E . . . by a too cases less danca act vela que en Audanadeura en Cenq Grandes Puismnees viennent de présenter cette note, dont il est nécessaire que Méhémet Ali prenne connarmnce.

En suite de ce qui a été dit et fait, je me rejouis de ce que l'un de mes deux virux est exament per vise in procedence can call'air le le agreer pour le noment de reptare pequese que une sera gue nest arece le par la l'unite bienveillance de Sa Hautesse. Dans ce cas, je ne pense pas que l'on ait besoin

de recourir à la médiation des Cinq Grandes Puissances.

Votre Alterse connaîtra encore mon oper ca parte, que la c cont Massaura les Ambanudours, d'après les dépôches qu' le receveur de M. sacurs au Caus la Gen any resonant Assessment Cest pour one tes choes a Vari Alease que, at l'honneur de lui faire présenter cette humble dépêche par mon Charge Attares Moulid Bey, &c., &c.

#### No. 296

# Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received August 30.)

No 2116 5 My Land

Therap o Asput 6, 1839.

I INCLOSE transmed only of a inter from the Grand Vizier to Mehemet As transmitted to Constitute of J x -7

I also there we have a first the state of th Grand & zier a reply to a creater sent by AR II 5 fermi in mentalely after the occasion w tad. that

The man same of this letter is remarkable, and the write shows the contempt he entertaint for our and total mers, by the above to of his assertions and doctriers. To say that Achinet count is not an ity of treason it has on carried of the Suitable seems because a braught of the handra where a port becoming to the Ottoman banpire, is an acceptantion will will a rely pass current even in harope. Is discuss the demissal of he tiral latter a nogreat referee of he sale of man to the his too, parties for in the man who has repeated a sprined to fureign towers to recogn as he can pendene and who now terms. Is the hereditary pomession of a thirt of the On-to-in Property It would seem that Mehrmet All has so long duped and deceived people, that he has no apprehenses of their descovering the grossest follows.

I have, de ,

PONSONBY

### Inclosure 1 m No. 290

# The Grand I .zier Horren Pasha to Mehrmet Ale July 31 1629

Trust ctron ,

J'Al sain le sons de la letter per l'atre l'en vient l'en recorne pultido à la mienne, par le resour a la fine, i il ragion de la con-Effends sur les communications qu'il a cres ave l'er tre ce que l'actions eté muse cous les year de Sa Haurier au a per contract et a canat 

Converse y her the cross por a constant state from torrared to view the appropriate to be out and according are racer lapar, and the first company theres er and are the first and a control du joune Part once have Mitted and Ministree and more materials and realist that the age of the age of partition a see at a same to a see the seconder a THE SERVICE THE ST. NO. IN S. P. S. A.

Vere A continue le relation et par en der de ressentment de er per f e que per e er er e pur Aust feffendi ne puele d'heredité pau Profes tan and ment, au dasponition relative à l'appearence etc. rame and a refer to La fond'Akef Ed and the secut a ton nome se les noutemes, one names pes jusqu'a des con tons le pardon de Sa Hanterse, c'est évidenment. real was a liverstage in-densir.

Quantity and the Marine of 18 83 Perce wat manager, and et me to after a more to see eal moa nontract for it. on et le constitue outs arrows. a . .. res emanés du Trone Impered, destiné sans delas le Ministre de , lustice setuel, son Excellence El Hadin Saib Effendi, pour négocier et arrêter av Votro Alinese les demandes qu'En a femilies . v , a s'aurat a I. ft. a can de l'expegne par un botest . . . xpres, lorsque nous reçumes de la part de MM. les Représentans des t un l'amances une Note signée par tous, dont je vous envoie ci-jointe

une traduction textuelle, et les Cinq Puissances s'occupent de cette question conformément à la note susdite.

La corsonucione de la note de it je viens de narler un autre conseil a eté tena pe r ascetter de nouveau crite aff ire, et po sq e es f eq l'assesses ont commence à l'oct per de cette affaire repter cet ntervente à ce sera tagre en opposition au aviteme de l'hurope, et a nes reat ma ans ales avec ede, et comme as reste, la sureté qu'on avait en vue a often r, est obiente par le tait de par lon que Sa Hautesse vous a accordé, nous avons, uniquement pour correspenare par un trait d'amitié, adhéré à la mesure dont il s'agit, et jugé à propos o en suformer Votre Alteme la première.

Les ordres de notre Auguste Souverain étant conformes à notre façon tage le Mourt du Comnissaire susdit a été afaire et je mengresse de vous ecrire cette lettre ameale, que je vous expédie per un bateau à vapeur exprès.

A la réception de cette lettre, s'il plait à Dien, et lorsque Votre Alteme aura pres commissance, et par son contenu, et par les communications des Consuls wurquels MM, les Représentants riennent d'écrire ausn à ce sujet, je vous prie de m'en faire connaure le residiat.

### Inclosure 2 in No. 290.

### Mehemet Ali to the Grand Vinter Horrew Paska.

(See Inclosure I in No. 282.)

### No. 291.

### Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received August 29.)

(No. 201.) My Lord,

Therapia, August 7, 1839

WITH reference to your instructions No. 95, I have to acquaint your Lordship, that the French Ambasander is of opinion that it is not expedient to make the communicat a to be self me Porte at this moment, because the Menuters of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, may not think right to concur in it; and the Amhasador, therefore, would defer the measure until an emergency shall call for it. I have suggested that he and I should make separately a conbecause verba e-minumication to the Grand Vizier, stating that we have authority from our Governments to give the protection of the Sect to the Sublime Porte, if it be demanded; and I offered as my reasons the fact, that Ibrahim Pasha canreach Scutari in twenty days; that Mehemet Ala has now received notice of the Collective Note; that he may direct Ibrahim to march, in order, by the operation of few, to endoor the Sublime Porte to make an arrangement with him; and because I think it necessary to give the Grand Visier sure ground for relying upon the support of England and France, without which be may yield to intimi-

I have no doubt that in spite of appearances and overt acts, there may be exections made by some parties to bring about an arrangement between the Porte and the Pasha. I feel confident that the Grand Visier ought to have our support, to give him the power to represe the action of Mehamet Ali's partisums in this country, and that with our support there is nothing to fear for demestic tran-· 11.17

> I have, &c . PONSONBY Signed,

#### No. 292

## Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 29)

(No. 204)

My Lord,

Therapia, August 7, 1839.

HAFIZ PASHA has been removed from the command of the army, and is now at his Pashalic of Sivas. Seiduliah Pasha, a younger man, commands, and has with him about 8,000 Regular Infantry and 4,000 Cavalry. The position he occupies will not enable him to prevent thrahim advancing by Konish.

Signed) PONSONBY.

#### No. 293

### Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 31.)

(No. 206.)

My Lord,

Therapia, August 7, 1889

I AM happy to state, that the Prussian officers have arrived here safe two

days ago.

count Kongsmarch told me that he had learned from those officers a fact which I think is of great importance with a view to future proceedings; it is, that 5,000 of Ibrah in Pasha's troops joined blads Pasha after the build of Nexib, many of them enlisting in the Sultan's Guards, and others elsewhere. This is a striking proof of the feelings prevalent in the Pasha's army. It is also stated that, generally speaking, those subjects of the Sultan who had gone over to the Egyptians, have returned as fast as possible to their proper allegance.

PONSONBY.

#### No 214

### Viscount Pensonly to Viscount Pelmereton.-(Received August 31.)

No. 207.3

My Lord,

Therapia August 7, 1839

ON the 31st of July, I received a report from the Drag of in attach, that Nouri Effecti and Samin Effecti had be it is not the attach and the attach are the attach and the attach are the attach are the attach are the ng, and also I heave the first the first and a sum of a sum of the flevial to M do summer that I have a result of the flevial to define the passage of the long of the long.

the objected of the control of the c

he would take a similar step; that this measure was to be executed with the concurrence of the Sublime Porte.

I do not think it necessary to trouble your Lordship with the arguments I used, for it is obvious that if the capital and Government were not saved from the power of Mchemet Ah, all the measures already taken, and all the policy adopted by Her Majesty's Government and Ly tree other Governments would be abort se

11. French Ambassad a saw Baron de Sturmer in the evening or loss his return told me he would co-operate with me if necessary, but wished to have previously a meeting of the Five Representatives, and the meeting was fixed

accordingly for the next day,

I received at night a note from the Internancio, saying that M. de Bouténeff had made inquiries, and found that there was no truth in the report of livral. 's advance. (I toclose a note from the Drugoman, in which the affair it atter. The Internancio still desired the meeting, and it took place, and what had before been mist was repeated; and I renewed my declaration that in case the capital should be threatened by the advance of Ibrahim. I would take upon myself to apply to the British Admiral, and would throw upon him the responsibility of refusing to come up, which I however felt certain be would not hemset to do. The French Ambassador and the Internancio both agreed in the necessity for protecting the Porte, &c., &c. M. de Bouténeff said that it would not have been in his power to co-operate in the measure I had proposed, because he had no authority to act, and must have referred to his Government, and could not receive an answer in less than a month.

The motives which directed in a service tree. It is first give read to the accuracy of the state of the Original Micros North and Sa for below suppose that her contribe and sharing not the met an medica to may, I longer them, who is a second to are for a moment unapplied the only means that can accure us against the zo t plied evils of Ibrahim's presence. I was glad also to have an opportunity to manifest my determination to being up the floot in case of necessity, first, because it is a step towards the object of Her Majority's Government, as declared in a suctions, to have the fleet here; and, secondly, because I shareby placed the Russian Minister under a necessity of admitting that such measures might be taken without the personnen of Rusins, or of at once exposing the not to of it will in a re by I Con our of Sr Pagesborn to the policy that had adopted the Collective Note. The declaration of M de Bouténess shows that Recording of proposed to support her one pre-ensure. The uncasters I took is an act confirming that of the Collective Note, and it is now an established fact, that Ruma is but one of five who are to interfere in the affaire of Turkey from which, previously, Russia pretended to exclude others, excepting with her per mode and telerance. It will be diffinite hereafter, for human in amert any right to meddle with matters here more than belongs to England or France Ber art will be Jo ex rel to the as term any the atractace att at may be proposed, and her best chance will be in the variety of opinions that may be stated by the other Powers.

of Russia, and to set upon views of its onto interests independent of the will of Russia. I have directed my efforts to that point; I think the point has been attained by the effect of carcumstances.

(Signed) | have, &c., PONSONBY

### Inclosure 1 in No. 204

### M Frederic Pusani to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord,

Pére, ce 31 Juillet, 1939.

J'Al parlé hier à Nouri Effendi sur le sage mesure à prendre, caroir, que les Flottes Augusse et Française riennent dans le Bosphore dont elles sont fort peu éloignées, pour empécher, si le cus se présentant, les troupes Egyptiennes de passer en Europe. J'si es occusson de voir ce matin à la Porte, Nouri Effende et Sarim Effendi, qui étasent ensemble. Ils trouvent cette mesure tout-a-fait

autile, en meme temps qu'elle serait extrêmement numble, car elle ne ferait qu'accroître la confusion dans la ville. Mais voici des nouvelles intérenantes reques ce matin. Six regiment Egyptiens sont dejà à Conis; il ne faudrait que ciuq ou sia jours, disent les Ministres, pour que l'Armée Egyptienne arrive à Cos s' se de la Perte est tranca e or vite de la mer, va que les l' tres he to sell framase de vot enge ner a Flotte Egypt ove dentrer days to Rospoure; mus le langage des Représentant des Cinq Patenneces est bien loin de rassurer la Porte sur ses cruntes de l'Armée d'Ibrahim. Dans l'opinion de la Porte, sussitét que les lettres qu'il s'agit d'expédier à Alexandrie y seront arrivoss, to get Mil act Mr activities a poster de Grand Ver, le Pacia enverra unmanquablement à l'ordra de marcher sur Constantinople pour porter a a grand coup. La Porte est convaincue que des lettres et des paroles, et mane des menaces, ne sont capables d'arrêter le projet de déchémet Als. Cela mat, la Porte pense qu'il faut différer le départ du bateau à vapeur, car elle est, dit-elle, sure que Mehemet Ali, fort urrité de la réponse qu'il s'agit de lus donner, forait marcher son armée de terre contre Constantinople, mource incalculable dans ses regultats.

Nouri et Sarm ont prié Monneur Lapierra d'attendre l'ame du conseil qui se tient chez l' Montai pour voir a le bates : vapeur part ou son, ce qui ta t voir que ce se a pour de jui l'A faire heypt enne, ma gre les acourances données her qu'il s'agunut d'une autre affaire.

Je suis, &c (Signé) F. PISANI.

### Inclosure 2 in No. 294.

### M. Prederic Pieam to Viscount Ponsonby,

My Lord,

De la menon de Barm Effende. & Shellan Ahndian, Jeudi, Ver Anut,

LE poquebot Ture est purti bier & 6 beures du soir.

C'est Serim Pffende en présence de Noure Effend, qui nous a donne a M

Lapierre et à moi, les nouvelles de Conis.

Je viena de veir Sarim Effendi, qui dit aujourd'hui que nous avons mal compris. Il prétend avoir dit que les troupes Egyptiennes sont à Adans, où Ménekil Abmed Parlia est nommé Gouverneur, ayant sous ses ordres six régimens avue de l'artillerie. Adam est à dix-buit beures de Conia. Als Pacha de Conia est avec un corps d'armée à peu de distance des gorges du Mont Teurin, Koulek Bochas

Le fait est que M. Lapierre et moi nous avons entende hier de la bouche de Sarim Effendi les nouvelles que nous nous sommes empressés de transmettre

à nos cheft.

Nouri Effendi est à m ferme sux "Esux Douces." Le Grand Vizir vient d'envoyer un bomme sux "Esux Douces," pour l'inviter à se rendre chez son Aitesse à Constantinople, anni que Serim Effendi.

> Je mis, he , (Signé) F PISANI.

#### No. 205.

Viscoust Possonby to Viscoust Palmerston .-- (Received August 31.)

(No. 208.,

My Lord, Therepia, August 8, 1839.

THE Representatives of the Five Powers were invited to meet his Excellency Nours Effends this day at Kalender, where we all attended in consequence. The business was to communicate to the Representatives a letter from Mehemet All to the Grand Vistor\*, in which the Pasha of Egypt calls for the retrest of that high functionary from the post he occupies.

" See Inclosure 1 in No. 282, p. 500

It was asked by the Representatives (the French Ambanador), if it was a tended to bring I sward this matter as a personal question between the Grand Visier and the Pasha, or one of a public nature? The Mousteshar replied that it was purely public, being a question of an attempt made by Mehemet Ali to dictate to the Porto the chare of a Grand Visier. That if the dictation were submitted to now, it would be again exercised as interest or caprice might dictate, that it was an insolent and intolerable pretennion of Mehemet Ali to supersede by his own will, the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The Representatives ab expressed the same opin an strongly concernmory of the proceedings of the Egyptian Pasha. They all expressed the hope that the Sultan would treat the demand with contempt; they all spoke of the Grand Viner as the man the best fitted, by his experience and his qualities, to be at this particular moment the chief of the Ottoman Ministry; and earl, that if it about become accessary to give one agree evaluate of the representation of the Sultan and the give it. They desired the Mousteshar to make known these things to the Sultan.

In the course of conversation, the Moustesher stated his wish, that the Representatives should write to the Consuls at Alexandras to have the sentiments of the Representatives made known to Michemet Ali; but it was thought by the Representatives, that it was not proper for them to take any step in the matter beyond that already taken; and that it was not consistent with the dignity of the Representatives to enter into correspondence upon such a magent with the Pasha of Egypt

The Representatives were warm in their expression of disapproduction of Mehemet Ali's conduct, and we all agreed that his act was as foolish and ill-judged as it was insolest. There was a good deal of comment upon the doctrine brought forward by Mehemet Ali, in his letter, to rebut the charge of treason made against the Capadan Pasha by the Grand Vizzer. Every one treated it as a contemptible absurdity in point of argument.

1 have, &c., ,Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 296

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received August 31.)

No. 211 }

My Lord.

Therapia, August 10, 1635

I INCLOSE copy of a despatch, dated 7th metant, which I cent on that day to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, in reply to one from him, desiring information,

(Signed) PONSONBY

### Inclosure in No. 296.

### Viscount Ponsonby to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford.

Therapia, August 7, 1839.

1 HAVE the honour to modose, for your information, copies of two despatches. I from Lord Palmerston to me, and copies of one from me to his Lordship. I have not yet had an answer from the French Ambasindor to the suggestion of making a confidential verbal communication to the Grand Vizier, but I hope I may have one before Legitimant Stopford leaves this to-morrow. I know, through my private intercourse with the Grand Vizier, that he is propared to ask for the assistance of the fleets whenever he thinks the measure has become necessary; but I think there is danger that he may heritate about longer than may be predent. He will, however, in ease of need, as he says, furnish the

<sup>\*</sup> Res Me. 20, p. 116; and Ho. 125, p. 149.

<sup>#</sup> See No. 201, p. 822.

steamers he has to a lin beinging up the fleet, and I hope we might obtain the service of those helonging to the Austrian Company. The service the fleet is had y to be care apon to perform seems to be to prevent the passage of the channel between Asia and Europe by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha; and to give such evidences of the control and powerful apport by being and of the Sultan's Government, as about others is discount the action or I success of Mehemet A is party in Constants up at, for I do not see any chance of a collision with the R secans, whether they be pleased or not with our proceedings, because their naval force is very inferior to that we have at hand. The Black Sea fleet is certainly not stronger than it was when I had the honour to send you a list of

Ibrahim Pasha can be at Scutari with his army in twenty days' murch from Konish. It may be the policy of Mahemet Ah to order that movement when he receives the communication of the Collective Note. He may think it better for his interest to endeavour to frighten the Porte into an arrangement with him without the concurrence of the Great Powers; and I think a movement by Ibrahim will have that effect, unless the Porte should be improved and ensured against the danger. Mehemet Ah may, on the other hand, want till be learns what terms the Great Powers are likely to agree to give him, and direct his efforts to the creation of differences between them, and of a rupture of the plan of universal co-operation. If Mehemet can force the Porte to treat with him alore (by the effect of lear) was place the fire of learning the more difficult, perhaps, to remedy, than it would be to deal with a difference

I will take the best means in my power to inform you of Ibrahim's motions. I fear he will have the advantage if he acts with promptitude, and that the time will be spent in discussion here which, if employed in acting, would make his attempts wholly useless

l hare, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY.

# No. 297.

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received September 2.,

(No. 15.) My Lord,

amought them as to terms.

Paris, August 30, 1839.

I HAD the honour, in my last despatch. No 11 to express to your Lordship my apprehensions that the French Government might on, no cre to the idea of settling the affairs of the East, through the mediation of the Ambanadors of the Five Powers at Vienna; that that Government might possibly North against to respect to the Dards at Hes. which would prove the continuation of the European efforts at Alexandria; and that finally, I could not hold out any bopes that Marshal Soult would adopt any vigorous measures of coercion, whether for contraining the ambation of the Viceroy of Egypt, or for restoring to the Sultan his ficet.

I shall now take the liberty of giving to your Lordship my reasons for forming an opinion which may require apparent qualifications, but which I still four that your Lordship will find substantially correct.

that it is of importance that your Lordship should know as clearly and distinctly as possible, the rest feelings and intentions of the Government; and believing on the other, that these feelings and intentions will not be stated to your Lordship so clearly or so distinctly as would be desirable at the present crain.

for order to give your Lordship the views which I enterture, and which I renture to subset to your attention, I should begin by doing justice to Marchal Soult, and stating, that I believe he most enterely enterture an attachment to Hestish connexion, and is most desirous to maintain, in all encountainess, the friendly relations which subset between the two countries. The desire, however, has a mogular consequence, and makes him diminish, and even in a certain manner disallow, the differences which he has not the authority, or may not fancy himself in the condition, to prevent; for Marshal Souls, I need not inform your

Lordship, is little acquainted with the labours of the department over which he

His opinions on foreign policy, therefore, and more especially on the policy of the East, are, in the first instance, taken from M. Denges, a gentleman long resolute at the Porte and who haven held for some years the situation of the Portega Office which would answer with us to that of Under Secretary of State, and being, increaver, a man of shifty, exercises great influence in his department.

M. Décages, as well as the Marshal, as certainly well disposed towards Great Britain, and to what may be considered Britain policy in general; but M. Décages is a slow and cautions man by nature, and moreover, feeling that, in their relative positions, he will be almost held responsible for Marshal Soult's opinions, he is peculiarly execut in the suggestion of any likely to meni unpopularity, or to meet with decaded apposition.

A policy thus timedly formed, has in the next stage to be submitted to the King which an only on to an octal maximal foreign flars of district over diagramy measure of an energetic character, which may compromise his Government with the French nation, or with Foreign Powers. The last proceeding is in the the Cabinet, where Mehemet Ali has decided and energetic partisant, who are sure of the warmest support from a large partion of the Press, partly engaged by national to the cabinet and pressure while part was the committee of the parties of

from no small determination in a sense hostile to our views on the other, must, I am fearful, result a policy very different from that which your Lordship would deare, but which will always receive its colouring and its variath from Marshal South's own friendly dispositions; friendly not on this particular question, or that particular question, but generally. So that the form in which any objections is your Lorentz at the first always rather lay open the real extent of the differences in respect to them, which, when the moment of action or decision on any practical point may arise, will be found to extent

for obtaining powersion of the Ottoman fleet, that the French Government will my, "nothing could be more describe than the rescue of that fleet from Mehanset All, but the means proposed for offecting such an excellent result are objectionable," (nor will it be difficult to give reasons for this, since nothing can be suggested to which objections also will not occur.)

If pressed to give in answer, as to whether they will agree to any plan for coercing the Viceroy, the French Cabinet may first observe, "that that must depend upon what the plan is;" but, if still further pressed, the question of the Dardaceles, to what he plan is;" but, if still further pressed, the question of the Dardaceles, to what I aliqued, will be resorted to, and this line of argument,

Orcedy prepared, taken.

"The condition of Mehemet Ali in merely a part of the general Oriental Question, which, in fact, concentrates itself at Constantinople, and as forced on us by considerations of Russian interference with the affairs of the Porte. We do not say that that we so not adopt them a town be accounted by the latter of the Porte. We do not say that that we so not adopt them a town be accounted by the latter of the part of the question, we must not forget the principal and vital one way the soft the Dark board the Porte.

Constantinople; what then is to occur? The Russian note lately received forces this upon to. Until the Five Powers are agreed upon this point, it is impossible to come to any determination on the other.

It will be nucleus, I feer, to say what I firmly believe, from some knowledge of the man [Ibrahim], and some experience of the general character of oriental politicans.

"The march to Constantinople, which you apprehend, will never occur; the Vicercy will talk high, but will be found submissive, if he but see the Great Powers noted."

I fear it will be weeless to urge this argument, so ship stated in your Lordship a despatch No. 14°, and which I have already lost no opportunity of

<sup>&</sup>quot; The same as the desputch to Lord Benovale in No. 276, p. 294

arging, because the opposition to it is not adopted entirely de some for, and is rather taken as the means of putting off a disagreeable step, than as the eason for with a free which has ger is really any chenden. And then in respect to the Conference at Vienna, I should very probably be wrong if I stand that the Contact of the control of the control of the sect to such a conference though I believe the Marshal is himself personally unfriendly to it, and that a party in the Cabinet is likewise so. But if the French Government does not oppose the Conference, it will, I feel confident, endeavour to to limit its object, as to strip it of all dignity, and render it of small effect,

"Our Ambasudor," the French Ministry will my, "shall have the power of considering in conjunction with your Representative and the Representatives of the other Great Powers, what steps may be penceably taken for obtaining the Sultan's fleet, and also on what conditions the Vicernyalty of Egypt, &c . should be established, but we extinct give him the power to decide (1 in v me sates to he adopted for obtaining or enforcing such conditions: we call not character ig ve him any power or it out that is a Mile terrane at anothrough we ourselves up not any that we we will be the end of the coefficient accountries we are not prough comments to be, but the course we want and teals e , estim -that portion of it relative to the Dirdanelles and Russia, as we I as that pursuan which relates to Egypt and Mehamot Ali,-is decided."

By such a course, I think your Lordship will perceive that the proceedings at V" real to far as Fro re to converse on he, so I have not used to observe, lose the greatest part of their importance and consideration, and the object of s a processing stay by regart a as cloud, a net prosed. The French Government imagine also that Prince Metternich himself will approve of their buntations, and not deem it necessary or expedient to concert in common the means of carrying out the arrangement which the Powers may undertake in common to frame and to propose. I state this, because I believe it to be the impression here, but I own that it does seem to me almost too extraordinary to be true

Becare to to be even possible to concess that the Great Powers to ght Las an a level of about 11 Last as a Lune of Question to be settle (by the 1 to be solver, and this lest things to their fate, it is larry passe e to a give that there you is after cas by accounted the state of the first as an In pants Ques a ferfered to the arrange costs to near the If ele was about to as a serious of them to consider and to decome all ther arm percents I a core to tag character we of there at p, and say " freeze is our residuare entire the scare the tires are the only terms soo short account, but if a make me how you are tool as a section as I can any remainfact, stripped of and to all supplier a year army year as to I am I was you can.

I a d to make a to partie to me to the terror to a removal plantat alt a with these to at a premerger come a g to the same a set of the same a set in that a part of in just in as an er ats of the the wome of I was a rive by itself at some

In stating, however, thus positively my conviction that the French Government will find means of avoiding the adoption of any measures for coercing the I secrey, which may be proposed, I should improperly convey my meaning if I left it to be imagined that there is so powerful a disposition as the French Cabinut to take part with Mehemet Ali, that nothing would be attempted to obtain, even by peaceable means, the restitution of the Sultan's remain, and the which relates to Hosrew Pasha's dismissal. On the contrary, I believe that such concessions, as a means of arranging the remaining question of Syria, would be willingly obtained, and will be seriously and sincerely tried for by the French Cabinet, through representations to Mehemet Ali, but through representations

I have thus endeavoured, my Lord, to put you as much se possible in , server of whit I had so not be ready expected from the time one on to question who to a occup sat to 101 your face paraculars and at is built at being press I like there in a wait I fear may again. lengthy explanations.

It only remains for me to say, that I shall neither lose any opportunity, nor neglect say means, of enforcing the views of Her Majesty's Government, and the representations relating theret, with which I may be honoured by your Lordship,

> I have, &c., HENRY L. BULWER. (Signed)

P.S.—I have just heard that Count Appeny has received communications from Vicana, dated 21st lost by all chaspeak on the by at leave Mettern cals health, but which seem to infer that it will be yet some time before the Prince will be fit for hunners.

### No. 298.

Lord William Russell to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received September 3.)

(No. 00.) My Lord,

Berlin, August 28, 1839

I HAVE just seen Baron Worther, who has received despatches from Mexas le's of the fill aut at The Counts had presented to New o he by limits signer at Constantingly . It has no and as been a way by Meller to water assented a group to I am mode on II said, however, that two things must be secured to him :- the inheritance of Syrla to his family, and the dismuss of Hosrew Parks.

Lasked Baron Werther if he thought it would be wise to sacrifice Hoscew Pasies. He thought not; first, because he was the only man in Turkey capable of direction pattern, seem P to more to all P to me be five Powers to all when a more to be to the total partern and the pattern and the pattern

more of he by Al Acad that support the negotion of the Part Per see I . Provent the Talk of March of the Internation of the Internation of the International Control of the

Commendence I you also but the law were to explain that is a he known how to command his troops; I a del a Atres was super a tothe Egyptum; and that 5,000 Egyptum tracps asserted to be I have made the

I linve, &c., WILLIAM RUSSELL

#### No. 299

Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonby.

124) Mr Lind

Foreign Office, September 4, 1839

I HAVF received your despatch No. 207, by which it appears, that in consecar, and the at agence which the Turkish Minuters communicated to you on the 31st of July, of the near approach of Ibrahun Pasha to Constantinople, ven and proposed to some Colleagues to form, pile it is and I'm in themselve to a way a cost the Bost was, and a we so sequent the by sency that Her Magesty is Give in that apprex your comfact in that 1.327

> I am. Sc., PALMERSTON Signed)

#### No. 300

# Viscount Palmeraton to Viscount Ponsonby

(No. 130)

Porciga Office, September 4, 1839.

My Lord, WITH reference to your despatch No. 208, I have to acquaint your Excellency that Her Marters Green a next approve the anguage which your Exercises your I may a head on the Tark shift or the 9th of August, respecting the demand made by Mchemet Ali that the Grand Vixer should be dismused from his office.

PALMERSTON.

#### No. 301.

# Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received September 5.)

(No. 215.)

Therapia, August 13, 1839. My Lord,

LAST night I had a memage from the Grand Vincer by a confidential person, denring me to request the British Admiral to free Salonica from a brig of war sent there by Mchemet Ali, and from which five or six emusaries had been disembarked, sent by the Pasha of Egypt to excite the people to revolt

against the Ottoman Government. The Grand Visier said that this occurrence had been officially reported by Isset Pashs, the Governor of Salonies. I sent the Gread Vinier word that I world consider the materials of a wike a my opine to that I was necessary I about age in concurrence with my or again & , Ac The day, what the Beron le Store er was nell, me, I e . was a sther statem at of the d'ar et the brig of war, which I shaden to be baron we saw he say second not remain in I used I a I week at a he is not take that the Five Peners were onler play and the the value. Pe to against the Linia of high said that the front I were up as t were put to as he l'orte t am make a peace of the Mehamet Ali or carrying on hostilities, and thereby had left the "I re exposed defenceless to the attempts of that Pasha? The Internuncio replied in the affirmative, and agreed with my proposition to recommend to the Commanders of the British and French Naval Forces to free Salonics from the presence of the Egyptian ship of war.

I immediately sent to the French Amboniador the account I had received of the affair. I told him my view of the subject, and that the Internuncio concurred in it. The Ambanador answered that he approved of it and would write to A leaves I was I wrote meets to a creer to the Carrain r of Eler Marris's equidron, of which I inclose copy, and sent it by the speedrest con-Years to favour store let wat some law just the melonge before my letter arrived, and it was to be sent by the first seiling ressel to Besika Hay. Baron Starmer went from me to the French Ambassador, and his Excellency had the goodness to promise me, that on his return to Buyukdere, he would acquaint M. de Bouténed with what had been done

I reserved this evening a note from the French Ambassacios which I incluse

D ULTITUDE In my letter to the Grand Visier, I recommended that he should seize and confine the emuseroes of Mehenoet All at Salomes, but that he should not take

The two molecul letters contain his Highness the Vince's soswer to my communication.

(Signed) PONSONBY

P.S., August 14 .- I inclose a report just arrived from Her Majesty s Consul at Scionica. I will write to him to put Mustapha Nouri Pasha on his guard against the seductions of Mehemet Alt. I believe Mustapha has some confidence m me; I am sure he is one of the best and most enlightened of the Turks. I have taken pams to make the Grand Visier sensible of the good services Mustapha has done in quieting Albania, and preventing a rebelle. The e which I believe was on the point of breaking out in consense relof the abanimum. misconduct of Emin Pasha, who was Mustapha's predecessor.

#### Inclosure I in No. 301.

Viscount Ponsenby to the Senior Officer communding Her Majesty's Squadron at Brake Buy

Therapia, August 13, 1839. Sir.

I LEARN from authority, that a brig of war belonging to the Pasha of Egypt is in the neighbourhood of Salontes, and his landed emissarios in the country, for the purpose of exciting the population to insurrection. I bring this matter before you, and take the liberty to my, that it is my opinion, and in consequence of the arrangements made between Hor Majosty's Government, in course in with the tirent Powers, and the Allina Porte the nembert along as to take pomemon of that brig, and thereby prevent the prosecution of designs exactly in contradiction to the doclared policy of Her Majorty's Government.

have communicated the fact herein mentioned to his Excellency the

French Ambastador, who has the same opinion I have expressed

I have, &c., PONSONBY Signed)

#### Incloure 2 in No. 301

# Baron Rougin to Viscount Ponsonly.

Thérepie, le 13 Aodt, 1839 My Lord et cher Collègue, JE risma de recevour de Salonique le même avis que votre Excellence et M. l'Internonce. J'avais dejà expédié ma lettre à M le Contre-Amiral Lalando pour qu'il aguse exactement comme l'Amiral Stopford, pour détourner le httiment Egyptien de m mission en Albon'

Ce fait me rappelle ce que nous l'ince, l'Angleterre et neus, en Mare, 1833. Nous fimes anomer nos pavillons à Sinyrue à la première nonvelle de l'arrivée des agens de Mehémet Ali dans cotte ville. Les circonstances sont les mêmes et notre conduite anni-

Agreuz, &c. BARON ROUSSIN.

# Inclosure 3 in No. 301

### Mr Redhouse to Viscount Ponsonby.

August 14, 1839. My Lord,

UPON communicating the contents of your Lordship's letter to his Highness the Grand View has a language west to me a restrict over I re hip has charks for the some son mpt too, wit which ye is lived up has a ter of the his Highness a reclamation. His Highness in her distance had my present severity than severe of their persons, against the conserves, should be be permitted by him, as it was not only contrary to prudence, but also to his wellknown cispe sello

Than Se W REDHOUSE

# Inclosure 4 in No. 301.

# M. Etienne Pieuri to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord,

LE Grand Visit après evoir pris connaissance du contenu de la lettre que parte un a Mr. R. Ils su, m'a fait per le parer dez la proteste de les des l'estre que plante; que maintenant il est convision plus que tamas des véritables anniments.

planar; que maintenant il est convisteu plus que jamas des véritables centimens et il l'accest in press. L'actest a l'actes de la l'accest et con est ou ne peut plus reconnaissant de l'intérêt particulier que votre Excellence porte à sa

# (S gue) E HENNE PISANI

### Inclosure 5 m No. 301.

# Mr. Consul Blust to Viscount Ponsonby-

My Lord, Salonica, August 9, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency, that a Turkish transport arrived here on the 7th means from the Data are as we are store than the nation of that place for the Kaimakam of Salonica. The transport immediately commoneed loading rice and arobes.

Yesterday, a brig-of-war, to all appearance Torkub, entered the gulf, and grounded on the flats. The boats of the transport immediately went to bee annatures, and she was gut off, and entered the port in the evening. On coming to anchor she milited the castles, and the salute was returned. This morning to an has surprised to an electric division of the port in the been put in morning. She is nineteen days from Alexandria, and has been put in control.

It is reported, my Lord, that there is a person of distinction on board, sent proceeds the war feate with M staphs Proba. I regard that I have not occurable to form any more certain particulars relating to the musion of this brig-of-war, to communicate to your Lordship.

(Signed) C. BLUNT

1' > -- I have just been informed that the brig from Egypt has on board the season Wehemet Ali, for Mustapha Pasha, the Houmeli Valsu, Adranople, Scolin, and other places

## No. 302

# Viscount Ponconby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Recrared September 5.)

(No. 216)

My Lord, Theropia, August 14, 1838.

I HAVE besed from the Grand Vixor, that Braham Pasha is obtiged to send his despatches from Marish to Sounderoon under the guard of an escort of some hundred men.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

### No. 303.

# Calonel Campbell to Fiscount Palmersten.—Received September 6.)

(No. 67.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, August 15, 1839

HAVING waited yesterday on the Pasha with Captain Wakefield, of Her
Manager "Rhadamanthua," I found M Cochelot, the French Consul
Call 22 with Mehemet Ali.

taptain Wakefield have goton to Parks that I mean the course following day to 30 to \$1.0 M to the following day to 30 to \$1.0 M to the fine his private letters received that more against the Parks to a second manual were to be sent to the British and the \$1.0 max to M tore and proceed with their squadrous to Alexandria, to demand that the Turkish fleet be sent back to Constantinople.

Mehenset All replied, that the moment that the two squadrons should appear in sight of this place, he would send immediate orders to his son brahim Pasha to move forward with his army, and he requested M. Cochelet to write that such was his determination; and the Pasha, then addressing houself to Captain Wakefield, requested him to my the same thing to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford.

The Pasks then selded, that if Hosrew Pasks was dismosed, he would remerchately send the Turkish fleet to Constantinople, and that he would send his sery Said Boy, in his correcte along with the fleet.

The Pusha repeated what he had already said, and requested us to counder it

(Signed) PATRICK CAMPUELL

#### No. 304

# Colonel Compbell to Viscount Palmerston-(Recriced September 6.)

(No. 58.)

My Lord, Alexandria, August 16, 1839.

I HAVE the bonour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's or patch. No. 22, marked "Confidential," transmitting for my information, was of these despatches addressed by your Lordship to Her Majesty's Ambassance at Victims and St. Petersburgh, and to Her Majesty's Minuter at Berlin, explaining the views of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the affairs of the Levant.

It is probable that the death of Sultan Mahmoud, and the other important ments that immediately precoded or followed that accurrence, may have promoted that accurrence, may have promoted to be adopted for establishing the future relations between the Sublime Ports and Mehemet Als. I nevertheless feel it my duty in submit to your large enougheration, with all deference, some observations on the immediate

But it is to propose a south of Seast Second of Seast June, to Lord Seast it is to propose a south of Count Second ode, in a despatch from Party of the south of the seast of

apon the occupation of Orfa and Durbekir as a necessary guarantee, and had transacted obtains Parks rist and may troops for a meters on. That I spoestion may be considered as a confirmation of what I have previously stated to your Lordship, that Mehemet Ali did not entertain any design against Bagdad,

and had no ulterior views of co-operation with Russia.

With respect to the event contemplated in your Lordship's despatch of the The et a see Lead W look of a contract Russia and Menemet Ali against the Sultan, in which case a Russian force from Guinn might unite with the troops of Mehemet Ali at Durbekir, and invade Asia Minor, I feel myself justified in assuring your Lordship, from the knowledge I have acquired of Mehemet Ali's character and views, that such a combination could never be anticipated with any degree of actisfaction or tranquillity by a man whose constant ambition has been to relieve his country from the yoke of ftusia, and who has too much expenence of the friendship of that Power, not to feel that, by having the Russians, instead of the Turks, for neighbours, he would have no security for the pomenion of Syrus or even of I 311

Her Mejesty's Government appears destrous to place the relative territorial posters of the Sultan and Mehemet Ali on such a footing as to guard against full constitute of a what a street by posed bat the Egyptian forces should evacuate Syris, and thus place the Desert between

them and the Turkah territory

Mehemet Ale thanks that the deference he has shown for the opinion of the Great Powers of Europe, in availing a conflict with Sultan Mahmoud, as long as he personal safety would allow him to do so, and the moderation he has evinced to it come advantage of the successes he has lately obtained, or of the general experiently the property of the property of the pedges that he will not hervafter act in opposition to the parific views of the Come Process will a land on the contract of a contract of the admitted. His expectations on this point have been considerably strengthened granting to bit family the hereditary succession to the government of the territuries he now occupies; and I am fully persuaded that no arguments will induce him to recede from the assertion of those claims, which he is assured would have been accoded to under any other administration than that of Housew Pasha, and would have been forced even upon the latter, had it not been for the interposition of the Great Powers at Constantinople.

In my despetch " Separate," of the 2th of A g st as well as in previous despatches. I have already taken the liberty to submit to your last spanner reason in favour of allowing Syria to remain under the permanent aut . . of Mehemet Ali and his family, and nothing has occurred to weaken the opin a ! then ventured to offer to your Lordshop's consideration. By granting those concumous to Mohemet Ali, he may become the means of re-organizing the Turk to what he is not put the mere a name to the approved to so describbe a concamination; and so to any understanding of Mehamet Ale with Bussa, I think that, if any such existed, he would not have the influence which he possesses in all parts of Turkey, and over all classes of Musselmans.

I have, he (Sugned): PATRICK CAMPBELL.

No. 305.

Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmorston.—(Received September 6.)

No. 69 3

My Lard,

Alexandria, August 16, 1539

INCLOSED I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, a translation of the matructions sent by the Porte to Hafia Pasha, for his guidance in the operations intended against Mehemet Ali during the late companys.

> l hare, &c., PATRICK CAMPBELL. (Signed)

### Inclosure in No. 305

Instructions given by the Sultan to Hafis Poshs, found at the Turkush head-quarters after the battle of Nemb.

Plan de la marche de l'Armée du Suiton contre l'Egypte en neuf Articles

Passque le Gouvernement Egyptien ne se sommettra jamais à son Souverain, Commercial mercentages as a scalar series of a second to the land and a second to the series of a second to the second t aura que la guerre qui ise rendra maltre de cette province et qui l' va l'Empire des Osmanlis, et pour son exécution et son succès il faut prendte de bonnes dispontions.

### ARTICLE L

Pour le bon succès de cotte entreprise il faut établir des lois regourquiers; name of ment seriept survey or to serance at a to F a Pachas s'ils no trabment et n'intriguent pas; mais s ils maiquent à leurs devoirs de seront smmediatement renvoyes du service.

# ARTICLE H

It spres ee plan, l'armée doct être composac de 60,000 à 70,000 hommes, avec 130 porces de capone, ames qu'il must: 40,000 Infantario, 15,000 Cavalerie, 5,000 Artillerio et corpe de Cécle; et pour le reste 10,000 de troupes LIN, SHippy P. P.

### ARTICLE III.

Protect of l'engons sora rencontré, il devre être battu par l'Artillene : il ses percente que le Generaliste e ver e jour element. Attimere un righte de betaille

### ARTICLE IV

Pour empêcher les Egyptiens de faire un coup de main sur Mamahe, il est nécesmire que cette ville soit fortifiés et gurdée par besucoup de tre pes, apres point a continuous to Company of the first term to be that the first Dames es cosmite à Acre, pour prendre poncesson de cette forteresse et ne pas peaks the expers of the contract of the appeal of the fant a series rette passe and north or or or at all tears or or in te l'apresur l'Egypte. Le prise d'Acre sera coundérée la première conquête de ce to come, rette entreprese pourtà a ser sor se ora protette agant, catte cinq mon; et si le Gouvernement Egyptien nu rentre pas sous la domination de l'Empire, que le Généralimime meho que la guerre sera indéfinie, et il faut qu'il prense des montres en conséquence ; car la prito de l'Egypte étant la seconde conquête, il faut un monte quatre à cinq mou pour le auccès de cetta seconde entreprise ; à ce compte, l'importante possession de la Syris et de l'Egypte copployers en tout caue mour ou un sit.

#### ARTICLE V.

Saint and the saint and the saint Paris of pas content de in position. Un homme si important doit care cloughé du camp. Il faut donc can be a series of the series of the series of the series of the at it or officers Frau are paul execut to a sor passer that tous

#### ARTICLE VI

Melement Alipusquia prisent na lent de grades aux Atales que usquia cel nile en tata, tam a qua x timbre es a come ceux de Consel travera et Pacia, quan are compo a y a les Arabes qui out le grade de Pacia par cei a mor ce usqui d'arte a roman avant et ac la se la contra de cent sol abane la faire de grade de Pacia qui arent eta user trente a cent sol abane faire l'appliante, et pacia l'arabilitat à travel d'arabilitat d'arabilitat de la contra d'arabilitat de la compo articipat de la compo della compo della compo de la compo de la compo della compo de

### ARTICLE VAL

Les Druses, les Matenals, en se re isobt dans l'Armer Experience as chiefe des par, nouve et le peup c'en sont e es la faminat au que de la land de la transfer de part. I tant um se peut hars le const a manifest tast e en a marie e part l'annu la peut de la la peut de la la peut avec fue 7, 881 a 889 beurses pour describuer de l'argent a mal e gent convenient et atra

## ARTICLE VIII

## ARGICLE IN

Post fire in a lebana, is noted to MRI a 1 (MRI) number of Time to the figure 1 located as the boundary of the second of the second of the fire of the

# No AP

Mr. Burnet to I mount I'morn a . Research September 0 .

Mr. Inter, Perus September t. 1849

The R Land of the probably have been interested to the comment of the comment of

The series the same and state to 1. Moreover, the same and the same an

Mark the state of the fraction of the section of th

those which he had frankly stated at St. Petersburgh, viz., to enter the Sea of Marmora on the one side, if the Russians entered the Bosphorus on the other Before, however, giving you say decided abover on this subject, (said the Marshall) which relates to one portion of the Eastern Question, let me ask you, Count, what your Government would do in two cases, bearing upon the same question?

"let. If the Russian, our fleets being withdrawn as you desire, arrive at Constantinople, or if Mehetoet Ali advancing, threatens that capital, how will your Cabinet view these things, and what con an would it take respecting them?

"2ndly. If we enter into correrve measures, as you seem to desire, (Count Appeny had said something on this subject,) against the Vicerny of Egypt, will the Government of Austria join end bear a proportionate part in such measures?" Count Appeny say against at was at all to answer these quest at all. Marshall begged him to apply to his Government respecting them; and said, that until the were assured the Count must see that the Call set of Prance could not make any explicit or decimes explanations us to its own policy.

Such, I believe, is the substance of the conversation which passed between

the Count and the Marshel.

1 have, &c., , Sugmed) H. NRY I BILWER

### No. 307

# The Hon. W. For Strangways to Sir John Barrow.

Foreign Office, September 9, 1839.

I AM directed by Vincount Palmeraton to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majorty's Agent and Consol-General at Alexandra, stating that Melaunot Ali had declared that the moment the British and French squadrons should appear in aight of Alexandria, he (Melaunot Ali) would need uninclustee orders to his son, Ibrahim Pasha, to move forward with his army

In laying this despatch before the Lords Commission of the Commiss

I am to add, that Lord Palmerston will send a copy of Colonel Campbell's despatch becomes inclosed, and of this letter, to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, by a messenger who will be dispatched from hence to-morrow.

I have, &c., (Signed) W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

### No. 308

## Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

(No. 27 )

Foreign Office, September 10, 1839

I HAVE to sequent you that, on the 4th instant, I had a long conver-

I read to him my two despatches to Lord Beauvile of the 2 th alt now, onling that those two despatches would explain to him the views and up not of Her Majesty's Government upon Turkish Affairs, and the course we allow Majesty's Government is prepared to pursue on those matters.

As Court Sthustant and I have always spoken and acted towards each other with unreserved confidence, we did not attempt to diagone, it is serveration, that the feelings of the British and French Governments, with regard to the course to be pursued towards Mehemet Ali, are somewhat different, and that the French Government leans much more towards the Patha than the

5 No. 275, p. 292, and No. 276, p. 294

British Government does, but Count Sébastiani did not seem to be prepared for the statement made in the last passage of my No. 107 to Lord Beauvale, that Her Majesty's Government, although most anxious to continue to act in these matters in concert with the other Four Powers, is yet ready, if such manning cannot be obtained, to act in concert with a less number than the four, if any reasonable and effectual course of proceeding should be assented to by such a proportion of the Five as may give to that course adequate moral weight, and sufficient physical means

Count Schastumi observed that this was a very important decision, and amplied a separation from France, and a dissolution of the alliance of the Five Powers. I said that it did not appear to me to go to that extent, that the Five Powers englit continue agreed as to their general policy and ultimate views, but might not all be equally willing to take an active part in each of the particular and successive measures by which the result was to be arrived at a that instances of this kind had happened upon other occasions; as, for example, in the course of the Belgian Negotiation, England and France were of opinion, in 1832, that active measures ought to be taken to obtain the evacuation of Autworp by the Dutch, while Austria, Premis, and Russia, did not approve of such a course; England and France, however, took the active measures which they thought necessary, although Austria, Prassia, and Russia, declined to be pursues thereto; but that circumstance did not dissolve the Alliance, nor prevent the Five Powers afterwards from taking up the negotiation again, and bringing it to a satisfactory end. So, on the present occasion, England might agree with Austria, Prisma, and Rossa, in thinking it necessary to employ against Mehemet Als active measures to which France, for reasons of her own, might be unwilling to become a party; but the anwithingness of France ought not to prevent the other Powers from moving an towards the attainment of an object deeply important to the general interests of Europe; and I said, that although England a most suxtous to continue to act in concert with France, yet England is by no means bound to stand still in concert with France, if France should decline to move forward, while other Powers are willing to advance.

We then proceeded to discuss the objects which the Fire Powers have in view, and the measures by which those objects I stated to be, as explained in the two organizates to Lee I Beauty of the restitution of the Turkish feet, and the last on of the authority of News met

Alero I her drawy government in bary

Cara Schass on said, the tie french Covernment entrely concur in the fell one two objects reached and are it open, in that the Turkish deet to be test red to the hotal and that the secondest possible and ant of create in a the way or part are it arrangement, ought to be made to Man u.c.t. the with respect to the fleet, the French Government does not think that as restriction e at to be made the object of a separate domand, or a prelimate t regolation for a general settlement, but that Government would prefer suspending the demand for the fleet, and leaving that fleet in the hands of Mehetnet Ali, until the Five Powers should have come to an agreement, both as to the nature of the final arrangement to be proposed to Mehemet \12 arrangement to the means of obtaining his ament to that arrangement; and the French Government thinks that then would be the time to demand the restoration of the fleet. The remons amounted by Count Sebastians for property the teles were that the Turkish fleet would only be a burden to Mehemet A , who would soon be tired of paying and feeding its officers and men, that I treterned than to Constantinople is might again been a treated as, and finite for Mormet A lata place where its reason tog t be much are unit, to a mid-lastly meanwhite could only emply the same to account to the sentence of of the H 183 come the color to the great a deta medicate, and t was lest on was to a vote a contract upon the small plant, at

With respect to the call are accessed to the said that he free a freezent was the first are accessed to upon heat between a construction of the waste by construction measures of coercion again. Moreover V. and he seem also constitute any measures where the beauty country country.

resort to would be effectual.

I stated that we differ with the French Government as to the time at which the restitution of the Turkish fleet ought to be demanded, and are of opinion.

that the Five Powers are bound in honour not to delay, and to emit no effort to restore that fleet to the Sultan: that so long as Mehemet is allowed to return that deet the bultan ever can be seve that the Five Powers are su cere in the r professions of friendship and protection; and Mohemet Ali never will think that those Pewers are in carnest of the r decarations of a letter patent to manufact the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire: that on the one hand, therefore, the lorte what place its fall countdoor is the Alies and in the other hand. M. ien: t. A., whi, though he has suspensed open war against the Sultan, is actively currying on secret war against him, and intriguing with all the present a Pashas to ex to them t rick to, will have no ung swerge. argument to arge to those Pashas in support of his instigutions; for he will say, with a paperst reason, that he have Powers would rever all whim to continue to retain the Turkuh fleet, if they were not secretly on his side; he will consequally represent to those Passas that they would call to a topal gover real woher or the Alberty following the example of the Capacian Passa and avening against the Sultan.

I said, that as to the idea that the Turkish fleet would be a burden to Mekennet 1. A region that if he thought so, and if he did not, on the contrary, the interest at the possess to of that fleet was an advantage to him, he would make a moral at see hing it back of his own accord, and would thus lay in a claim to favour from the Sultan, and to consideration from the Albest. But it such early from the passes of his taxanto so or, that if it by take gut at the latter of by even him. I part of its first tree and in pane its, that

seeds, or than a lower and trainest of a gottaben, if not of war

I admire a that I do deed were rest to be there was I be grade at it perdag it at once to Carstart o pic out I as I not a service up are the ships at life time to me to and that we do not want to men and that they if be eas for the color of signs from to had sub-escrough to pay gave the signs back touring sale, or to film a or to more that place we me they and t be made I was a king of Mich regard to the about overcommunications be enty a lite dien real time of the theat I mad it is the time of any and a y congrature propose the same transaction with the transaction property agenwords for outforcing a final arran, much but, that did restore or as county tell a ar det i, for, in the first pace there + a g r lkelhand o se man areas now with entry amount of the me as for the converse of the the second ever if there if a lexist of the openions as to the exp. ! my of the Miller Al to evacuate Syrae I pres and test to impaction or denters des man any of contact that it more be a styl ; " ; rough the met late to resider a flow week hely age not to be but to his who is which he has obtained not by victory in battle, but by treason; who "to be ed upon a pretext which he know to be false, namely, that upless he received it, it would be given up to the Russians; and which, if now delivered up by him to the English and French Admirals, would certainly be in arfe-keeping, and would not be banded over to any authority but that of the Sultan

Thus, then, the necessary means of coercion could be more easily employed for a purpose which all are agreed about, than for one about which some of us now done at a some or transition that he agreed about the larger one, it is apparent, on the contrary, that if our means of pressure, or the larger one, it is apparent, on the contrary, that if our means of pressure, or the filter should have success in a contrary of the contrary and he can be successed in the contrary.

would be much more likely to be compliant afterwards upon other points.

I said to Count Schattani, that he himself, when he was assuring me of the succepty and entreeshows of the French Government in this matter, had reminded me that France had declared that she would consider any hostile act of Melicinet Ali against the Sultan as an act of hostility against France herself; but who I saked, was the forcible retention of the Turkish ships, but an act of hostility against the Sultan # What, for instance, would France say, if the French Fleet were to mutiny and go to Maita; and if the British Government were not morely to refuse to deliver up the crews for punishment, which of course could not be expected, but were to input upon keeping possession of the chips and all these equipments! Would not the French nation indignantly declare such a process to be an act not only grossly marking, but contently hostic to France?

I said, that Her Majesty's Government are for all these reasons of opinion, that the Five Powers august to lemand the restor from of the feet in the brit instance, and without further delay, and not to postpone that detaind till the Five shall have come to an agreement as to the nature of the final arrangement. But then, in what way is the demand to be made, and how is compliance to be enforced, if in the first matance it is withheld? I said, that the manuer and means and been area sy pour dout by Her Majory's Government. We think that the demand show dibe a size by the Consus Greneral of the Five Powers at Alexandria, and by a Collective Note, in order that there may not be the slightest shade of difference between the expressions to be used by each of the Fru.

That if the demand shall not be fully and unconditionally complied with 25, twenty-four or forty-eight hours, we think the Five Consuls-General ought immediately to leave Alexandria, and to embath on board the Floet; and that a certain time, perhaps four or five days, ought then to be given to the Pashs, to enable him to meditate upon the full import of this first demonstration of the

duplemente of the Five Powers.

That if after a proper time this step should fail to produce compliance, then the allied equadron should prevent any vessel under Egyptian flag, either of was or of commerce, from entering or an agency Propraint Sa as port, the squadron taking care not to meddle with any other flag but the hope an, in order that no complaints should be made by neutrals; this measure, I observed, would have a double effect :- first, it would erapple Mehemet Ali's pecuniary cut off at the root all military supplies for the army of Ibraham in Syria.

If it was thought necessary to render the pressure of this measure more the Egyptian flag, of which a good many are to be found in the Lavant; and such

vessels might be sent to Rhodes, to be there held in mic-keeping.

If after a certain time, perhaps a month or six weeks, this pressure should prove to come, the next step of accounting the the oc spation of the Island of Candin by a Turkish force, protected by the allied squadron; a clear understanding being previously had with the Porto, that at the moment of occupation, there she let be grant I to the adult area of Cartes bell Turks and Greeks, the same institutions which have been given to the people of Samon.

I mid, that if all these measures were to fail, the Five Powers would then have to consider what further stops they should take, but that there would be ample time for such consideration; and that it did not appear at all necessary to

plan beforehand, anything more than the above-mentioned measures.

Count Schartum did not seem to think that his Government would altogether like to j and such a course, a constraint to the constraints agreeme of them insufficient, and others as likely to overshoot their mark. He thought the withdrawal of the Consula-General might indeed he resorted to, if the step were taken by the re Prompting but a lord dispensing any effect He thought the blockade would be meffectual, because he did not believe that Mehemet Ali had many merchant-ressels under the Egyptian flag; and because, even if communication with Syna by sea were cut off, Ibraham might advance and find resources in the country he might occupy; and, moreover, supplied might be sent him by land.

But Count Schattane mid, he thought his Government would feel the most serious objections to an attempt upon Caridia, because any endeavour to overthrow the Pasha's authority there, and to establish that of the Sultan, would lead to an outhreak among the Greek population of the island, for the purpose of uniting themselves to the Kingdom of Greece. For, he mid, the Greeks form a major ty in Candus, and the Turkish camonty are all for Mehemet Ali, so that

mobody would be for the Sultan. would be regarded by Mehemet Ali as a triffing measure; that we knew a said sand we as a so as a ster he result is of the Collecte Note presented to the Parte on the 28th July, by the Representatives of the Fire Powers at Constantionple; and that it is probable that the withdrawal of the Comple-General would induce him to nurrender the Turkish fleet. But that the naval measures, if reserted to, would be severely felt by him, that his finances are already much embarramed, as as proved by the long arrows due to many of his troops, and that those finances would greatly suffer from such a

measure; that it is well-known that, though an irregular army got together in the Uricota tash on, may subsist itself as it goes along the army disciplined and rig used in the European manner, as that of Ibrahim is, cannot move or act without constant supplies of various kinds, and without having a secure line of communication in its rear for the conveyance of these a plies. The army of formula in byta has hill to received a supplied in a by jet by sea a short and easy, and chesp line of communication; but if the wealing were cut off, all the supplies would have to be sent by land, first across the Desert, and then the agl a long tract of country infested by marauders and insurgent tribes. through which it would require immense means of transport to convey military stores; and where the conveys would be liable to be plundered at every step, unless escorted by large bodies of troops.

It must be obvious how such a difficulty would cripple the operations of Herebers up a and a tool of a paval a what for your apic it would much more probably compel him, after a time, to falback B t ever appearing, that I brahim should make a dash at Constantinople, at I worth at or e a d ta, I y by Korada poo B - a a small by based f the allied squadron placed in the Boxphorus, would make it impossible for him to cross over, and would probably, by its presence, maintain tranquality in Conetantinople; and then if Ibrahim, foiled in his attempt, were obliged to retrest, his army would suffer greatly from all those causes which expose to harrassment

an army retreating through a longitude of unfriendly country.

I stated, that the periodical returns which we receive from our Consuls in the Lerent, show that there are a good many merchant ships sading under the Egyptian flag; and the sexure and detention of them would be a serious moon-

venience to the Pasha. With regard to the occupation of Candia, and the restoration of that island to the direct authority of the Sultan, I said that I did not see how that operation could tend to separate that island from the Turkub Empire, and to transfer it to the Kingdom of Greece: that it is well known that Mchomet has at present a very and grant rather dark of a here were he command the Turk of and Greek population should prefer the authority of Mehemet with to y arraps and found a larger of south that he was as to the orthogother Sultan with local institutions like those of Samos, which, for all practical purposes of security of person and property, are almost tantamount to absolute

independence

I said, however, that this last measure would certainly require to be well considered before it was resulted upon, and that it should not be undertakent mins we could arrange proper and adequate means of execution, in which, undoubtedly, I did not see any difficulty, but if the Five Powers of said there mine to demand the Turkish firet, and upon a refusal on the part -> Miles et Ali, they should resolve first to withdraw their Consuls-General, next to shut up the ports and position is and the structure and extremal by pears we charte-men, they might very well postpone the consideration of any further measures till the result of those first steps should be ascertained.

Count Schastaur said he would report to his Government the substance of

our convertation.

You will show this desputch to Marshal Soult

1 am, &c., PALMERSTON (Signed)

### No. 309

# Viscount Palmeraton to Colonel Campbell

(No. 31.)

Furrign Office, September 13, 1839.

I HAVE received and land before the Queen your despatches to No. 69

With reference to your desputch, No. 67, of the 15th of August, I have to or introce car to state to Michigan M. In with a highly M. Sty. Commission n well satisfied that he is so sugarious and so well able to calculate consequences,

that he will carefully abstant from taking the stops which he is reported in that do nich t have appropried by ment on to take in the event of the appearance

of the combined squadron off Alexandra.

For the Pasha must be well aware that he is not in a position, which, either geographically or politically, or with reference either to military or to nevel considerations, can enable him with impunity to art at defiance the Governments of Europe, and more especially the Maritime Powers.

Ngnud) IAI MERSTON

#### No 3 o.

Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received September [3])

No. 218.)

My Lord,

Therapia, August 18, 1839

ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT STOPFORD came up to Constantinople in the "Confiance" steamer, on the 15th, and intends to return to the flort in a few days. Yesterday he had an interview with the Grand Visior.

l have, &c.
PONSONBY

### No. 311

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmersion.—(Received September 13.,

No. 219.

My Lord,

Therapus, August 18, 1839.

I RECEIVED this day a message from the Mousteshar Flouri Effendi, are ig, that if Huss an Mosson had expressed a measures at the stay of the 1 ct to mark the Dardanelles, and that the Mousteshar thought that unemittees might has repeated by the department of a portion of the floot, the. I replied, that the one object for which the theet is there, is to receive the integrity and independence while transmin famoure, and that it surprises me to hear of the unitarian strated to care in the Russian Mission, and that I care it but imagine the Mousteshar has been mutaken about it, because the Russian Government has the same of a time of a view, and cannot improve of the security thus given to an end occurred to unail, and therefore I see no reason why the feet should make any change in its position.

I saw Sir Robert Stopford after I had received the message, and I heard from him that the Grand Visior had spoken to him somewhat to the same effect yesterday. Sir Robert and I discussed the matter, and I gave my opinion most decidedly against the alteration of the position of the fleets before the service of new Instructions from Her Majesty's Government. The Admiral was of the

tume way of thinking, and he determined to remain at Beaka Bay.

[ had no time to communicate with the French Amhamador, for all the above took place at a late hour, and I did not think it right to defer my answer. ] will to-morrow morning sequant the Amhamador with what I have done.

I have, &c , (Sugned) PONSONBY.

The fugart 19 I near from the French Andrews for, that he has not yet received from the Forte any massage recording to the floate at the Dardaneses, and that when that communication is made to him he will give to it the same reply as I have given

### Inclosure I an No. 311.

# M Frederic Purani to Viscount Possonby.

My Lord, Buyukdéré, ce 16 Août, 1839

JE mit chargé par le Mourtéchar Nouri Effendi, de faire savoir à votre Excellence, que la réunion d'une flotte très formidable dans les environs des Dardanelles donne, depuis quelques jours, heu à la Mission de Russie de tenir à la Porte des propos qui l'et et de l'inquet de de la part de la Resse, et que l'on demande des explications à cet égard su Gouvernament Ottoman.

La Sublime Porte pense, dit le Moustéchar, que si une partie de la flette selo grage des Darmane, a une pare con ser se set propre à faire con et se mequetaites que sa trop grande proximite fait maitre actuellement. Le Moustéchar prie votre Excellence de rouloir bien faire une répense à son message.

(Signé) FREDERIC PISANI.

### Inclosure 2 in No. 311.

# Viscount Possonby to M. Prederic Pistoni.

Throught, Aspert 18, 1839.

I HAVE this moment received the message from his Excellency the Mous-

tendar Nucr. I if you starting that the presence at so large a fer sol deet near the Dardanelles has given occasion of late to expression of uncosiness on the past of the Russian Mission, and to a demand for explanations from the Sublime Pacts.

That the Sublime Porte is of opinion that were a past of the fleet to leave the Dardanelles, an and might be put to the attentions of the Russian Mission.

It appears to me that the Moustesher can have no difficulty in replying to the Resid of Masson, for he Excellency knows that the sole object and end of the British, French, and Austrian Governments, in plucing the feet where it is now stationed, is to protect the Sublime Porto against every danger, and to cause the tegrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire.

I have with surprise of the amounton expressed by the Stunian Mission, and cannot but imagine there must be some manufacturating on the part of his Excellency of the expression of the Russian Musion; and I must think that it will a surrection to but then of term set. I and Mission to be put to be entity given, by such powerful means, to the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, which the Bussian Government is no anxious to maintain. I am, therefore, of opinion, that it is quite unnecessary to make any alteration in the station of the fleet.

1 have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY.

# No. 312

I secount Ponsondy to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received September 13.)

No. 220.,

My Lord,

Therapia, August 19, 1839.

ON the 17th, in the morning, M. do Boutéauff read to me, by order of his Government, your Lordship's matrictions to Lord Clauricarde, exposing the views of Her Majesty's Government for the final sattlement of affairs between the Sublime Porte and Mehemet Ali; and also Count Newelsode a regression through M. de Kusseleff at London. To the first condition upon which the Emperor of Russia gives his concurrence, namely, "that the consent and approbation of the Porta be given," I observed, that the measure stated by your Lordship is almost identically that which was offered apontaneously by the Porta

to Mehemet Ah, a few days after the accession of Sultan Abdul Medjid; and there are there is an inequal ocal proof that it is approved of by the Porte

With return to the second enquision, " that the Paratiation should be carried on here," I still, in general terms, that "no doubt the wishes of the

Emperor would have great weight with his Ailres."

The Internunces came to talk with me on the subject of M. de Bouténeff's communication, and he was under the impression that Count Nemelrode's answer marked a difference of opinion amongst the Five Powers that might make it decreases for the Representatives to explain to the Sohlime Porto their conduct when they declared that there was a perfect concurrence in a mark and a magest those Governments. I said that the Representatives had done only me and, in the respect to which they had declared that entire concurrence in quarter time by the presentation of the Collective Note; and as that Note was sixued by the Research and the Collective Note; and as that Note was sixued by the Research and the Collective Note; and as that Note was sixued by the Research and the Collective Note; and as that Note was sixued by the Research at the Collective Note; and as that Note was sixued by the Research at the Collective Note; and as that Note was sixued by the Research at the Collective Note; and as that Note was sixued by the Research at the Solidar Perfect of the Collective Note; and as that Note was sixued by the Research at the Solidar Perfect of the Collective Note; and as that Note was sixued by the Solidar Perfect of the Collective Note; and as the Solidar Perfect of the Collective Note; and as the Solidar Perfect of the Collective Note; and as that Note was sixued by the Solidar Perfect of the Solidar Perfect of the Collective Note; and as that Note was sixued by the Research at the Solidar Perfect of the Collective Note; and as that Note was sixued by the Research at the Representatives had done only in a subject to the Representatives had done only in a subject to the Representatives had done only in a subject to the Representatives had done on the subject to the subject to the subject to the Representatives had done on the subject

The letter to a was seed upon the pent, at welled to consider the other could that it is the arms of the pent, at welled to consider the other could be a the arms of the arms of the appear that I middle thought the condition had more in the han was lattered to appear the word, that it was a project to draw to the Sublime Porte that a range of the negotiation with Mehemet Ali; to make it dependent upon the wife a taken Porte that a range upon the Number of Research for Lance and which the pent of the second of the latter that are second of the lattered wheat the reward be no substant a considered state or the Ottomar Manufers wheat their would be no substant a considered and or a state or

ettee

It was agreed between us, that we abould act as if there were no question of non-concurrence, and as if the concurrence were complete, and that we should

take a Transcension that the new state of a the new rece

I yesterday morning was informed that the Internuncio had suggested to Floarow, the Grand Viner, a measure which I think, if well executed, will place the Remain Mar is grown of the It is that the Stone Process of a bireas a Note to the Representatives, stating that a reply has been received more Melanath as a set to at a market as and that I will also also a the herebtery pussession of a stopic error as the wart. In the potential of the property of th the diameter of the translater of the community party to a sent of more the slave ceres by the age bare above a might be even the period a so Milamet I and an active Grant I are a recent about upon the private the basty may be a ret read a manufactor to the say eller was tracked to the contract of the telligram that major and has a to the hard one loss to be excess to be don't be rest to be, to ar I the be as we street next to gent it, test will, be a Section of the board of the total company of print non- met bath and a compared of the former to be protected agreed and b . . to the state of the state private state on where the profession that he had to be set to be a fine to fine the first the first to the first will a rate on the 1st came the present of the rest to the king the fit to make wet are a specificance, as most son to queel, is I not be prove teel to triangel.

(Signed) PONSONBY

### No. 313.

1 iscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston.—Received September 13.)

No. 221 )

My Lord,

Therapia, August 19, 1839.

I HAVE reported the complaints made by the Russian Mission, of the proximity of the English and French fleets, and I have reported the way in which the Internancio understands the suswer made by Count Newcloode,

through M. de Kisseleff, to your Lordship's statement of the views of Her-Majesty's Government, for the arrangement to be made about Mehemet Ala.

The old practice of intimidating the Porte is apparent in the complaints of the Russian Mission, and it the proposal made by Nour. Efficient in consequence of them were to be accepted, Russia would again, as heretofore, give out and again be believed by Turks and others, that the commands of Russia controlled England, and France, and Austria; and thus the way would be prepared for the success of the Russian project for leaving subject to the pleasure of the Porte, the arrangements to be made between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, and for carrying on the negotiation here instead of at Vienna.

The Ottoman Musters are the ready instruments of Russia through few and bribery. The Grand Vizier will be overpowered, enless Engiand and France carry out, to the representances, the arready accepted managered of rematance, and all that has been done will end in a diagnoscial failure; but the I that this arm the danger can be put up and to by I rue, on the combined fleet to the Sea of Marmora, and refusing to allow the negotiation to be corried on

anywhere except at Vienna.

I consider it my duty to state my opinion, however little may be its value. It is, that failure, and disgree, and loss will be the consequences of neglecting to show, by the evidence of facts not to be mistaken, that the power of England and France will be exerted, and can be exerted, and that otherwise words and

diplomacy will be laughed at, as they have been hitherto.

The interest and intentions of Russia in favour of Mehemet Ali are now pelpable, but an open union with him would ruin his influence and would expose too glaringly the ends of Russia. It may be asked, will Russia submit to have Turkey occured? and that question may be answered by another: What a t . power of Russis? The time is not opportune for Russis, -a clear was in the future may forence that it may be even less so hereafter; Russian means are not yet ready :- are they preparing, as at is said? If Russia should resort to force, the first blow will be at the Dardanelles; for without carrying that point Russia is impotent; and therefore the best way to prevent war is to make it impossible for Huses to sente upon the Dardanelles, and that can be effectually done by having the fleet in the Sea of Marmore. But time cannot be lost without menuent danger; Russu may be ready to strike very soon; the deet cannot pass up, except when the almost constantly prevalent worth wind ceases to blow, and the Russians may come down and sense the batteries within sight of our powerful flect. Steamers might remove this difficulty, but there are none; and the saving in that article may, and probably will, make all the expense incurred The trans se St Robert Stope to James the grant as I a derstant him. Ten large armed steamers should be there, or the fleet should be sent instantly into the Sea of Marmora. The fleet is at present of use only as a demonstration. May not the efforts of Russia to cause our fleets to be sent away a carry or thicking the result on in assist home my conown views, which are purely conservative, may not those efforts give us a stateable right to suspect Russie of designs she does not avow? I have, &c.,

No 314.

(Signed)

Furount Powenby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received September 13.)

No. 222.,

My Lord,

Theropio, August 19, 1839.

PONSONBY

I INCLOSE a copy of a renewed request from the Mousteshar Noura Effends for the separation of the combined fleets, and my reply. I beg to acquaint your Lordship, that I wrote in the manner I have done to Noura Effends, in order to make him feel that I know his connection with the Rossians

I have, &c., grand PONSONBY

### Inclosure I to No. 314.

# M. Frederic Pasani to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord,

Péra, ce 19 Aost, 1839

J'Al l'honnour d'informer votre Excellence que conformément à ses ordres, j'ai commandique au Montechar Nouvi Ede au votre reponse a son message relativement aux inquiétudes causées par la réunion des grandes forces maritimes aux environs des Dardanches.

Sea Lee Lace a dit, que tout en applaudisment le but des Gouvernemens. I Angliteire, de brance et l'actriche savoir, o avoirer antigrité et l'indépendance de l'Empire Ottoman, alle pense que la déclaration de vouloir protégée est Empire contre tout danger peut fière supposer des nouve es sur la constitute de la Russie. Or perseus avec son Evelleure Lare l'onsonty, de Nouri Etter, le "que la Russie veut man l'intégrité et l'indépendance de l'Empire Ottoman une la peut on pe la lotte cui luci a prive est propre a exeder une souppoins et a veus sompromettre, tandes que la Samme l'orte est sure que les Russies ne viendront jamain à Constantinople s'ils n'y sont appelés par elle, et qu'elle est résolue de ne les appeler dans aucun cas."

J'ai cu la matera, try Lord de conner bach a entendre à Vour, laffend, pour l'information de la Porte, que l'opinion de votre Excellence est qu'il n'est pas du tout necessaire d'apporter quelque changement du c à stat on de la flotte.

(Signo) F

FREDERIC PISANI

# Inclourre 2 in No. 314.

# Viscount Pennsuly to M. Prederic Puens

Sb,

Therspie, August 19, 1839.

YOU will be pleased to repeat verbation to his Excellency the Mountesher what I write, as follows:---

His Excellency states, that he partakes in my opinion as expressed in my former Not., that it Research and the partakes in my opinion as expressed in my independance of the Ottoman Empire. His Excellency is well founded in that of mion, for the fact has been many times declaced by the Government of Russia. His Excellency is also certain, that the English, French, and Austrian Governments have the same honourable intentions with respect to the Sublima Porto; and to confirm him in it, I send inclosed a declaration made by the British Ambasander at Vienna, of which his Excellency may take a copy for the information of the Sublime Porte. I, at the same time, have the pleasure to tell han, that a similar declaration has been signed by the French Ambanador at Vienna, and that Prince Metternich has given his unqualified ascent and allier extatles delarations Under these constitutes I am at a wester comprehend, why his Excellency makes such applications to me about the combe a fleet, and I have a natural cur sury to he is and I beg his because will be so kind as to inform me, if the extreme delicacy of his Excellency's feelings on such matters has led him to make any demand for the dispersion of the Russian floet in the Black See, at the same time that he has required that of the consumed fleet. His Excellency knows that these who we sincere themselves are not apt to be suspicious of others, and I continue to beheve, that his Excellency does unjustice to the Russians, when he supposes them to have any uncariness respecting the position of the flects of England and France

I have, he., Sigued) PONSONBY

## No. 315.

Figure Personally to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 12.)

No 223

My Lord,

Therapia, August 20, 1839.

I HAVE just received from the Sublime Porte, and inclose to your Lordship, copy of a letter from Mehemet Ali to the Grand Vision.

The Porte declares that the assertion tende by the Pasha is false, and that the truth is, that the Sultan yielded nothing to him but Egypt alone.

It appears from what I learn, that Mehemet Ali is inclined to adjourn his demand for the deposition of Hosrew, and I have reason to believe he has been advased by the Agents of Russia to do so.

It will appear in this letter that there is a strong desire to actile the question without the intervention of the Great Powers, and that is in accordance with what the Russian Mission has been doing. It cannot be denied that the efforts of Russia are directed to the best end; for an arrangement made as they wish who began the accordance with respect to the same to great and precursous situation as that which has led to the present crisis, but with this remarkable addition, that the future success of Russian projects will be

1 have, &c , ,Signed) PONSONBY.

# Inclosure in No. 315

# Mehemet Ali to the Grand Victor

I faduction

J'Al recu par l'intermediante de mon Capi Chuja, Monfid Boy, la lettre que l'ore l'esse in avec per mont que cai a avec le man d'a lettre que cai avec certe par e ret me d'il lettre de cai da rappert et de cet l'iffendi nur les communications qu'il avait euen avec mont que tous les Manages ent, de communications qu'il avait euen avec mont que tous les Manages ent, de communications qu'il avait euen avec mont que tous les Manages et l'india cre Ottomen, de venir les pour négocier avec une et a retter les domandes que j'avaix fintes, les cerrières que j'avaix fintes sur le partir de faue partir Suih Efferie sur con la conse des temps qu'il est le presentant des les faue partir Suih Efferie une les communes per tous, et dont Votre Alterna m'envoyat la traduction; et que communes des la consentant des fait de le dont a suit, et par le rappart verbal le non Cape (hinja Mondel avec et je devais en arre commune te le resultat a Votre Alterne.

MM. les Consula m'ent communiqué les instructions que renfermaient les lettres qu'ils avaient reçues.

Mos derouement à mon Padichale, mon très-puissent et très-Auguste Sengueur et Martre est sans hornes deux unique afface est de consecur mes services à la ouuse de Sa Majesté Imperale. Mus comptant eur mon ancienne assumment, nime que our mes services passés, j'at humblement supplié Sa Majesté Imperale, Dans veuille consecver son Auguste personne sur le Trèse avec toutes nortes de prospérité pour soujours, de daugner consectir à l'accomplissement de deux désars

Lorsque mon Capi Chiaja chargé de venir lei, a pris congé du Sultat, Sa Hantesso lui a dit : "écoute, Monfid Bey, je nalue le Pacha d'une manière par temliere, et d'après la parere qu'il a adressée à mon Trône Impérial je lui ai commune parparere, a la ct au et parere qu'il a paya mostporés à l'Egypte; et j'ui donne des ordres que l'on arrange cette affaire de concession à perpetuisé, confermément à sa demande."

C'est pur ces paroles souverunes que Sa Hautesse a déclaré la concession à perpetuat, cui me fait ben et p 3 hors eur parmi les serviteurs de la Sablime Porte. Et cela est si vrai que les Ministres ont dit dans un Conseil : "Voilà que le Padichah, notre Seigneur et Maître, a daigné accorder à Mehémet Afi les demandes qu'il avent faites, en lui concédant à perpétuité à lui et ses fils et petus-fils, l'Egypte avec les pays incorporés à l'Egypte : mais comme après cela une Note a été reune par les Représentants des Cinq Puissances, il faut que cette circonstance sont d'abord portée à la connamisance du Pacha." Je tiens cela de la bouche de Moufid Bey. Cela étant, l'un des objets que je désirais obtenir se trouve obteuu. Quant à l'autre, il peut passer pour ajourné pour à present, mais j'ai le plus grand espoir que Sa Hautesse me l'accordera aussi. Asnu j'ai repende qui samble mon ave pui la sont par les lettres des Consuls-Géneraux qui ont écrit sur cette affaire à feurs Ministres respectués

C'est pour faire savoir à Votre Alteure tout ce que fai dit plus baut que je les ecris la présente lettre, qui lui sera ren se par Moutie Bey a qui eur sera

to We v

## No. 316

1 result Poissonty to Tiscount Palmersion - Received September 13.

No. 224, Secret

My Lord

Therapia, August 20, 1839

I INCLOSE copy of a letter to me from the Prince of Samos, which relates to the draft of the official Note, of which I also inclose copy

(Signed) PONSONB1

# Inclosure I in No. 31:

# The Prince of Samoe to Viscount Possonby.

My Lord.

Arngout Kies, le 20 Aodt, 1839.

J'Al vu hior maten Son Altesso le Grand Vizir et lui si soumis la traduction en Turc du projet de Note, tel qu'il avait été réforme par votre Excellence. Son Alterso l'a ple noment approuvée, et a réson avant aprin les reconneges, ce pour votre Excellence qui en a rendu la rédaction conforme à la dignité de la Sublime l'orte au au bien qu'à son intérêt personnel, elle m'a chargé de la remettre confide collement à Sarim Effendi, afin que celui-er la mit an net et la présentat un Conseil, comme si elle avait été rédigée par lut-même. En effet, je l'at remue Le a ca sur act sur et e a teles le Moults un Conseil des Ministres, et p a of the acceptance of the man of the there of the man a de management d appeter leage the are to M never to a star source that a approbation do tors ale protect over I made enough tree and need amount que an Se a Perte a app is at was a cellosie, pak tat a ne Si Perendinary the same of Same de Lane the me star, a propose about as set and may be course of leux modes decement at a , to present weak to come ner a Meli mer 1 . . . . . . . La spie, et à Ibrahim Pache le gouvernement de la Syrie, qu'à a er re de son pere il serut tenu de restituer à la Porte pour prendre possession e la pre, e second e la la la la tire la base p pere par l'alle même, l'all y a deux ans, lors de la mission en Egypte de Sarim Effendi lui-même, savoir, l'hérédité du gouvernement de l'Egypte avec celm de St. Jean d'Acre. Litage to the part of the tele commentation les membres da touse et surtout les Oulemas, semblent heuter à se prononcer pour unrefes total et expircite des prétentions de Mébémet Ali; mais que tout ment decidé et jour même

J'ai en donc soin de voir après le Conseil Son Alteme le Grand Vitir, qui n'a assure qu'il a in t'observer se Consen la contradiction qu'il y avait entre les

protestations de fidélité de Méhémet Alt pour Se Hantesse et se conduite scandaleure et perfide, en envoyant pertout des émissaires pour exerter d'insurrection contre le Gouvernement de Sa Hantesse, et que ces abservations ont amoné le Conserva rejeter d'un automant les grateu e es de Mile set Al d'un appouve le projet de Note. Son Altesse a fin par m'engager d'aller voir Sarim Effends, pour m'informer d'une mainère plus détaillée de tout de que s'est passé au l'insuré.

Rest. a voir mainterant si tout es que son Altesse ma det d'arreable me sera con une par estre, outrons par un contesta sar un their cher pur evas me replie au estat timbre. A tre based me contesta appendix en main partir a carpatere de conscionar partir est nom main partir na partir est par plante le consectere de non Musica, par pe des na detant.

Jacqueror, Sc., Sign ET V (GORIDES.

# Inclosure 2 in No. 316.

# Draft of Note from the Sublime Ports to the Representatives of the Pive Powers.

LA Sublime Porte s'empreme d'informer feure Excellences qu'elle a reçu la réponse de Méhémet Ali aux dornières communications qui lui ont eté faites que le Pacha insiste à demander l'hérédité en tout ce qu'il punède actuellement, ainsi que le renvoi de Son Altesse Hosrew Pacha, et que quant à la flotte, il a colora ne voulur la rendre que lorsqu'il aura obtenu les deux premiers mants.

Par mite de la convainment de ces dispositions du Pachs, la Subtime Porte a requeste de consentra a l'Erme de la Company de l'ambient de la liquie est fermement résolue d'en accorder à Méhomet Ali mi plus si moins de ce qu'elle a déclaré vouloir les conceder lors de son avènement au trône, et qu'elle ne consentra jamais à une prétention qui sura pour résultat infaillible la perturbation (au liqui du démembrement) de son Empire.

Questa rervoir So Al colo Illa a Sublime Lorie in ventante en presentante M. a. A. Crista at the lorie auxiliaria sa esta le sa esta esta minera amente dan versa a se sa colo de completa acert. de sea ruen personnelles.

En to the Porte space or out of a Cong Possesses to the appropriate and are hard to the parties of the same terms of the parties of the same same example has entre soon and according to the same same example has entre soon and according to the same same example has entre soon according to the same soon according to t

1. Sab. in Percent part to a man same le Car Presentent contre Souveran a communication of the car in the car communication of the car in the car communication of the car in the car complication particle la pass of the same cause.

### No. 317.

# Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Pulmersion .- (Received September 9)

No 22"

My Lord,

Therepia, August 21, 1839

I BELIEVE the Grand Visier has been overruled and intimidated by the Ottoman Ministers who are in the interest of Russia, particularly Nouri Effendi, and that the Note mentioned in my despatch No. 224, will not be sent by the Porte to the Foreign Ministers.

4 U

Since writing yesterday, I have received intelligence from a source I have often found to be excerent, that a party has been borned, consisting of a large number of persons, some of whom were formerly in place, and others are so now, under the Porte, their ottensible object being to overthrow the Grand \ mer, but their ultimate one being to give force to the party of Mehemet Ali, as a means whereby to re-establish the power of the Divan as it existed in the days of the Janussanes

This party will be highly favored and supported by Russia, because it opens wite the read to he histraction of everyting capable of theoring Russian views, and will be all he note more in the accept to Russian Monach. The party has not been created by hoss an elected, it is a majoral result of the death of Ma motel and the years of this recessor the Artan will necessarily be its wet ward I tear by has not about him one more a capable and what to a pport him. It is said any true report to think a his his me we could, that Have Passa at deep in to interest of the least as I may be hard to them be how it can be the to exist of a tar had being a " a re- quien to take that part, but he is a valo promptuous, where the without any prompt and his ambition and venality are extreme. I repeat was I a sew for a I to your Lordship, that the Russian Mission is pushing on the Porte to make an arrange ment with Mehemet Ali, without the consent and the concurrence of the Great Powers, and in direct opposition to the engagement contracted with the Great Power by the Post at Telate Conference. I repeat the live as has a literafrom to use force and I st. r s , a t t Ressahas t communicate to just by the risk a war lat e t fant, that her net we are upon he vern and agreement Me exterior the Prince was a charge species as a will lead to much read to me we, where I are we are the transfer or the transfer or their abon birg teres yeter powere to a r J making war under the greated who exist the rest year, tool of memory, we My or serve ode control to gree here let protesting. Para adjusting the literature of a contract to the second by 131 till said a white ter of tone for Myear stronger and where the the for the consideration of the first fattered and permit it was to give the case he control to it be grown in turbonce in Continue Trepare I are spine of as at there are I at the great hour of the people is average of all may I be will all be with the loss to make the more that the sacrating any account the t ral mery are that the Mass masse is he he had be evident how much such things may x use the transfer and brank permitten. to danger, and the case is a conserver or of seas have a feet be the series we are reber there what the laste a the mand case of the angene of the logical act and are are presented. It sens to be a few transport of the territory of the desired the sense of the sens he let is prise and of hard. He Major to Cover a cost has near constant ment to care to the and a flerence of then an a terral to extent when I greatest rifer stand from an illing e, and the very great currents of Kogland, depend upon a just make or car at afters one. May no be said that solf-defence requires decisive measures; and can it be said that the fleet winds at the Dardanelles affords any real security to any one of our interests? The Turks remon little: they are governed by what they see and feel; and all it was the quarter by their eventures vacuant. The lick sh Ministers and the higher personages who have been employed in the adminut. tration of civil and military affines, are, with a very few and rare exceptions, men without bonour or honesty, the very basest of the base in everything. It is necessary to speak to the senses of such mon; they are like the dogs who will all by y the bed so y of the Cractation the tranquillity of the city of Constantinople, the ameriton of the rights of our Governments to enforce the performance of engagements contracted by the Sublime Porte, the securing this country against Russia, and the preservation of was in Europe, it is necessary to send the combined fleets into the Sea of Ma yora, and within cannon-shot of Constantinople, and that should be done re e leri " as save a calobe I have the I've a noty shown by Nour Effeuds to get the dect removed from the neighbourhood of the therdanetics. I think what I have said will account for that denry. The fleet

acts where it is as a check, but a very manificient check, because it is not seen and felt by the masses, and because the common opinion is, that nothing will ever be done more than a demonstration and in diplematic notes.

I again submit, that prudence may require either a renunciation of all pretenmons to have influence over the destiny of this country, or to act.

I have, &c., **PONSON BY** 

(Signed)

P S.—Since I wrote this despatch, I have received a third application from Nouri Effends for the removal of the fleet, because it gives umbrage to Russia I will reply in an official Note, that the fleet is there by Her Majesty's orders, and cannot be removed.

- No 318.

Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received September 13.)

(No. 226.) My Lord,

Thorapia, August 31, 1839.

1 HAVE just learned, that in a Council at which some of the Uloma ansisted, we street measure of the Port, is was bout a reserved to not the offers to Mehemet Ali to the concession of Egypt as a hereditary government, and that this decision was so agreeable to the Sultan that he desired to know the names of those who had voted in support of it. I believe this result may it some degree, he attributed to the frumess of England, France, and Austra of the support of the Sultan; and in part also to the fact, that the Pashan who received the letters from Mehemet Ali, have sent those letters to the Grand Vizier, with strong declarations of their loyalty and devotion to the Solian.

It appears to me the moment is not yet come for the pastering of Mehemet All to advance further; produce requires that the Grand Vener should be first

got rid of by them in some way or other.

I have had most satisfactory conversation with Beron de Sturmer, and beg

to offery bunkle rive to place a lace of a dat by

I inclose three official Notes I sent in to the Porte this day. The intustion of affire mace it were warr, in my opinion, to adopt this formal mode of communica on It would be found to expect a pen the sense or hen style Nour Effendi for the report of any matter of importance to the Ottoman Government He cannot well conceal or alter official Notes.

> l have, &c., PONSONBY (Signed)

Inclosure I in No. 318

Viscount Possonby to Nouri Effendi.

Therapia, August 21, 1839

THE Undersigned, &c., has received three semi-official applications from has the elect Neural of our right to age of the auxiliar manual of the British fleet from the station it now occupies at Besica Bay. The Underugued has answered, in a sent-official manner, two of those applications, and made known to his Excellency has opinion upon the matter; and the Understand baving found those communications unavailing, he thinks it expedient to reply to the last message from his Excellency in the formal official manner in which he has now the honour to address his Excellency, and to sequaint him for the suformation of the Sublime Porte, that the British fleet is stationed in Besses Bay by order of Her Britannic Majesty, and cannot be removed from thence by any other authority but that of the Queen of Great Britain.

The Understand has, &c.,

(Signed)

PONSONBY.

### Inclusure 2 in No. 318.

# Viscount Pensonby to Nour Effendi. . .

Therapia, August 21, 1839

THE Undersigned, &c., having received from the British Ambassador at Vienna the inclosed copy of a declaration made by his Excellency in the name of his Court, thinks it expedient to communicate officially that document to the Sublime Porte.

The Sublime Porte will perceive that this declaration engages the British Government to maintain the integrity and independence of the Terkich F apire under the present dynasty, and not to seek to profit by the present state of things for the purpose of going any acquisit on of territory, or any exclusive influence.

It Undersigned has to state, that his Excellency the French Ambassador at Vienna has made a sin ar dictaration, and that he Charles of the related State, Prince Mettermen, has officially approved of and adopted the obligations contracted by those declarations.

In Subleme Pert, we receive with satisfact on the too sputible manifestation of the amounty with which the Three Courts are resolved to support all the rights and interests of Sultan Abdul Medid and his Empire.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed)

PONSONBY.

### Inclouse 3 in No. 318.

# Viscount Possonby to Nouri Effends

Therapia, August 21, 1839

THE I indesigned he has the honour to represent to his fixe, they Nouri lifteness, or the appearance of the Southern Parte that he has heard runniars, which he is now all well for less, above efforts have been made to induce the Solome Peter to error into a got at his with the Lasha of light for the propose of making arrangements of that Parte for the solom of as prote due of he per an interesses between the Sublim of the ad he sail Parte, and there is commonly that the Sublime Pirte may have astened to common resolving that made of proceeding.

The Liberagued considers it for early to remind the Sal me Porte that the Sald model to the Live Great Powers, not to enter the proposed on, not to make any arrangement with the Pasha Michigant the write than knowledge and consent of the Great Powers.

the consistent sack is at the arrangement to be wade between the South Porte and a space of the arrangement to be wade between the South are Porte and a space of the advance of the Substance Porte and a space of the a position that concerns and to the resist nearly he in crosses of the Powers and there exists the Power that the Power were to to be presented to the South South

The Undersigned, &c.,

Some?

PONSONBI

### No. 319.

Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 13.)

(No. 227.)

My Lord,

Theropia, August 22, 1639.

I COMMUNICATED to his Excellency the French Ambanisator, my Official Notes to the Sublime Porte, of yesterday's date, and of which copies

were a almed in my despatch No. 226.

the Excellency said, that be application had been yet made to him on the subject of the French fleet, and, consequently, that he could not take any official notice of the matter; that he intended to make a communication to the Portes where the subject of the declaration made at Vienna by the Ambasance, the with respect to the arrangement of the differences between March to and the Porte, without the consent of the Five Powers, he thought it unnecessary at this moment to repeat what had already been signified to the Porte in the first of the New York the second take the

(Signed) PONSONBY

P S.—After I had written the above despatch, I received from the French Ambasondor the communication of an instruction addressed to the Chief Dragoman of the French Embassy, in which, amongst other matter, the demand about the combined freets is touched upon. I have the honour to inclose a copy of this instruction, which bears the date of yesterday.

### Inclosure in No. 319.

Instruction from Buron Roussin to the French Drugoman.

Monsiour, -- Therepsa, ce 21 dokt, 1839.

M. l'AMBASSADEUR d'Angleterre m'a fait part de la communication seun efficielle qu'il a reçue du Ministre de la Subhine Porte, relativement aux chiervations de quelques légations aux la présence des escadres Anglaise es l'une que su voisinage des Dardanelles, et de sa reponse à ore observations.

L'en que le Ministre de la Sublime Porte ne m'ait pas fait la même commumention, la réunion d'une escadre Française aux Dordanelles avec l'escadre
Anglaise, et l'identité parfaite de ses instructions avec celles de l'escadre
Anglaise, non-seulement m'autorisent, mais même m'imposent le devoir de
m'associer entiérement à la réponse faite par M. l'Ambanadeur d'Angleisere
dans cette carconstance. Vous informeres en conséquence Nouri Effendi, que le
Gouvernement du Roi a échangé dans les derniers jours de Juillet avec les
Quatre Grandes Cours ses Allives, une Note portant expressement "qu'il vent
l'indépendance et l'integrité de l'Empire Ottomus sous la dynastie actuellement
régonne, et qu'il est disposé à faire usage de ses moyens d'action et d'influence
pour assurer la maintien de cet élément si nécessaire à l'équilibre politique,"

Le Minutre de la Schlima Porte trouvera mus doute amis que mos dans cette déclaration, le motif de la presence d'une escadre Française au vossinage des Dardanelles, et y puisera les tassonnements nécessaires pour l'expliquer

Lausen octte instruction à Son Excellence Nouri Effendi en la priant d'agréer mes compliment.

(Signé) BARON ROUSSIN.

# No. 320

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received September 13)

(No. 228.) My Lord.

ord, Therapia, August 22, 1839

1 HAVE the bonour to melose copy of a letter which I received this morning from Admiral Sir Robert Stopford and of my reply

(Signed) PONSONBY

# lucionsre 1 in No. 320

# Admiral Ser Robert Stopford to Viscount Possonby.

Her Mojesty's Ship " Coresfort." My Lord, Constantinopie, August 21, 1839.

ALTHOUGH I have the misfortune to differ very materially from your Face way upon the quest in non pent o between the Ottoman Empire and Menen t A , and as e wee of step may pen c er law the souvernments at he se are so and your avoid. I want co a fer it as a second of my province to raise my warning, but bertues for the same to extension to evert the dangerous consequences lady to case in afterpury to free Mehemet Al to give up by a to be better fame cran be a lactic to lantarly, and I do not see the many preserved by the furnit or the I m is of

k proper to retake it by force of arms.

time hing is certain, which Commander Wakefield heard heared from Milemet A i in the presence of the raig to any breach torsian tee may bet in he oft to an arm Meliciare to an other me heard a semidran was come g to blanche theranies I show, mer dately back up we part by on king versers in the granted and order by acres to carefully content to per-And let me new ye of Lee harrowhat is to proved to more pt Russia, and a t describbe that the shorte take pace? " I the R so the cor as Constant. nople, my orders direct me to come here also, and a to wars to force the passage of the Dardanelles. All these untoward circu natatices may be avoided by ceiling Syria to Mehemet Ali, a country with averse to the retain of the Turkish Government, and though ceded to M be at M as just a his bereditary Pathalics, would not be lost to Turkey any more than the other parts 1 the Turkish Empire governed some by temporary of rally hard cars Parties. It would be held by Morenet Arms tributary to the Na tan the a want of the tribute to be settle I ly frea y

It is if he can be norths that I wrote to Lord Moto staring my opinion to a not I mard and know, the about a select for larkey was no or in between the Porte and the Patha of Egypt; everything the has they accurred convence me that I was right, and I am now more on than ever so he same openou. With respect to any secret understan ing between Russia and All har All, year Liveliency carees, suppose that he would with his arknow

roger signers prefer knows a lister as a neighbour

He a terretence of the case threat Powers one served to keep Reson & the anch ground, but I y a letter re-toe V x r 21 frew laster to Vo agreet All, which I suppose your Lordship has seen the beautisas the content made was uncelled for, and makes a sort of ap- go to Menemet As for a convey for green to interfere in their domestic comments.

been the moment that any part of tee on el squadron appears between Alexa from to or chade to to ordered power, be in danger from the Egyptun

Army are a power can stop then but Hossia.

I'm sicho e of hiber ties, I have so turnst in my expuerty of the Namical of the British squadron, to submit these remarks to your Lardships cona.d. carios

> I cave, &c ROBERT STOPFORD. " moude

# Inclosure 2 in No. 320.

# Viscount Pensonby to Admiral Six Robert Stopford.

Therepsa, August 22, 1839 AS you have done mu the bonour to write a public letter to express the I to a that exists by success part be present of the political question about to be settled between the Great Powers of Europe and the Sublime Porte, I find myself under the obligation to reply to your letter in the same official form as you have adopted

I regret to bay, to say the reasons you adonce in support of your opin on appeal to by lature ment to treple something, lat were to ill muse, I should consider a work of our tests to our rate to not and laved therte done upon restruct and from the Macety's Coverement, which are, lappry for me,

complete year a such at the history and record

I must beg care to nosta a real a ring rate a discussion of the points you speak of because I come uer i, would be an amount of your time to repeat what I case a ready said to you, it is more and because the ing that cold be said country a section to a terrory conduct, even though it is not in the a change. bloose car on al allace red sen mat reces ra

I come a with manifestual try men was a pare the stee with favour of the

message of a normal so prime that the door latest convers agree with the Brish to see that and the nonedy postering influence or any theory has me their or scaling type to Meric et la char as to to measured a strong ag upor a per year of arter belongs to the transfer to one the constant to the general good of Europe, I cannot participate in very district the afficiency, whenever it shall please Her Majesty's and the other Governments to occurs, etheir nature, and to employ them.

> I have, &r., (Surned) PONSONBY.

# No. 321.

# Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Pulmerston .- (Received September 13.)

(No. 229.) My Lord,

Thorapia, August 22, 1839.

I HAYE the honour to melone a Note, addressed by the Sublime Porte to the Representatives of the Five Powers, which I have just received. At this but he of the night, I can only state that this measure which, in my despatch s reported to have failed, has been resuscriated by the energy, decision, and activity of the Internet ...

I regret that I have no time to describe his exertions, though I know I could not do him justice, but his success will declare his merit, when the

obstacles he had to overcome are known,

I had a see expressed to be call memanded up to y see up. No 221, in the semanter is man the same, except the addition of I executioned by the I see, that the meson is will be arred on have and in the service and that he could be remote that proposal, lest he should loss the Note. It is not to be doubted that Nouri and Sarim maisted upon it to please the Russians, as well as to keep the settlement as far as possible under their own control. It appears to me, however, that there is no shoofute necessity for adhering to the proposal, and I think Vienna is a better place for the negotiation; but at the worst, there may be previously made at wants, such arrangements of this affair as are satisfactory, and the instructions given to the Diplomatic Almuters here can be based upon them.

This Note will. I hope, appear to your Lordship as it does to me, to have placed affers upon a set to be a which to build a concealed opposition to a settlement To all find i bed i mit bal the Gite of Masters to assist them in giving protection to Mehemet Ales and it puts, virtually, an ento the most much erous parts of the Tresty of Pokiar Skelessi. The official resent it when to the The Court Pin ra care ere introffer at pertest ) or go that are not not be seen and a second of all a o at all an atropp that G and a processor and areas act of the Shann a fact of the and the analysis of the areas. the line is may be used to be a line of a production of this effect that I was so extremely anxious for the measure. I do not know that the Internancio sew that result, and I did not incution it to him. He saw its operation to check

the influence of Russia, and to place us on high and strong ground, and he pursued his point with incompatible firmness and address. He tells me that he was admirably supported and aided by M. le Baron Hussar.

Signed) PONSONBY.

### Inclosure in No. 321.

Official Note addressed by the Sublime Porte to the Representations of the Fire Great Powers.

Truduction.)

TOUT le monde suit qu'acmitêt après l'avenement du Sultan un Trône Ottoman. Sa Hauteure à proclamé le pardon de Muhémet Ali, et qu'Elle à accordé l'hérédité de l'Égypte dans la famille de ce Pacha.

lorique les Representants des Cinq Grandes Pausances à Constantinople out donné à la Sulfime Porte une Note Collective, par laquelle ils l'informatent trait à Cin, Primer sont d'accord entre cui à carranger la Question Egy tienne à l'unantimité.

En conséquence, la Sublime Porte a fait acroir à Méhémet Ali cet état de choses, et elle attendant les communications qui allaient lus être faites par les

Cina Pinnancei.

Moss sur ces entrefutes, Mehémet Ali a demandé l'hérédité de tous les pays qu'il a en son pouroir, il revent la Flotte Impériale juiqu'à ce qu'il ait obtenu ce un'il le la fact de la soule volonté du Souverna, et il a écrit et envoyé des lottres aux Vizirs dans l'Anatolie et la Roumélie, pour les exester à la révolte. Telles sont les propositions dures et les procédes violens qu'il s'est permis : manière d'agir contracte à la soumainen et à l'obsessance.

Tout cela ayant été porté à la soussimance des Légations d'Autriche, de Russe, de Prusse, et de France, nous en informons aussi Son Excellence I Ambamadeur de la Cour de la Grande Bretagne, et c'est ce que nous famous em lus présentant cette Note officielle.

Le 1d Djement-ni-akher, 1255 (22 Août, 1839).

### No. 322

Lord William Russell to Viscount Palmerston.- Received September 13.)

N. 2.1

My Lord,

Berlin, September 4, 1839.

1 COMMUNICATED to Baron Werther, and have since sent to him a copy of your Londonp's despatch", No. 12, of the 27th ultimo, to Sir George Hamilton. The Excellency and, the principles and openions set forth in that despatch had his entire approbation; but he contemplated with considerable four thin had better information on the latter point than he could have, and he consequently relied on success. In the course of conversation, Baron Werther and, that he did not think the Emperor of Russia would supply either naval or

military means to force the Pasha of Egypt to accede to the terms of the Five-Powers. He had, however, no information up the subject, and gave this as his private opinion. The Russian Minister remains ignorant of the views of his Government on the Eastern Question.

I have not vet been she to preserve a copy of the report of the battle of Nesib, made by the Fransan officers, but the following is the substance:—They state liafiz Paria to be heads, to g presemptators, in apacit of commanding an army, but personally brave. Had be remained in his entrenched camp, he was secure; but the late Sultan and the Mollahs forced him to expose himself in the plans, and even then he was certain of victory, had be known how to handle his troops; but the soldiers had no confidence in their Chief, and the Chief no power over his soldiers; and their mutual district led to weakness and defeat. The Prayman officers for her state that the Syrian regiments attempted to pass over to the Ottoman Army during the battle. This prevented the Egyptians from following up their victory. The Prussian officers being young, with little presented knowledge of war, were unable to exercise any influence over Hafis Pasha.

Mare, &c WI JAM RUSSELL

#### No 23

The Marquest of Clauricarde to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received September 13)

No. 94. Confidential.,

My Lord, St. Peteraburgh, August 22, 1930.

COUNT NESSELRODE told me preterday, that he had that morning received a courser from London; that the English Government took the same view to a large of large and of Russin; that the French Government is report to a proposition made in that large, as a proposition of the part of control Made at the section is a said more confect and present the demands of our factors.

I the correct the same evening, I had the canoning of a conversation with

the Empirer pearth so had be so

accounts from I that I have been the greater, an start of the are the accounts from I that I have been the greater by the last the east the accounts from I that I have been by the last the east the account of the part of the part of the last there appeared a sincere disposition on our part to a to the last countries on the R. a and the was not surprised at the conduct of the French Government, and made some harsh to the upon the reigning dynasty, which, he said, had enough to do to east a part of the house, without coming to adhere to a way or a countries to France, if he had chosen to do so, but that his opinion of the French Government had nover changed or wavered; that if England had chosen it, he might have been engaged in a war with her, but nover in an allumee with the French. He said Prince Metersuch funcied, that by his ability and influence he could lead Louis Philippe, which also be, the Emperor, had always held to be futile.

If a Mark as he provide respect for his Highness, and was inclined to follow him as far no he could, but not so far as to commit follow and absurdation. He said, Prove Metternich was a very able man, but that his ideas did not keep par with the events of the age; that he was still in the notions and views

of the years 1812 and 1813.

I did not clearly understand this observation, but I believe it aliaded to a fear of France, and to too great readiness to pacify that Power at any price.

The Emperor then said, how glad he was, and how right he had been, to have refused to join in a Conference at Vienna; that if such a Conference had been opened, the Great Powers would now have been placed in a foolish and false

<sup>\*</sup> Ser No. 276 y. 204.

position by the conduct of France; that we should, at best, only have wasted in talk, time that was precious for some that if we were as we were, agreed upon the course that ought to be pursued, we should set at once. He added that he hoped we should hear no more of the French Chambers, for whose sake we had already lost too much time. He east that as Russia and England were in sincere accordance upon this question, he had no fears for the result; and His Imperial Majesty made me tome flattering remarks upon the share, he was placed to say I had in brings g about the good understanding in which he so greatly reported.

I have no doubt of the sincerity of the feelings Hm Importal Majerty expressed. The Frances even speke of politics to me on this occurrent, for the first three savery has larger the accounts of the disposition of the British

Cat ree as male the Erryerer

If was viere a mining to incide the all the moment, moster of Constan-

The language I have continued to hold in these conversations in that M terret Al must be treated only as a reflectory vasal, whose are it on it is necessary to check by direct and active interference; that the integrity of the Tark ab Engine and the rule and independence of the reigning Sultan, must be maintained, in order to preserve the peace of Europe.

here Lordship may rest assured that the Hossian Government conflictly agree in this view, and will set upon it in the present instance, no metter from

what motives, ameerely and honestly,

The Imperor that that it is presently because the Pasha of Egypt is a subject in revolt against his Sovereign, that the French people will incline to support him and that the French Government, founded, as it is, on revolution, we have to not contrary to the popular feeding.

It powers of even a part a securation between the Covernment of France and that of Her Majesty, has given the most lively and evident assisfaction to the Emperor. And under the influence of this feeling, I think His Imperial Majesty would, at this moment, agree to, and follow any course with respect to Turkey that Her Majesty's Government may wish to point out.

(Signed) CLANRICARDE.

### No 324.

The Marquess of Clarescarde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 13.

No. 95)

My Lord,

St. Petereburgh, August 27, 1839.

All Count Nemelrode's desire, I called upon his Excellency this morning, which much he that the Experior, having reason to believe that the Be tride Government was better disposed towards Russia, and entertained a more favourable and just opinion of his views and policy than heretofore, was dearous of improving this disposition to the atmost, and of strengthening the good anderstanding, which so happily existed; and, therefore, as the Russian Ambassador was absent from London, and M. de Kuseleff was rather a young diplomatist to be entreated with the encession of his imperial Majesty's dearen, and with the aids interagement of the I bases of a present of mail and left ate state of affairs, his importal Majesty had directed Baron Brumpow to vant London, previously to repairing to his post at Stutgards, to communicate fully with your London, the large and the first order to extend of the view and policy of this country upon any point upon which your Lordship might wish to have them, or which you might desire to discuss.

t would not be possible for the Emperor to send thither any person more than he acquainted with the for age offers and policy of Russia than Barn

Brunnow.

Baron Brunnow is a person of much personal ment and consideration: be

has been of the greatest use to Count Nesselrode, whose impreserved and entire confidence he has sujoyed for some years.

He will set out on Thursday upon his journey, which he will perform by land.

as far as Rotterdam, and will probably arrive in England immediately after this despatch.

I did not hesitate to assure Count Nesselrods and Baron Brunnow, of the satisfaction Her Majesty's Government would feel at the sentiments expressed on the part of the Emperor, and of the sincere pleasure with which, I was continued, your Lordship would welcome Baron Brunnow in England.

(Signed) CLANRICARDE.

#### No. 325.

The Marquess of Classicorde to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received September 13.)

No 96

My Legal

St Petersburgh, August 28, 1839.

COUNT NESSET RODE entered, yesterday, into a long convermation with the state affairs in Turkey; and his Excellency showed me to fast espate as at had received from Constantinople, from Parts, and from I

I found that the satisfaction which the Emperor had felt when I has the honour of conversing with His Majesty last week, did not also solely, as I had supposed, from the report of the proposition made by your Lordship to the French Government, and not accorded to by them, but likewise from a devasted from Carl Micho, reporting a constitution he may have with Marshal Soult, in which the Marshal had declared that the French Government would advise Meliamet Ali to send back the Turkish fleet, and to be moderate in his demands upon the Sultan; but would not be a party to force the Pasha of Egypt to adopt any course.

the Pashs of Egypt to adopt any course. After to his fiew a little parameter between the adopt any course, after the his fiew a little parameter, and the factored up, such conduct on the part of the French Government, may throw great difficulty in the way of accomplishing the settlement of the Sultan's affirs in the manner the Russian Cablact profess to desire, the hope of a separation between England and France, and of forming a more close and manifest all a see with first Manifest Cover and, is so that the part of a the disposition appointed by Marshal Soult has occasioned great say.

Count Medem's despetch detailed the conversation to which it referred with great apparent accuracy, and in a dramatic form; and the language of the French Minister was clear and positive. He said, the French Government would on no account join in coercing by force of arms the Pasha of Egypt; and deemed at better, that the Sultan should accode to Mehemet Alia demands in his tile Marsin should be affected to prevent the dismomberment of the Turkish Empire.

Count Nesselvode showed row a copy of Mehemet Ah's reply to Hosrew Pasha, and a report of his sending emissaries to excite other Pashas against that Meneter and characterized the wine. I has conduct as the neight of insolence; and his Excellency added, that these affairs were getting daily into a more critical state.

the property of the part of the part of the part of a part of the part of the

This was only what I expected, but I wished to draw the expression from t ant Nesselrice, because some of my Colleagues here, have affirmed that the Emperor was so offended at the mistrust of his views that had been evinced, that he was determined not to take an active part in the matter, unless compelled to do so by the occurrence of a clear cana federic under the Treaty of Unkrar Skelessi.

Count Nesselrode abowed me with evident pleasure, M. de Kisseleff's report of your Lordship's assent to changing from Vienna the seat of communications and negotiations that the Turkish affairs may require. There is certainly a feeling of jealousy or pique entertained here at present, against

the Austrian Cabinet.

On the whole, I found Count Nesselrode yesterday more at his case upon the state of the Turco-Egyptian Question, than he had been, because, at long, toppeared rise a time to be ever to settle without some act or demonstration of armed intervention, there appeared a chance of Russia and England acting in concert, apart from, if not contrary to, the wishes and policy of the French Government.

I have, &c . CLANRICARDE. (Signed)

P.S.—Since writing this despatch, I have obtained an extract of Count Medem's report of his conversation with Marshal Soult, to which I have alluded. And I send it to your Lordship, because Marshal Soult is stated to have announced, on the part of the French Government, two principles of action, which I take to differ, toto cuto, from those adopted by Her Majesty s Government:-the one, that it were better to concede his own terms to Mehemet Als, than to coerce him by force; the other, that the bettle of Nezib, and the defection of the Turkish fleet, justify the Pasha in demanding, and the Five Powers in acquiescing in, terms different from those approved of before the occurrence of these events.

Inclosure in No. 325.

Extract of a despatch from the Count P. Medem to Count Nesselrade, reporting a conversation with Marshal Soult.

M. I.E. MARRELLEAD, we fit part as se a descriptives qual venant. d'expedier au Coural Conural de France à Alexandrie. Il dost commencer par déclarer à Méhemet Als, que sa demande concernant le renvoi de Hoarew ne saurait aucunement être princ en considération, et que la France lui donnait le comed d'abandonner des prétentions de ce genre, unas que de restituer la flotte Ottomane, ce qui sernit la meilleure manière de se recommander à son Souverain et en même tems à la bienveillance des Pussances qui y reconnaitried and grave was I spossbord conce automot day ranged motion a lear Harper I at The

Same a che rent in que se ne ve yais dans con instructions que des conseels auxquels le Pacha restait libre d'avoir égard ou pen, le Ministre me

demande ce qu'il y aurait on à y ajouter.

Je lui répondis qu'il me semblast que M. Cochelet aurait pu être entorisé, le cas échéant, à tenir au Vice-Ros un langage plus péremptoire, en lui donnant à entendre que la France avait à un disposition les moyens d'appriyer des conseils hen intentionnés s'il se refusait à les suivre.

Soult,-Et at le Vice-Rot personant à s'y refuser?

Mos.-Dons ce cas extrême, on aurait recours à l'emplos de messures coercitives, pour le forcer à accepter les conditions de paix qu'on aurait jugées seules propres à établir d'une manière stable et agusfausante les relations entre le Suzerain et son pussant vassal.

Soult,-Et qui se chargers d'appliquer ces mesures?

Mos. -- Nécessairement de rôle seruit devolu aux deux Puissances man times qui ont dans les mora du Levant des forces pavales sufficantes pour arriver à leurs fins, soit en établissant un blocus, soit en se portant à des

hostilités cootre Ménémet Ali.

Soult.-Je n'héate pas à vous déclarer, que nous ne nous porterons parmans à un pareil acte d'agression, dejà par la raison que nous ne voulons pas course le resque d'erreter le Vice-Roi au point de le pousser peut-être à reprendre l'offensive contre la Turquie, ce qui amènerait des complications trop serreques pour ne pas nous engager à éviter tout ce qui serait de nature à les provoques. D'ailleurs, un blocus ne servirait à neu et serait tout entier au désavantage de notre commerce. Pour enlever la Syrie au Vice Ros il faudrut y envoyer une armée considérable, on qui n'est ai dans notre intention, ni dans nate pour r. La Russe serat se le en natem de sacrarg rafene sem è able entrepeise, mais nous la croyons trop sage pour la supposer disposée à sent rings on the and a sent of the harries. A tre and est donc d'employer par la voie diplomatique tous les argumens de personnon, afin de rendre Mehémet Als plus trassable, mais à l'emplos de la force nous n'y consentitobs point. Bt qui osernit prendre sur soi la respensate de l'uy ar taré le premier coup de canon? Lorsque M. le Corate de Neuselrode aigna les depêches dont vous venez de me donnet communication, et dant je m'em presserat de porter le contenu à la connaissance du Roi, il ignorait encore es résultata de la batante de Nézio, la destruction de l'armée Ottomaic, et la défection de la flotte. Nul doute que depuis il n'est modifié ses appaions sur la limite des concessions à accorder au Vice-Rui d'Egypte, vainqueilt de son adventuire our terre et our mer, et bien décidé à s'assurer les messeures conditions possibles. Il en résulte que s'il persévère dans sa prétention de conserver à ture bérechtaire tout ce qu'il possède actuellement, nous pensque qu'il seta d'une politique prudente de le lui conceder, et d'arriver ainsi au pl is tot a cette transaction qui dott règler définitivement les rapports entre le sizerain et le vansa-

#### No Till

The Marquess of Clunricarde to Viscount Palmereton. - (Receised September 13.)

Sec. 979

(Batract.) 81. Petersburgh, August 31, 1839

HARON BRUNNOW called yesterday to take leave of me.

He is the bearer of a letter from line imperial Majesty to the Queen. As regards the Turco-Egyptian Question, I believe your Lordship will he perfectly establed with Barin Brunnow's language and your Littlelia may rely upon his words, as those of one possessing the entire confidence of his

Government, and of a perfectly honourable man. I do not fear to repeat my online conviction, that the Russian Govern-

ment will act in the affairs of Turkey, on the present occasion, in cutire accordance with the policy Great Britain has declared, and sincerely for the

# No. 327

Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received September 13.)

No 105 / My Lord,

Vienna, September 3, 1839

ALTHOUGH it is not probable that the final settlement of the affairs of Turkey and Egypt will come under discussion at an early period, I yet think it desirable to lose no time in calling your Lordship's attention to the difference between the terms demanded by the Porte in its official Note of the 22nd of August, and those dwelt apon to your Lordship's despatch No. 103.

The Official Note makes no objection to granting Syria for his to Melange Course the many termination of the fire Powers were agreed upon obtaining its unmediate restitution, this would create no difficulty; but such not being the case, those who wish to secure it to Mehamet Ali, either permanently or for life, will not fail to take advantage of this demand made by the Porte, to argue that we are not authorized to must upon better terms for the Sultan, than those which he requires for hoself.

The enswer to this is to be found in various of your Lordship's despatches. The Powers do not interfere only for the henefit of the Sultan, but to secure peace and a durable state of possession in the East; still the limited demand made by the Ports will not fail to stand strongly in the way of obtaining more. The state of the affair does not warrant me in taking for a further matrict in in consequence but as I think it probable that the first sup in any joint negotiation which may be brought to bear at Vienna, would be to apply to the Ports to learn the conditions which the Sultan is willing to accord to Mehemet Ali, it is to be feared that his Highness will find farmely hampered by those which have already been enounced on his part; nor will it be easy for me to avoid considering the Note in question as a sufficient authority to proceed from.

I have, &c., (Signed) BEAUVALE.

### No. 328.

# Lord Boauvale to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received September 13.)

No. 106.,

My Lord, Vienne, September 8, 1839.

IN thanking your Lordship for the communication of Lord Cinnicarde's despatch No. 89. I beg to say, that all accounts we receive here from St. Petersburgh, confirm his Lordship's statements of the present feelings of the Russian Government towards that of Austria.

They even go further: for it has not been concealed from Prince Metter icl., that the Engineers felt considerable irritation at his naving taken

upon himself to answer for the conduct of Russia.

Lord Claumeards is quite correct in defining the real position of Prince M. It such with regard to Russia. He are possessed the taxinty of foreseeing her views and conduct, but it was while his own concided with them, and he made a false estimate of his influence, in supposing he could direct them into fresh courses, and of her policy, in having been led to believe that her views with regard to Turkey coincided with his own. Hence his bitter disappointment, when he discovered that his whole policy as connected with Russia had been founded upon a false basis.

The remark of the deference paid by Russa to England is generally made, but the French Ambassador writes that the leading feature in the Emperor Nicholas' mind is a feeling of heatility to France, which has been

much embittered by her late conduct.

1 bave, &c., (Signed) BRAUVALE.

#### No. 329

# Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonby.

(No. 137.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, September 14, 1839.

YOUR Excellency's desputches to No. 229, inclusive, have been recovered to the Queen

I have to acquaint your Excellency, that Her Majesty's Government approve of your Excellency having admission to Nouri Excellence the No. 200, of which copies are inclosed in your Excellency's despatch No. 200.

I am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON

## No. 330.

# Mr. Buloes to Viscoust Palmerston .... (Received September 15.)

(No 45)

My Lord

Paris, September 13, 1839.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatches to

With regard to what your Lordship observes in respect to General Sebastiani according unprepared for the statement made in the last passage of your Lordship's despatch No. 107 to Lord Beauvale, I have to remark, tout the contents of that despatch were duly, according to your Lordship's desire, communicated to Marshal Soult, and I have on more than one occusion pointed out the importance of that particular passage to the Blanchel, and include to M. Desages. I see I now in conformity will your Loreship's orders, show to Marshal Soult the despatch (No. 27) which I have just received, and which contains the substance of your Lordship's conversation with General Sebastiani.

I have, &c., (Signed) HENRY L. BULWER

### No. 391

# Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received September 15.)

No. 46.)

My Lord,

- Park, September 13, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that it is the intention of the French Government to recall Admiral Roussia from Constantinople, on the plea that Marshal soult is desirous of having some conversation with him on the affairs of the East, but in reality with the view of withdrawing into from the post which he now occupied. M. de Postois, a gentlemen who has occupied for some time the situation of Minister at the United States, and who appears to be a person of some and some capacity, is to replace Admiral Roussia, but with merely the title of Envoy Extraordinary, &c., in order to

More cross that how a gent the energied, and amongst others, the present the assault is written we may also consolitiest. Just as the second we have also consolitiest. After a Remark we can never the test to the second Covernment wells did not a second of the control of the formula of the Arman shift at Arman drive, in which letters these offers were encounted as I are costant, to second copy of the formula of the control of the control

In regard to these letters, your Lordship will be aware that, when they were received by M. Cochelet, that gentleman angularly enough, begged the Minister of Mehemet Ali to see that they were properly transmitted according to their direction. It is needless to say, that, on the contrary, they were opened, and never reached the persons for whom they were intended.

Having been acquired with this circumstance, I asked the Marshal for an explanation of it, and he said that the Admiral had forwarded the letters without stating or knowing their purport, and that M. Cochelet had acted as he did without suspecting what they were. At all events, I have reason to know that the conduct of the Admiral in transmitting any letters without demanding their contents, or transmitting such letters, if he did not know what they contained, has been severely consured; M Cochelet having been told, on the other hand, that the letters should have been returned to the Admiral, and neither given to the Vicercy, nor sent to their address.

I have also been informed that the French Government are much dissa-

terfied with the Admiral, for not having made a communication to the Porte, demanding, that if the Turkish Government found it necessary to require the senstance of any Power, it should demand the assistance of all the Powers. The Admiral having conceived that he was only to do this in the event of some accident threatening the peace and safety of Constantinople, has been considered to have mutaken the spirit of his instructions, which would have amplied that he was to obtain some conditional promise of a general application for aid from all the Great European Powers, abould any foreign assistance be necessary to provide for the security of the Ottoman Empire.

I have, &e , HENRY L. BULWER. Signed)

No. 332.

Mr. Bulwer to Vicount Palmerston.—(Received September 15.)

No. 47.)

My Lord,

Parse, September 13, 1839.

M. DE LANGSDORFF, a relative of M. de St. Aulaire, and Secretary of Embassy at Vicana, being about to return to his post with particular instructions to M. de St. Aulaire, called on me Wednesday morning last, and read to me a private letter from M. de St. Aulaire, in which it was stated, that whenever there were the alightest differences between the Governments of France and England, the abook, magnified by the distance, was felt most sensibly at Vienna, and that nothing was so essential as complete harmony between the two Governments.

I entirely agreed with this observation, and expressed the hope that such

ution would prevail.

The Baron said, the views of France and England being identic, in regard to the position of Russia with respect to Constantinople, the only subject of difference that could exist was, the conduct to be pursued between Mehemet Ah and the Saltan; " and I think," said M. de Longidorff, " that your Government considers this part, which is the minor part of the question, too strongly " I nel al the tree Goer out were nex is to produce not merely for a temporary exigency, but for the permanent position of the Ottoman Empere; and that, considering the present position of the Pasha of Profit presales with tal poer, but the total a set to Laga wer, and the course to by the day of the best to the best importance; besides, the Collective Note lately delivered, placed the Governments who were parties to it, in a decided position, and bound them to pursue prompt and energetic measures. But that this was not all, for that which I especially regretted, looking as be (the Baron) did, at the union of the two Passers of France and England as most desirable, in this and all other parties, we the mass by I had as yet form if are ying at any clear notions of what course the French Government really did deem it advisable to pursue. That the views of Her Majosty's Government were distinct and positive, and had been fully explained.

They are red that by the Vice would the Great Powers had do wood to be the of services and a children secret me with the Sults are wire and to procure him soil or sastrones and hierand to rout a west who treat the processing, and that with this object Her Majest a fact rite and in the first plant proposed. plant the total attend at each state that the and the state of the state of the late of and the means of effecting them, at But as yet, while France knew distinctly what our Government would do, I frankly confessed, that I only knew what the French Governtheat would not do; which rendered it the more difficult to endeavour to combine the united efforts of the two Governments into any common course The Baron admitted that something must be done to vindicate the honour of the Governments of Europe after their common Note; but could not

state to me anything that his Government had determined to do with this

As to Proce Metteroich, "be," said the Baron, "will be satisfied, provided anything in done; and with the least done, he will be the most satisfied." I observed that, for my part, I did not so understand the views of the Cabinet of Vienna, but that on the contrary, I believed that Cabinet to be fully determined to support the rights of the Solian, and to set with vigour towards such an object, should vigour be necessary to attain it

The Baron said I should not find it so, and the Austrian Government would decline engaging in any decisive course or serious undertaking.

I have thought it right to communicate this conversation, although necessarily it was not of an official character, to your Lordship, as well on account of Baron Langedorff's position at Vienna, as on account of his being sent there sooner than he had intended to return, in order to carry to M de St. Authore the most recent and complete information in respect to the views of the French Government; while he had requested to see and to talk with me previous to his departure.

From ecuttered observations, and the general tone of Baron Langedorff's conversation, I should conclude, that the French Government were most describes to come to some arrangement with as it respect to the postaton of the Vicercy of Egypt, to which that personage might be pressiled upon, through a representation that it was for his own interests, to consent, but I still remain persuaded that the French Government do not, and are not likely to feel disposed to aid us to enforcing any conditions upon Mehemet All, which be might reject an unfavourable.

I should also think that the Baron imagined that Austria might agree with Prance in respect to some general plan of pacification less favourable to the Porte than your Lordship would desire. But the might be morely

Upon the whole, the impression which I retained from the conversation

alters none of my previous opinions.

The possibility of getting France into some vigorous system of action will entirely depend upon our getting the other Powers to council to such a system. Even in that case, the French Ministry would wish to stand aloof; but the King, from his dislike to an isolated position amongst the Great Powers, would probably, in such a case, he for joining them.

This seems to me the only chance

In the meantime, it is not impossible but that Russia from some reasons, and France for others, will do all they can, each respectively, towards urging the Porte and the Vicercy to a settlement of their own affairs.

> I have, &c., HEVRY L. BULWER (Signed)

No. 333.

Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston -(Received September 16)

(No. 111.)

My Lord,

Vienna, September 8, 1839.

THE delay in Count Figuelmont's arrival, and that which has been necessary in order to transfer affairs into his hands, have rendered it impossuble to asswer your Lordship's despatches of the 25th August at an ourher

Upon the arrival of those despatches, my first care was to inform Prince Mettern chi through his Secretary or the contents, and my his channe I learnt that he presided in the or tion that the first measure ought to be a demand for the restitution of the fleet.

My next step was to communicate with the French Ambassador, who had at that time received no fresh instructions, but was anxious to co-operate with me as far as those already in his hands would permit. Two days afterwards his instructions arrived, and I then learnt from him that they had restricted rather than extended his powers; that, if he joined in a deniand

for the restitution of the fleet, he could not follow it up by any measure of coercion; that he was not nothoused even to withdraw the Consul; and that all propositions of the sort must be referred to Paris. Upon this ground he urged me strongly to enter upon the general question, instead of making that of the fleet a presumary.

Up it in , or I could that he was as lettle authorized to resort to action upon the general question as upon the special one; it was equally evident that our views upon it were entirely different, and I therefore declined according to his process. The process of the part of the French A stassactor was eager and pressure, but the reasons he alleged, when analysed, were refer to be taken traces.

The first, to brave Russa and avenge the insult which France conceives to have been offered to her in Count Nemelrode's despatch to Count Medem.

The second, to avoid doing anything which should compromise the

French Government with the party that supports Mehemet Ali.

Neither of these motives were calculated to weigh with me. I therefore told the Ampassadar that the mode of opposition to Bissia which my Government proposed to itself, was to elevate the Porte to a state of independence of her; that the weakness and dipendence of the Ottowar. Expire test and from the strength and attitude of Mehomet Ali; that if he could not go along with me in demanding the rotitution of the fleet,—a step which would have the concurrence of the whole world, it would be idio to set out with him upon at their road, on which he would be sare to absord on me before we reached the first stage.

He admitted that he must do so, but said, that in the mean time we should embarrana Russia, who must either quit her molated position, or

pronounce her separation from us.

As I saw nothing but wounded runity in this mode of newing the question, and no advantage to be derived from it. I persevered in my determination; but not wishing to close the door to an understanding, I desired the Ambassador to communicate with Prince Metternich, and professed my readiness to concur in a common course of proceeding, if any of an eligible nature could be found. Having occasion the same day to write to him, I tak advanage of the operaturity to aid aim the treth of the sale to aim placer terror than year Lodel p's post or would allow you beneget a expressed my conviction that this question would resolve Europe into its elements; and as he had assumed England to be passionately hostile to Mahamet Al. I told him that this was an error accredited by the French Press; that the public is indifferent, having no feeling but one of rematance to Russia, while the Mustry is prenounced for the unity of the Ottoman Empire; I give it long steps me words that that a ty, if it could be at greed e der Mehemet Al was libe ace pred, but that the news impression we should permit in supporting it under the Sultan; and I added that, if our two countries had been united in their views, they would not have had a if liculty to encounter, whereas, if they remained distincted, they would fail in everything. The next morning brought me an answer, from which I judged myself to have made the impression I desired. Having kept a copy of the answer, I inclose copies of both notes. M. de St Aulaire says in his, that he recommends to his Government to satisfy the Porte, even at the expence of Melicini t 41.

Some days passed after this before I could see Count Fiquelmont. He between that acreting presentable which is a real I here by the Thric Powers, or even by England and Austria, will, at Constantinople, receive the accession of Russia; and he thinks this would apply to the order to the Consuls at Alexandria to withdraw, if their demand for the fleet was rejected.

One great if the lity of a gagant Russia to make a man cause with its arises, in his opinion, from the aspect of menace towards her assumed by langland and France, and he went into long reasonings to show the expension of the country of the count

The difficulties I opposed to him were purely of a material nature, Whither I ask it, would see save them go.' Fley must not show themselves off Alexandria without orders to act. In all cases, a naval force must be left near at hand to defend the passage into Europe against librahim.

The English fleet is destined to execute the resolves of the Conference

here; where then can it so well be placed for communication as in the neighbourhood of the Ambassador at Constantinople?

He was suprepared with an answer to these statistics, and requested, that at least the attitude of the fleet might be directed of the character of

auspicion and menace towards Russia which it had at first borne.

I assured him that this was already done, and quoted your Lordship's No. 126 to Lord Classicarde, and various instructions, in which the passage of the Dardanelles is made to depend upon the call of the Sultan. Count Figuelment's request would, in my opinion, under any circumstances, be reasonable, and a compliance with it would offer the only chance of inducing Russia to act with us; that this chance would, under any circumstances, he a good one, is more than t am prepared to assert, but in the ancestantly of our relations with France upon this question, it would appear no more than common prudence to leave a door open for a good understanding with Russia, if it can be attained without a sacrifice.

Count Figuresmoot expressed the opinion, that to not with England and Austria, feaving France out, would be a great temptation to the Emperor Nicholas; but he agreed with me, that although the possibility of such a combination might be made use of to determine France to after her line of comment yet it would be a darget as possion to engage in not only as embittering the disposition of France, even should it not lead to immediate houtlities, but as tending to throw the Porto entirely upon the protection of

Russia against the army of Ibrahim.

On the other hand, the Count thought that England, Austria, and France acting a puller would be act of the assent of Russia, or night act without it; and he took occasion from this to expanish upon the little dignity there is in making such a show of preparation against a Power in fact so little

formidable.

From these premises we came to the conclusion, that it would be unwise to design with a baying made a further effort to gain the accession of France, and as Count Fiquelmont appeared unprepared to say how this effort ability from I I proposed to him that the fastions Ambassador at Pana should concert with our Minister there, the language most likely to produce an effect; and that each should employ it separately and without apparent concert. I further stated, that in my opinion it believed us to represent that we did not look upon the instruments which had been exchanged, as mere waste paper; that we considered ourselves bound by the Collective Note to the Porte, and were determined, as far as our power went, to redeem our pledge, and that we called upon those Powers who had contracted equal these propositions, and said, that as soon as he had seen the Prench Ambassador, he would send orders to Count Appeny to act upon them. I then observed to him, that if this attempt should fail, it would be necessary for England and Austria to resolve what course to pursue. He concurred in this. hara begalate piede learn from him which recourse o glee he, leochl not succeed, and as I was unprepared to point one out myself, it was agreed between us, that I should submit the question to my Government, and that it should be taken into consideration in the mean time by that of Austria. I therefore beg to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to this subject, and shall swart your Lordship's instructions upon it.

I have, &c . (Schned, BEAUVALL.

### Incosure I in No. 333.

### Lord Beauvale to Count St Aulaire.

LES prèces que vous enter sont précieuses si elles doivent entraîner leurs soutes naturelles. Sinon, mieux vandrant-it qu'elles n'enssent jamais été centes. Ce qui me touche le plus, c'est la honte qui en ressortivait pour les régontaires.

Des représentations civiles autant qu'on voudrs, unis des représentations

370

cu il n'y a rien detrière, sont une poénlité dans laquelle une Grande Poissance

ne peut pas d'aner

Vous voyez que je ne sun pas beaucoup plus couleur de rose aujourd'huj qu'hier. Mais je su s' parfaitement de votre avis de rester ensemble en ne marchant pas. Le n'est pourtent son que pour un tems. Dieu venille qu'a Paracet à Londres on trouve le moyen de murcher ensemble. Pour cela il faudra remplir les obligations que nous avous contractées envers la Portej et le moyen de faire en se refusant de toute action, est impossible à trouver. Je me demande comment des gens pratiques comme caux qui governent la France aient pe y songer.

(Signé)

BEAUVALE

# Inclosure 2 in No. 333.

# Count St. Aulaire to Lord Beauvale.

COMME vous cortiez hier de chez mos, mon cher am, Hugel m'a apporté

cette note. Je no vous en remercio pas moitis.

J'at parté de la poste a un el llago et u ai demande se le Pence Metternich n'avair pas dans se estac que un ressource. I ne tra, corsone de containe, men rement a tout. Une d'en et Conne Autres en el Vex andre sen ole maquer rependant que es r presentation acres ne sont passer rentéen cann est taux le l'a le captione pas consepter que can met

Au fait, la attuation n'est pas belle, mais je voite truove trop noir. Le déclaration les Que ce Pour et soir : egrete et l'indica manace reste ance bonne pièce au procès. L'intention announce à Pétersbourg par l'Angleterre et la Prance, d'envoir par les Darde et se qui a envoirement par le desplice de serve great r que a ne voy re rie du 1 ot. Et le Proté d'Une se Servessi se trouve plus) at une de la t

Puis enfin, la Note Collective de Constantinople cat un bon commence-

ment dont je me se à l'Autriche pour nous faire tirer parti-

Ne nous decourageons donc pas. J'écris à Paris et insiste de mon meux sur la nécessité de donner estisfaction à la Porte, même au dépens de Méhémet.

La se aution e celasce est fort tender et pent craquer d'an moment a l'autre. L'attente lui est pent-être plus penfleuse qu'à la Porte. L'important me semble être prisque la Pris e et l'i de rie e prisque la prisque la Pris e et l'i de rie e prisque passonicles ensemble qu'elles restent ensemble au moine en ne marchant pass.

Donnex-mon toujours de von aves que j'apprécie baco, et cruyez que je

(Signé) ST. AULAIRE.

### No. 234

# Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received September 16.)

No. 1123

My Lord,

Fienna, September 8, 1839.

desp t 1 1 108 t 4 101 F 1 100 t The reserved of that despatch are unanawerable; but how far they will influence the conduct of the Courts with whom we are acting, needs more than doubtful. The first plan traced by Austra did not contemplate the immediate restitution of Syria to the Sultan. She has since adopted our view of the eligibility of such a course, without, hence, produced our reports from Paris, state Louis Philippe to have pronounced his determination never to fire a that against Alchemet Ali; and to have canvessed the Representatives of other Powers with the view of influence, the Courts have it the same resentation of the his faither stated his opinion to be, that all which Mehemet Ali asks, Syria, Arabia, and Candia,

should be granted bereditarily to his family. Russia, though amening to the propriety of your Lordship's proposition, has done so with a doubt as to the possibility of carrying it into effect. Instead, therefore, of being able to present it to Mehemet Ali with the joint weight of the Five, it seems more probable that only Four can be induced to concur in it; and of those Four two path from motes of complianance and whom te making sacretices to enforce at the or these energy ustalines I have to receive your Leid say to in one me how far I are to exercise your South as a single hear distraction, and will have be criantly communities as to what extent it may be deviated from Aire waids again hance. It herees alone in cace and processors a factor of contribution of tapaca, to the we called to small, as a mate supersy later possible a boar of a new distance, and if not were I to the productivation to constant of the interes or I ago a cathed has pointed out a voter landson is disposed it is to encounter the present dangers and complications which would result from measures to compel the ammediate evacuation of Syvia without the co-operation of France; or the fathere and consequent derision which would attend an ansupported and consequently impotent demand to that effect, coupled with the alienation and sit bined which it would not ful to excite in France!

I am too deeply impressed with the conflicting difficulties and complications with which this whole question is surrounded, to form any very positive proton upon it; but I think it my duty to submit it to your Lordship under

all the aspects in which it presents itself here.

(Signed) BEAUVALE

#### No. 335

# Lord Becarcale to Pisconat Palmeraton. - (Retrived September 16)

(No. 1100)

My Lord, September 9, 1839.

THE details given in a preceding despatch will have acquired your Lord I profit to consequent of the profit of the particle instructions conveyed in your No. 107. The consequent delay being unavoidable, I profit by it for the purpose of further reference to your

Your despatch No. 107 proceeds upon the idea that the Five Powers are acting together. Now this is so far from being the case, that it can only be said of England and Austria. Primum in this affair is but a name. France and Russia have, for their first view, to moult and injure each other; and, for their second, to thwert the purposes which we propose to attain; and is remarkable, that being ready to proceed to an open rupture between themvelves, they yet play each other's game. Bussa, by absenting herself from to Me quet by the region of the throws the Porte into the dependence of Russia. Hence I infer, that, bowever divided by passion, they are united by interest, and that in some cooler many in the war are to be the longer a report party your bar this plustion, authorizing me to act, under prescribed conditions, with a less number. If this smaller number should consist of Austria and Fource, I should feel no difficulty; but if it were to consut, as is not impossible, of Austria and Russia, how am I then to understand your order? I can conceive that such a combination might deter France from opposing it by open hostilities. but a large party within herself would urge her to them, and there would about a track to fine book of the retainest his rive to be remarked, that Russia might very possibly co-operate with us in the Egyptisu branch of the question, might concur in a designd for the restitution of the fleet, and yet stand also from concert as to Constantinople. Would it be proper to accept that limited co-operation, leaving France out, indeeposing her thereby to the rest of the affair, and sacrificing that assistance from her against Rusus in case of need, upon which we at present can count? There would be, of course, no doubt as to melading Russia in the Egyptian half of

the affair in addition to France; but the question is as to accepting this limited assistance on her part without France, unless under a previous understanding

with her that the whole of the affair is to be treated in common,

If neither France nor Russin can be brought to concur with England and Austria is a common course of action, the two latter Powers will then be called upon to decide for themselves what fine they are to take. 'The period which has already claused a net the Concentre Note was presented, will not allow this to be much longer deferred; and if the return of the present measeager should bring no means of uniting a sufficient number of the Powers to proceed to set, I would submit to your Lordship the propriety of furnishing me with instructions as to the course which you may think fit to direct me to propose to Austria to pursue in common with purselves. Count Fiquelmont seems to think, that an intimation to Mehemet Ali, that no arrangements made in his favour by the Porte without the assent of the European Powers would be recognized, might decide his conduct. I doubt it, even if made by the Five from two or three of them he would value it I the. Another course might be, to advise the Porte to withhold even the grant of hereditary right in Egypt, remaining rather as she is than submitting to rumous concessions. This would involve the burthen of the permanent defence of Constantinople, and would leave a wide door open for internal muchances in the Turkish Empire, and for disusion among the Christian Powers. In short, I can see no good solution to the question, and yet the case is, I fear, the one most likely to occur, and for which it behaves the Two Powers to provide.

The best chance perhaps of | High off would be to muit our propos tion to France, in the first matenes, to a demand for her concurrence in calling for the restitution of the first, and in withdrawing the Consuls if it should be refused. She can scarcely deny this; and if she grants it, the Fire Powers will, to all appearance, be enabled to procent thomselves again to Mehemet Ah, acting in unison. Whether this is worth while, whether each further advance, if it is to lead to ultimate disunion and despressment, is calculated to be other than an aggravation of the exposure to shame and relicule to which if e are already but , in a same a at I would subject to your burden par terious consideration. Should you decide to adopt the course I have suggested. the pontion of Russia would yet be anomalous. The Four would come to an agreement here, and she would have to be recruited at Constantinople. This would have no serious inconvenience, if Austria, England, and France were acting together. In that case, Russia might join or not as suited her best; but if a case were to occur in which I strik and howard were to manive upon acting without France, provided Russia would join them, how could they decide upon measures here in uncertainty as to be insure with my at a ve at Constantinople ! I place these difficulties befor wear large sp. because it s. possible that your representations at St. Peters rege at yoursh a title a ne the ake any, the at her weight to causing the fir morne.

Your forms parent of father proces the masters of commission

whi hir at be evertually rewrited to by the facet

It is care circum that he case which we still present the fiworld to that is to Tark a and Party the table og both wite the barbe is of A mannenes be they can the is aware a scaled a the cattery off of all commerced as to er the basis or the between bergl and Sona ann presenting vessels retributes, for any or happing or syna port Court himselvant I we have be remarked your loose that his property although have a say \* M havet A to we the exercise in consist. If excite aposithe question II is I come we by the entry but in his and the by t Astronished contract the past of by the streament of a trace of will const the after easy to the sect at will, there is a properties in Lon by such over to be the er's distribute seets to a thing has mere when her M. stands to comment proposed f at the annual to the would appear to be, to the same of the literary of and assignited for the purpose. her to be no of t vprus or essewhere, and give the service of watching the counts and harbours of Syria and Egypt to the lighter reasels of the aquadron I may here mention that Lord Puns dy has strongly represented the mant at

steam-vessels, and the absolute necessity for them if anything is to be done within the Dardanelles.

Upon taking forther information with regard to Candia, I find great objections to attempting anything with regard to that island. Austrea would object to marting her troops to those of Prince in any joint operation. She fears the contact. France would probably object to the employment of Austrian troops alone, and the inhabitants might be expected to seize the opportunity to rise and throw off the Turkish yoke altogether, placing the mayaders in the alternative, either of coercing them or anowing the Sultan to he permanently deprived of the possession they came to restore to him.

These considerations induce me to think that it would, in no case, be

was to meddle with it.

I have. &c . (highed) BEAUVALE.

#### No. 336.

# Lord Beausgle to Viscount Palmerston,-{Received September 16.)

(No. 116.)

My Lord,

Frenna, September 9 1849

I I INT regul received an interaction Court hope for my to wait those the extronsing to receive continues and in an arrived from \$1 Process gli. Being prevented by adoptistical transporgraphs to 1 sent Mr Crampton, to whose report I beg t reter your land she

According to this document, the conditions in which license offers nor useent are three :-

.. The Fire Powers must agree,

2 The conditions must be fixed by the Parte-swelf.

3, If they are such as would require contains lowerds Mehemet Ali, the

means of exerting it must be undersable

I was or a tongs us to the respectit causiness by the Ports in her official Note. The demands therein enumerated come clearly within the scope of the matruction to M de Bouteness. While it is a question of withholding ament to the demands of Mehemet Als, the Porte is strong. If we are to call upon him to recede from what he possesses, then the dill early largers. Prom these premises, I would venture to submit to your Lordson, a plan of conduct to which the assent of the Five Powers could hardly be refused

The first step in it would be the demand for the restitution of the fleet. to a followed immediately by if e departure of the Consult, and the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with the Pasha, if it were refused. In this case the Posts would withhall the grant of hereditary success a leavit and the Powers would provide for the defence of Constantinopie, but to do this effectually, and without danger of disumon among themselves, it would be necessary to regulate with Russin the means to be employed.

If the Pashs finding he position theasy, should recommence hostinities against the Porte, then would be the moment to put the fleets in activity by blockeding Alexandria, and interrupting the communication between it and . . I more to reserve this operation for the case specified .- ist. In sirder to obtain the adhenon of France, which I consider indispensable to the doing enything cither with safety or effect; 2ndly. Because there are many

things which have more weight in expectation that in action.

I do not believe that if Muhumet Ali refuses the fleet to the Consula under the alternative of their departure, he would surrender it to a blockede, and if your Lordship should adopt this opinion, it will be well to send the order to the Consula by a ungle ship, rather than by the fleet

These measures would complete the first act of the affair Enther the Pashs would give way about the fleet, receiving thereby a heavy blow, and a great ducouragement, or he would find himself placed singly in face of all Europe united with the Sultan against him

375

There will be time enough to submit the further conduct of the affair to your Lordship, when that of its commencement shall have been determined upon

l have, &c., (Signed) BEAUVALE.

#### Inclosure in No. 336

Report of communication made by Count Piquelment to Mr. Crompton.

Vienna, September 9, 1839.

HAVING waited upon Count Figuelmont, his Excellency placed in my hands the copy of an instruction of research to the Ross and communicated to Count St. Petersburgh, August 11, and which had been communicated to Count Figuelmont by Count Tatistcheff.

The following is, as nearly as I can recollect, its substance

M. de Boutdneff is unstructed to state generally the Emperor's full concurrence in the desire of the Five Powers to settle the differences between the Ports and Mehemet Ali, and his readment to enforce any measures on which the Five Powers may agree for this purpose.

M de Boutineff is, however, directed, in the first place, not to adhere on the part of Russia, to any measures to which the Porte herself shall not have consented; more than this,—that he is to consider the Porte herself as the best judge of what her own minty requires, and not to concur in any plan which we is the early in a citie to ask for more or to accept of less than she herself thinks requisite.

Were this principle not observed, the Emperor believes that his Government would be placed in a similar position with regard to the Sultan, to that in all it is long on a construction of the King of the Netherlands.

In the second place, M de Bouteneff is instructed not to consent to any measures for the execution of which it would be necessary to course Mehemet Ali, unless such courses shall appear to him to be practicable, and that the means and instruments of it shall have been proviously provided and agreed upon by the Pive Powers, and that the Russian Government shall judge those means to be sufficient to effect the common object. The instruction does not allude to any particular mode of coercion except that of the blockade of Alexandria by the Prench and English fleets, to which measure M. do Bouténeff is directed to signify the Emperor's consent.

His Imperial Mayesty again alludes to the Belgian Question, as illustrative of the bad effects of the Great Powers of Europe combining to automon a Surgeong to execute measures when they are not agreed among themselves as

to the means of enforcing them in case of refusal.

The hope to expresses his warm ament to the firm language held on the subject as I all Palmers in and adverse M de timberell that he has given one as I has to Remove to part to Lamers, in creek to express one and action with a six contract of the transfer of contract to express on the transfer of the

the plant real too he man it Court hapela not and by way of summing up the contents, "vous veyex que as deser, sont as in the had passes at the passes and the passes are not plant in Paste man derrière elle; l'Empereur, dont on conn in the fact ne veut passes de demi-menures; often ne sautment, en effet, être efficaces; et pour les grandes, elles sentient si grandes, qu'il seruit presque impounble que tout le monde pourrait être d'accord pour les emplise.

AP 2 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 1

(Signe) TARAMPTON

### No. 337.

# Viscount Palmerston to Lord Beauvale.

(No. 120.) My Lorit,

Pereign Office, September 18, 1889.

WITH reference to your Excellency, that the Note from the Porte therein instant, I have to inforth your Excellency, that the Note from the Porte therein referred to, makes no difference in the views of Her Majesty's Government. That Note is important as an official request of the Porte for the aid and support of the Five Fixers had considering the present circumstances of Torkey and the first than and the independence to obtain an arrangement more favourable to the burst, than that a ser built it. Note The reasoning ven by your Live lency to work despates, why the Five Powers should so act writtened by a rest, and your Excellency is instructed to recommend and arguments's Government, and your Excellency is instructed to recommend and arguments's Government, and your Excellency is instructed to recommend and arguments's Government, and your Excellency is instructed to recommend and arguments's Government, and your Excellency is instructed to recommend and conclusive reasons which you yourself angular.

(Signed) PALMERSTON

# No. 338.

Lord William Russell to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received September 19.)

No top

Berlin, September 11, 1839.

7.112. arguage held to the Primitan Government by M. de Brunnow, determined to the Berlin and a very five, cable impression, tous much as a sed toom to beneve that he arried with a more affection to the Majesty's Government, and enable the British and Russian Governments to act on the Eastern Quest as with per cet identity.

Your Lores a may cas to imag ue how grat foreg that information was in the Prise as Construct a was up a boxes of a disparity of news between Russia in I dustria when wand them to in me the dilumina of being fured to lear towards the a recent peacy of one of these howers Show a such have such the case in a resent notice. I have me a sent a he very that Pressa we er have a vew to Austria, and her glout ter prode g presentions on the Easter Question a at Lemoto tray core to Prissing as a sater to of Austria, the set are part and being no weight beyond that assigned to acr by Aussia El server, as it much I dila our voice are sest the I we P wers who I are undertaken the settlemen of the after re of the East, it is raised police that your Lordson; should show the sail to create to the Personal Creat or the A with its shown to fac of the who act a more imports a part. In as the conversations I have had with Baron Werther, he has give time to uncerstation that is a selective the view your Londship has taken I this question, and is at xious to certicer is execution by every means in his power.

M. de Brunnow spoke or me with great franksess, and it struck me tout the views of the Emperor of Russia would coincide with those of Her Majesty's Government.

(Signed) WILLIAM RUSSELL

#### No. 339

# Mr. Bulwar to Viscount Palmeraton .- (Received September 19.)

(No. 54, Confidential.) My Lord,

Paris, September 16, 1839.

I DO myself the honour to inclose to your Lordship, copies of the despatch addressed to Count Medem, and of that containing instructions to M. de Bouteneff, which Count Medem was instructed to communicate to

The Mumbal, I understand, received the communication made to him, as one which was likely to be of importance in influencing his own decision, but has since merely observed, that it would receive his attentive consideration.

> I have, &c., HENRY L BULWER. (Signed)

# Inclosure 1 in No. 339.

# Count Namelrode to Count Medem

Monatour le Comte.

St. Pétersbourg, le 16 Audt, 1839

LE Prince Gagarin m'a exactement remis l'expersion que voirs in la zadressee sous la date du Entre. M le Barre de Brande de la contra del contra de la contra del la co appropriate de son cote es extrectore pe le Cran Edes l'ers a received transposes a ses Representant a tenne Consultate et

Veuillez, M. le Comte, exprimer à M le Président du Conseil, le juste mitérêt que nous attachons aux communications que M. l'Ambassadeur de France a 4th charge do maps for Flex v enterter cart a men fex explaining off lell in . D. malic a fact yours some offer verbatement D'une part, elles attestent le vif désir que le Gouvernement François eprouve de voir la crise du Levant promptement terminée par un arrangement pacifique et durable, de l'autre, elles nous font acquerre la certitude que le ry ste pretere en n'hénte point à se proponcer formellement en faveur de 2 (p. c) ( ) h (; )

L'accord qui subsute ninsi entre les intentions de la France et celles des autres Cabinets de l'Europe, nous autonne à eroire que fee efforts réuns de tous réussitont encore une fois à éloigner les dangers dont l'existence de l'Empire Ottoman semble mennece.

Quello que soit la gravité de cui dangara, nous ne désespérons nullement its sout de la Tampie parte que les Gracles l'assauces de s'Europe persistent unanimement dans la forme résolution de soutenir la cause du sultan, et qu'elles impriment à cet effet aux démorches de leurs Représentant à Alexandrie un caractère d'énergie, qui peut seul rémair à vaincre le reas tance du Vice-Roi.

S'il en était autrement, les remontrances des Cubmets de l'Europe ne urraient aucune improumen our l'espet de Milifact Air. Is ue so préterut à aucune concession équitable. Il resterait en possession, et de la flotte Otlamene, et du territoire qu'il a occupe même au-delt des limites posées par l'arrangement de Kutahsa. En un mot, il ne trendrait accun compte des offies de conciliation dont les Représentants Albès reconent de se rendre l'organe Leur intervention en faveur de la Porte, demeurerait musi empousante et stérife, de sorte que l'Europe verrait avec surprise et avec regret, que les Cabinets réunes de Paris, de Londres, de Vienne, et de St. Péterabourg se reconnaissent dans l'impossibilité de vaincre la résistance d'un Pacha d Egypte solément opposée à la valonté unanime de toutes les Grandea Potmances

Nous abandonness au Cabinet des Tuilenes de juger de l'impression

qu'un pareil fast devrait produire sur l'opinion de tous les pays, ainsi que des consequences regrettables qui en resulteraient pour l'autorité rilora e de tous les Gogvernement.

Cette conndération est si grave, elle intéresse de si près la dignité des Cours de l'Europe, qu'il nous suffit de l'avoir signalée (ci, pour être persuades qu'elle ne murait manquer de fixer l'attention sérieuse du Cabinet des

Nous no méconnaissons pas, il est vrai, les motifs que M. le Due de Dalmabe vous a exposés, M. le Comte, et qui inspirent au Gouvernement Francis un éloignement réel pour l'adoption de meaures coercitives contre 1 Egypte. Mass une fois que les Représentans Alliés ent spontanément effort. leur intervention à la Porte, et que celle-ci l'a acceptée, il serait impossible de discouveuir que les Cabinets de l'Europe ont contracté envers le Sultan l'engagement moral d'assurer à ce Souvernin des conditions plus avantageuses que celles qu'il surait pu obtenir, s'il avait conelu un arrangement direct arec le Vice-Roi, ainsi que le Divan en avait en d'abord la pensée, détertrination que la Porte autait déjà mue à exécution deputs longtomps, si les Représentaux Athès ne l'en avaient empêché, en lui offrant leur intervention.

Il en résulte nécessairement que le Suitan, pour avoir renoucé à l'avantage d'une transaction immédiate, pour avoir consenti à rester sous le poids d'une meertitude de jour en jour plus seculiante et plus dangerouse; en un mot, pour avoir placé sa confiance dans les promesses des Cabinets Alliés, se trouve aujourd'hus pleinement en droit d'attendre que ces promesses ne restent pas sans effet.

Or, comment les Grandes Pussances répondront-elles à entre juste attente du Sultan, si elles de se determinent point à adopter envers l'Egypte une attitude plus prononcée et plus decisive!

Nous nous bornerons, M. le Comte, à livrer cette question à l'examen consciencieux du Cabinet Français.

Depter ter process Franklin face t Till I s , eve paset a in Andrea again aftergreent for Die 7 Ting. A sa ste la co quien you sout sala et , e Mail er Belance etcericates Majest stern to the thickness to the strope

I to be the first of the second of the secon have the collaboration of the property and a state of the property corrected there sier an elliptic array to the time to lot or a strayer or a construction or as a state design and small allows a reporter sestem to a to rad our Re so it I go net car escat by it I sent to can a go becomes a terminal part of Alexan in and seasones

comme à ses autres collègues. l'exprit dans lequel il lui est present d'agir L'intention qui a présidé à la réduction des instructions qu'il vient de rece-arne anurait être toéconnue. Elle n'e qu'un soul but : cel - o - - - - - - - - ter unanimes des Cabinets, enfin, à con- le circus de lavait à la vend'un accommodement prompt et équitable.

Ce but étant d'accord avec les vœux de toutes les Poussances, nous espérons que leurs Représentans à Constantinople recevroit : « d. . . . . qui les mettrent en mesure d'agre dans le même sens que notre Ministre ; et que la réunion de leurs efforts, diriges vers le même but d'une manière. conforme à la dignité des Grandes Poussances, ne tarders point à amener la crise actuelle à une solution astisfauante pour l'Egypte, oquitable pour la Porte, et honorable pour l'Europe,

Tels sont les vœux que notre Cabinet n'hésite pas à émettre, dans la ferme persussion qu'ils n'accordent avec l'intérêt bien entendu de toutes les Punsances amies de la paix.

Vemillez, M. le Comte, énoncer cette pensée envers M. le Duc de Dalmatie, en lui donnant iccture de la prés nie dépèche, auns que du résume des instructions à M de Bouteneff, qui s'y trouve annexé

L v . (5 no) NESSELRODE

# Luclosure 2 in No. 339.

# Count Nasselrade to Mountain de Boutineff.

L'EMPEREUR, pour répondre au désir que vaus m'aves témogné d'être muni d'une mattruction précise, au milieu de la crise du moment, m'a donné

l'ordre du vous adresser la présente dépêche.

Elle a pour objet de rous recommander itérativement, Measieur, d'emproyer tous von soms à nocélerer autant que possible, la conclusion d'un arrangement of the feater la Perte et (Lange Auguste Mastre désire que estle transcetton ait lieu nez conditions les moins défavorables possibles pour le Sulian, car ce sont les intérêts de ce Souversun que nous dovona soutentr de teus nos efforts,

Alors c'est à lus soul qu'appartient aussi le droit de détermoer en dernier remort, l'étendue des sacrifices qu'il lui convient de feure on de ne pas faire,

pour assurer le tranquillité interioure de ses Etats.

Nous ne devous et nous ne pouvous pas nous énger en arbitres de ce qui concerne de se près l'intérêt vital de la Porte elle-même; s'est elle seule qui doit en être juge. Dans cette persuanon, l'Empereur croit devoir vons ceserver toute la latitude nécessare pour concourir, de concert avec vou collagues, à fumilier un aira de cut acsorpie e dre a Porte et Egypte et per a que le ce la de la cette recone sation aunt abtenu la labre la resion. he was one of a contact tree of, and requerize of a contractive pour not a record difficulties contracted and allow a swons rack taker cans All to the per off your tell they your mone last or color business was is a state of the environmental acceptant the is the moses and lear des flags. High real conditions and account a demonstrating of COMM F ATT ALLAND F 1

1. Lasperent venter to the apenalement, Minnear d'eviter les el rice returned a new near north ne post retember cans les refere er area mens area i parce dans le clara ces congres et printies

d ratherstrates a Question Billion

I expense as que sur average se direct corte egociation o t v s prime of annual varies andre tax income the after estimates a Port I rangement prem ture a raposer péremplorement à Méhemet Aliten in a una ra gett at detret t it in an a concept a factore a certificte que les Represe tans des sittes Cours ont u te me volonté et le per ser cell ancresse le avec y un les mestes à crécution péceusaires partial of Party to be at a source of our termen d'une poetfication que t ver ett ver du ora avec en Porte, nurment unnnemement reconnu country stretcorth tractorial

Le effet, ce seem comprangitée provement la diguité des Puissances Ecrepa ries, qui or verdeva tha e sear e que Méhémet Ab tenterart. to the state test me ice Re restant to a new real meter of the learn , water carrat and the latter to the grown one or some her west se tre sac t y to sere I are suprès du Vice-Ros, de nouvelles demarches, auxqueiles la présence des Escadres Aughain et Française devant Alexandrie préternit un caractère décisif et péremptoire, l'Emporeur vous autormerant plemement à y donner votre adhésion la plus franche et la plus cordiste, au nom de la Russie

### No. 340.

Mr. Buluer to Viscount Palmeruton .- (Received September 19.)

Secret and Confidential ) My Lord.

Parse, September 16, 1839

I FOUND the King last night greatly clated with the news from Spain, and the arrival of Don Carlos in France. His Majesty expressed great anxiety that every thing should be done to induce the Government and Cortes of Spans to be just and generous, in their saterpretation of the

I as runed His Majesty of your Lordshi 's instructions to Mr. Southern

on this subject, with which was much pleaser

Our conversation, where was of some exists then turned on Eastern Affords, and I can assured to learn from His Wiesty, whether if we was any present any of the Governor on if Prance as at of a more vogete as line. of policy towards the Viceroy of Egypt that it has be hert-seemed dispusers to do. The Migesty's se timents on his sub-cl however are to say the speak, as tile formarab to ricasures of signar, as those of his Ministers.

He se s ed to say that we can I to save stops for ascertaining the least that Mehengt Ali we . I se cout lites with, and to arge the Porte at ones to

. W room we do it is, and immediately said His Mullety, the start will get daily more than it danger and completed in and a which will not of t t I have a true that about in a present postion

and will it to tegs tome , on they are ut it one advance "

I respect to a server to at we arged the Parte in this manner to comply with any cross we I the Verey of Payer or ght hat rately next with the data which we were but y be compated with the data which we Is a lar of taken a pion supported by the present on of the Confective Note as Cot and top le and than in reover, it was by ha means certain or pp to e that we shad hereby haster the one asson if a afters, since the the Powers toght not fee one on count nept merter the lore to accept er for better vest type at a that in such case, vising such becaused of It is our and a property of the world at I much of our able non with the Oitoiann Power we should leave to up to a state of an inuch incertitude and act - x ty as (ver

Had with a new tracks for that all persons of bencer and dignity and age with a state of the seed with 1 to so much a so breed that it was precessey was wont it was not redeal or a sure, well not a modering what had an element of the Court of world made se thought has the money we retraced it the better

"I was " . s . His M jesty, " ette de but peace. I see me moue of preserving it but by soldering up this affair as soon as possible, and as we can most quickly and quietly do so; and I much fear that in being over anxious to provide for the future stability of the Turkish Empire, you will

only cause its present fall ?

We then went into a long discussion. His Majesty permitting me to represent freely on the posed by femploying an asures of cuercain against Mehemet Ah; he end, "that we had no measures of this kind that we could use with affect, that as for blockades he had a perfect borror of them; that Sovereigns were always led into difficulties and errors by being told that victory was easy, of which His Majesty cited some historical examples; that ships in this case were out of the question, that beyonets were wanting, and only bayonets, and that we had no bayonets to employ.

I observed, that Meticart Ad could sury, after all maintain an Covernment and his army by his credit and resources, that we dried up the latter, and destroyed the firmer by plang all the force of Europe in opposition to him; that if the Great Powers were agreed as to what should be done, it seemed, without entering into details, too much to admit that they could not do the ret corps dealy spraning, so become an adversory, and that although it was perfectly true that Sorereigns very frequently underrated Office ties that en the ther hand, one right overtale tach in which e se nothing could be accomplished.

His Majesty, however, still persented in thinking that nothing in the way of force was practicable or expedient; that its application would only cender Mehemet Als desperate, and that trusting in such case to chance or Providence, he would strive to cally all Musculmans by the conquest of Constantinople, and march straight, as he had declared, for that city.

I presumed to reply, that Mehemet Ali was peculiar for his calm and ca is that he would burdly the to play so desperate a game, though he might threaten to do so; that the advance of bus troops was by no means so

certain to be successful; that if they met with no opposition as far as the extremity of Asia, they would not be able to cross to Europe, if we guarded the strait; that obliged in such an event to halt, his arms would lose their prestage, and his power very probably be dissipated. All these things being not only possible, but probable I could not but suppose that they would present themselves to the Viceroy's consideration; and that he would not rush headlong upon them.

His Majesty said we could not guard the steast, for if we attempted to do so, we should have Rossia to contend with; that he saw nothing in a prolongation of the present crisis, but confusion and complication, ending in war; and that we had no choice but to finish matters in the way he had

stated, as soon as possible.

That we should put an end to the present state of suspense as soon as possing, was also, I and your Lordah part point but you thought that a speedy decis in was to be attained by very different means from those

which the Majesty ported out

Here our conversation of which it has been impossible to detail more than an out ac concord d. Lendeavoured frequently in the course of it to ascertain whether His Majesty would be willing to propose any concessions as absolute on the Viceroy, and must, to the employment of force, on obtaining them, but I could not bring him to state that under any circumstances he would be a party to measures of coercion; and in this respect, His Majesty's language to me was much the same as that which he had used a few nighta previously to Count Medera. Your Lordship will observe that, by the conversation of which I have thus of aimed your Lordship His Majesty Louis Philippe has adopted with apparent firmness, ideas very different from these which prevail in Her May sty & Governor the Best of way however that By Mars y would separate brise to a all the other Powers of Europe, were they positively agreed as to any course and ready to acopt one; but I am sure there must, at least, be such an agreement, in order to induce him to depart from the line which he has traced out for h muelf

(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER

### No. 341

Mr. Bulger to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 19.)

(No. 56)

My Lord,

Paris, September 16, 1839

IN conversing with Marshal Soult, in respect to the position of affairs in the East, and pressing upon him the necessity to act with promptitude and vigour for their settlement, he said that he should shortly be able to commumeste, in a precise form, the views of the French Government thereupon; and spe long to no less per at real to the endager, that he Paland Exapt should neither be allowed to retain the districts of Adams and Marash, nor the Island of Candin. "But," said the Marshal, "to obtain Syria from him is, I believe, out of the question." I asked the Marshal, whether he would consider himself bound to provide for the execution of any arrangement for which the French Government did declare itself, and which the Porte accepted? But although his Excellency did not absolutely say, that should Menemet Ali rouse to accept the conditions of which France approved, force same the consection of the research six that force should be employed for such an object; and I still think that Her Majesty's Covernment can hardly lope that the French Cabinet will, under any circumstances, be persuaded to employ measures of contrion against the Viceron.

(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

### No. 342

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received September 19.)

(No. 231.) My Lord,

Therapia, August 26, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship a duplicate translation of the Official Note addressed by the Sublime Porte to the Five Great Powers, on the 22nd instant, as well as a copy of my reply.

(Signed) PONSONBY.

# Inclosure 1 in No. 342.

Note addressed by the Sublime Porte to the Representatives of the Five Great Powers.

Traduction

IL est notoire que Sa Hautesse le Sultan a daigné, immédiatement après son avenement au trône, accorder au Gouverneur d'Egypte, Mchemet Ale Pacha, son pardon Impérial, ainsi que l'hérédité pour l'Egypte. On avait de a presare Leuvoi d'un Commonar l'age de negle et sur estle base lorsque MM, les Représentant des Cinq Hautes Puissances présentèrent à la Subfine Porte une Note, par laquelle ile lui annonement que, par suite d'un accord que e etne cialdi entre curs fe accret a in respect fe con en avenent décidé d'arranger et de regler la Question d'Egypte. La Sublime Porte en informa austret le cut Parta, mois configuration de l'attente des ouvertures qui devasent ful être fuites de la part des Cinq Pussances, voier que Métémet Als Pacha élève des prétentions obéreuses, telles que la demande de l'heredite pour tous les pays sorres à sea adversatration, l'intention annoncée de faire dépendre le renvoi de la Flotte Impériale de l'accomplianement de ses vœux ; l'insistance à exiger divers changemens d'emplois, lesquels de esurment dépendre que de la volonté Souvernne; enfin, l'envoi de lettres mudicuses aux divers Vizira Gouverneurs de Roumélie et d'Anatolie, dans le but de les exester à la révolte. Comme cette manuere d'agur du Pacha d haypte dont être envisagée comme contra re aux di vors de la sommes on et de l'obéssance, et comme l'arrangement favorable de cette affaire appartient aux Cinq Puttences, la Sublime Porte denre qu'elles venillent bien aviser aux moyens de faire rentrer Mohemet Ali dans ses devoirs en le décidant à restituer la Flotte Impériale; à renoncer à la prétention de l'hérédité pour la Syrie; à revenir de la demande inconvenante concernant le changement du Grand V.zar, lequal ne peut apparte et qu'au Souverain, à abandoporer toute tentative d'instigation et de soulèrement; et à attendre franquillement l'effet des dispositions gracieuses qui seront concertées et stratées tot sous la mediation des dites Puissances et sanctionnées enaulte par Sa Hautesen le Sultan. La Sublime Porte denre par consequent, que MM. les Représentans veuillent transmettre à leurs Gouvernemens, avec celévité, la presente communication, demander les instructions nécessaires, et l'en informer en son

Tout occi ayant été communiqué aux Légations d'Autriche, de Russis, ac France et le Prasse, la Sul l'ac Perre co mémoriales Son Execlience M l'Ambassadour d'Angleterre par la présente Note Officielle.

Le 13 Djemazi-ul-evel, 1255-(22 Août, 1839.)

# Inclosure 2 m No. 342

# Official Note from Viscount Passonhy to the Subhane Parts

Therepis, August 23, 1839.

THE Unders good, Her Br tannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraord nary and Ple pot active has been the sonour to receive rights Exaging the Monsteshar Vour Effect, a Note of the Subline Porte maner rate of the 2.1 largest, which the Undersign disaccordance with the desire of the Sun my Porte has tess and transmitted to his tourt

The Undersign it is end fer that the British Covernment will receive, with the greatest sata cition, this criden e of the confidence required by the Sub-me Porte in the Five Great Powers, and that the result of this wise meas re adopted by the Subrime Porte will be in every respect advantageous to its rights and interests.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

PONSONBY.

# No. 343.

# Viscount Palmerston to the Marquem of Clauricarde.

No. 139 ) My Lord,

Foreign Office, September 19, 839

I RECEIVED, on the 18th metant, your Excellency a despatches from No. 94 to No. 1 it inclusive, and I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Excellency, that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the language held by your Excellency as reported in those despatches.

lam, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON.

#### No 344

# Viscount Palmerston to the Marquer of Clauricards.

(No. 140.)

My Lord, Foreign Office, September 13 1839.

WiTH reference to your Excellency a despar h No. 95 stating that the Emperor of Buss a har intermined to send Bare it fir in now to Lindie I have to contrict year Excellency to assure Count Nesse rode that H r. Malesty's Cover much have learned, with much gratification, the motives which have led His Imperial May sty to send Baron Brunnow to this country at the present moment, and your Excellency will state, that Baron Brunnow with he received with he greatest cordiality, not only from the high character which he bears had from the knowledge which Her Majesty's Government possesses this, the Baron enjoys the full confidence of Count Nessettade.

(Signed) | am Ac .

### No. 345.

# Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received September 21.)

No. 71.)

My Lord, Alesandria, September 2, 1839.

NO changes have taken place here since my last despatches of 16th August to your Lordship, and all aparticuly transport, but the Pacha holds the same language as before with respect to Rosrew Pacha and to the Turkish

Rver since the communication was made to the Pashs, that the Great Powers had undertaken the settlement of the Eastern Question, I have abstained as much as possible from entering with the Pashs into any of the points connected with it.

The Pasha has, however, told my colleagues, that Ibrahim Pasha had written to him to say that his present position was a bad one during the winter, and that he must either advance or retire before that season; and he asks his father's orders on the subject, and his father has directed him not to move for the present; but I am assured that Ibrahim Pasha has collected supplies, and made every preparation which could be required for a forward movement by his star.)

I saw the Pasha four days ago, when he told me that if in the course of a most of a course to a learn that the arrangement between the first one to the days of a learn that the arrangement between the first one to the course of the first of a learn that is a same could not, in the provider pashance of the course of the cou

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then ask of b Parada war Italia Pas a word a lymen in the event of such in the sea in the word in region that as he brase f was not as a ted with a decaptive of with its so real he may east light that to be by Lasha source seek in a side of the

At first A sould that make at me a demonstration from the term of the sould that make a sould be a made and told him. It the Research to a sould be a soul

presents at of a tors, and the second properties of all of a tors and the second at th

Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL

#### No. 346

# Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received Beptember 21.)

(No. 72)

My Lord,

Alexandria, September 5, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Captain Caillier, who was sent by Marshal Soult to Ibrahim Pasha, returned to this place on the 2nd imitant, on his way to Paris, and says that Ibrahim Pasha occupied his former pointion at Marssh, and has also a corps at Orfa.

Ibrahim Pasha me moved to Capture Cultier the necessity of changing his position for the facility of supplies, and mentioned that if his father consented, he would propose occupying Diarbekir, but not to more further north than was absolutely necessary.

Captant Callier has told me, that Ibrahus Pasha professes the strongest a control and the lease to the Sastan, and that he was defined the sutegrity of the Ottoman Empire, and of the Sultan's supremacy, even against Mehemet Ali houself but at the same time that he was succession to Syria, even if Mehemet Ali houself should do so.

| bave, &c., (Nigued) | PATRICK CAMPBELL.

# No. 347

# Lord William Russell to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received September 23.)

(No. 100.) My Lord,

BARON WERTHER having from a seried the with a parent to a state on why the Brown dext against a trace discussed control the back of the back of was good to be able to furnish an arow to be seen to the back of the series of the able to furnish an arow to be seen to the back of the series of the able to furnish an arow to be seen to the back of the series of the ser

discrete the state of the state of Russia, but as long as that the rest of the state of Russia, and I was convinced that you would accept the assurances M. de Brunnow was charged to give you with the confidence and loyalty they merited

Baron Werther told me that Count Königamarck's despatches made is a measure as to the integral state of Turkey. The vitatity of the Empire appeared to be declining. The Count's opinion, however, is of hitle value.

I begged of Baron Werther to matract the Prussian Minuter at Pans to make known to the French Calanot the King of France's approval of

tae policy of the British Cabinet towards the East, and His Majesty's deare that France should not separate from the Five Powers. His Excellency and he had already to done, and would repeat his instructions. I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM RUSSELL.

## No. 348

Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Polmerston .- (Received September 23.)

No. 235 )

My Lord, Therapia, August 30, 1839

IT may not be necessary to repeat what your Lordship is already aware of but it can do a lorse to mention ago a differ, that M de Bouténess declared to the Sublime Porte that he would ask for his passports should the Porte ever consent to call the British or French fleet up here

It may not be opportune to observe that this declaration amounts to a probabilison; that it arrogates for Russia the right to close these seas. This may be proper, and it may be satisfactory, but it is fit it should be known.

1 bave, &c , (Signed) PONSONBY

### No. 349.

I secount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Reveised September 23.)

No. 236.

My Lord, . Therapia, August 20, 1839.

I INCLOSE a memorandum I have received from Mr. Abson, attaché

Your Lordship will perceive that the report of the projects of parties here, made by the Turkish gentleman, corresponds in a considerable degree with accounts I have had of the state of affairs, and made known to your Lord.

I have directed Mr Alison to exert his best means to obtain more information.

The accounts, dated the 17th instant, from Odessa, state that the Russians had made no preparations. I continue to believe they will not venture to act; at least not whilst the flects remain so near that as needental shift of wind might enable them to pass the Dardanelles, and come up here, at an inconvenient moment.

Your Lordship will recollect my late reports to you, of the attempts made by Nouri Effecti, at the instigation of the Russians, to obtain the removal of the British fleet, and my refusal. Your Lordship must be well as a mated with the fact, that the British have relations with Mehemet Ab and an exact a converse Three Libert Libert Converse the fact. Mehemet Ali and the Russians exert their and Musicon prove the fact. Mehemet Ali and the Russians exert their and Musicon prove the fact. Mehemet Ali and the Russians exert their converse, and France. They are aided by the timidity (to use a gente, but I fear not a correct, expression) of Nouri Effendi, Sarim, and other Ottoman Ministers, and the Grand Viner may be either alarmed, or decrived, or seduced, to the abandonment of that policy to which he really over his existence.

The presence of the feet is the only check upon those who intend to wrest from England. Austria, and France, the arrangement of affairs, and to give it up to the sole power of Russia. It is true that the fleet in the first useless, because it is unprovided with the means for passing the Dardage, os at will, and because the Admiral is so restricted by his

orders, and mable to take the steps that necessity may demand; but atill, whilst there is a flect where ours is, and whilst it is believed that it may come up, there is a better chance than would otherwise exist, that nothing will be ventured upon by the Russians and their Egyptian and Turkish alites.

I submit the above to Her Majesty's Government, under the full impression of the responsibility that will attend an erroneous movement that shall open to Russia the possession of Constantinople.

(Signed) PONSONBY

P.S.—I will add two reports which I have heard, but for the truth of which I cannot take upon me to answer; one, That some Russian captains of merchant ships here have said that they have received orders to go to Odesas it of all That that they have received orders to go to Odesas it of all That that it is not a the Itussian flag in the Black Sea, have been detained to serve as transports.

### Inclosure in No. 349

Momorandum of Mr. Alison relative to a schome of the Egypto-Russian party at Constantinopic.

August 30, 1839

A TURKISH gentleman, whom Mr. Alison met on board she French steamer on his way from Alexandria, called upon him yesterday, and stated, that be had certain intelligence that a project was entertained by the partitions of Mehomet Ali for creating disturbances in the capital. which were connected with a rising in northern Albania and the northern provinces of Asia Misor, that the natural result contemplated was, that of inducing the Grand Yizier (in his plants) to call in the Russians, as the readiest means of quelling the disturbances and securing his own safety that the arrival of the Rissanna (who were a party to the acheme) was to be followed up by the destitution of Housew Pasha, and that the new Ministers were to come to an immediate arrangement with the Pashs of has to the temporal visit of the first of the temporal visit of the first of the fi 1 y Russia; that before the fleets of England and France (which were to be called in at the same time; could pass the Dardanelles, it would be announced that any further intercention was useless, as, owing to the urgency of the circumstances, the Porte had been obliged to come to an immediate settlement with Mehemet Alt Pasha. He said, that should Herry Parallel and the second section of the section of thwart it, by applying for the support of the English and French fleets all the state of the sta selves openly, and attempt its execution in the manner above stated, and that the only way in which Hosrew Pasha could save hunself, would be by bringing the matter officially under the notice of the Representatives. of the Five Powers, and leaving them to settle the question of the descent of the Russian Bost among themselves, but, inquired be, how could the Grand Visier propose a measure to the Divan which collitated against the interests and views of the majority? Their only motive for suspense. he concluded, arose from an apprehension of the British and French fleets. coming up to Constantinople uncalled for

### No. 350

Viscount Ponsunby to Viscount Palmerston.- (Received September 23.

No. 237, Confidential.)

My Lord,

Therapia, August 30, 1839

1 INCLOSE a copy of a Report made by the Austrian Dragoman to
the Internuncio
I have had a long conversation with him and M Hussar upon the

subject. It was agreed that the internuncio should want for the arrival of the Note proposed to be sent from the Porte, and, after its reception, that measures should be adopted according to circumstances.

interpret the price olings of the Divan, as follows:-

R as a description distroy the action of the Collective Note, and of the Note from the Sublime Porte (dated the 22nd of August) to the Representatives of the Five Powers, by which the controul of the negotiation, or other proceedings, between the Porte and Mehemet Ali, has been virtually taken out of the hands of Russia. To effect that, the Ottoman Ministers have been directed to prepare explanations, and probably specifications, of the will of the Porte, before there has been time for the interference of the Great Powers, by counsel, or even recommendation, of any little of counsel. It was a because of Power tens the Power has a sovereign right to arrange the affairs with Mehemet Ah according to her own power to be a fine of the Great Powers, but if the Great Powers differ from the Sublime Porte, then Russia is ready to assist and support the Porte.

The answer made by the Ottoman Ministers to the Collective Note, and which was accepted by the Russian Envoy, limits the Subfine Porte, and hads it to make no arrangement with the Pasha of Egypt, except with the concurrence and previous consent of the Great Powers.

By the New fith that of Argust the New Perf. (see ally places in the Lands of the Core, Present the edited at the arrange of the to be made with Mehemet Ah, only stating that the Porte would not consent to grant the hereditary right of Syria to Mehemet Ah, &c., &c. Russia now sets up the absolute right of the Porte to dictate the arrangement, and have set as the expert of the Porte to dictate the arrangement, and

Russia may call this co-operation, but it seems to be entitled to a

different appellation.

I think the plan of Russin may be to urge the Sublime Porte to grant to Draw the plan of Russin may be to urge the Sublime Porte to grant the bere as the part to Mr. And the work to the property to any that, if it be so, Russia will a no establish by part and database over the Port on I that every the by I is had been added to the state of the part of

The co-operation with Russia has always appeared to me to be an impossibility in 11 and extracted in the part of which I think it right to state without conditions, that either the Great Powers must resolve to act at once by force, if necessary, in such a way as their own interests require they so the act and the contest, and leave Turkey at the disposal of Russia. Straightforward courageous conduct cannot fail to accure success to the Three Powers without a straightforward make a future war certain.

I have, &cc., (Signed) PONSONBY

# Inclosure in No. 350

Report from the Austrian Dragomon to the Baran de Sturmer.

M le Baron.

Mereredi, 28 Audt. 1839

AYANT vu ce matin le Monstéchar Nouri Effendi, je lui ai fait part de l'entretien que j'ai ou avant-hier avec Son Altesse le Grand Vintr Hierew l'asha relativement à la Question Egyptienne; après quoi je l'ai prié de vouloir bien me dire ce qui étant décidé dans le conseil de Landi

"Il s'agissait," m'a dit Nouri Effendi, "d'arrêter notre ultimatum (مولى قرير), c'est-à-dire de fixer le dermer arrangement dans lequel le Goovernement de Sa Hautesse pourra entrer avec Méhémet Ali. Mais comme les membres du conseil ne sont pas encore unanimement d'accord sur tous les points, je ne peux rien encore vous communiquer de positif,

"C'est pour cette raison que la Note dont vous a parlé Son Altesse le Grand Visir n'est pas prête: il faut que tous les Membres du Divan approuvent et acceptent l'arrangement en discussion. Au reste, et M l'Internonce craint que nous ne détruisions ou altérions l'effet de notre première Note, de celle qui a été envoyée aux Cinq Puissances, ses appréhensions ne sont pas fondées. Nous no changerous rien au principe. Seulement comme la dite Note est peu détaillée, à cause de la hâte avec laquelle elle a été rédigée, nous mettrons dans celle qui va autivre les développemens nécessaires. J'espère rous en faire voir le brouillon; vous en rederez compte . M. Latera vice a sala a la de fare les o serva tions, nous en tirerons profit afin de conformer notre langage à la pensée de Son Alterse le Prince de Metternich."

Je n'ai pas manqué de remercier Nouri Effends de la confiance qu'il veut bien nous témoigner ; ajoutant que men ne fait prospérer les affaires tant qu'une confiance loyale entre les parties intéresaées,

J'en as pris occasion de demander si les Représentant des Puissances Amies ont répondu à la Note qui leur a été adressée dermérement.

"Lord Ponsonby," réplique Nouri Effendi, "a répondo. Il s'est montré très-satufait. Il nous a remercié. Il nous a prévenu que la Note est partie sans délas pour Londres. Je vous as déjà dit que sa manière de peaser s'accorde entièrement avec celle de M. l'Internonce.

"Les autres Représentant ont de même envoyé la Note à leurs.

Gouvernemens, dont ils attendent les matructions.

"Quant à M. l'Envoyé de Rusne, il n'attend point d'instructions de sa Cour, s'en trouvant dejà muni. Je vous diras en substance la réje esc qui nous a été apportée par le Prince Hautjéri. 'C'est à la Porte à prendre une décision, dans sa qualité de Souveraine, vis-à-via de son vassal, et aux Pucisances de l'Europe à demander à la Porte ce qu'elle vent décider en vertu de sa Souveraineté. La décision et les pourparlers dovent avoir lieu à Constantinople, et pas à Londres, ni dans un autre endroit stranger. Que si les Puissances proment ce chemin et annetionhent par lour assentiment la décision prise par la Porte, la Rusaio est d'accord avec ses amis. Mais si les Puissances veulent arrêter un arrangement définitif de leur propre autorité, sans l'assentiment de la Porte, et dans un autre endroit qu'à Constantinople, la Russie n'y colrers pas \*\*\*

Donnant à la conversation une autre tournure, j'ai parlé des émisand define the a forth Sil.

"C'est vra." disart Noure Effendi, "ces émissaires ont apporté un tas de lettres, pour exeiter les fonctionnaires de Sa Hautesse ainsi que le penple contre Hosrew Pacha. Imet Pacha qui les avait retenus, en a fait son rapport à Moustapha Pucha. Moustapha Pucha, embarraisé par le ordonné qu'en leur âte les papiers, mais qu'en les lausse libres de retourner en Egypte. Ils s'en sont retournés en effet à l'axception de deux indi-

vidus, qui, ayant servi sous Ahmed Pacha, avaient profité de ce moven pour venir en Turquie, l'un d'eux s'appelle Méhémet Bey, il est capitaine de vauscau; il a demandé la permission de rester avec son compagnon, et I've at firme lest reven dv . , have ex . Constant

J'ai félicité Nouri Elfeudi d'un procédé ai généreux et plein de asgesse . u dans les conjonctures actuelles, ne peut qu'être utile à Hosrew Pacha Se iri Effendi, flatté du compliment, m'a observé, " que Hosrew Pacha veut force honte à Méhèmet Ali; et que si les émissaires fussent venus à Constantinople, il leur aurait meme fourni les frais de voyage pour retourner Mehemet Ali et non pas à notre flotte.

Etant arrivé à ce point, Noure Effends ne leva, me salou, et se mit en chemm pour aller ches floren Pacha qui l'arnit fait inviter dans son Palais. Sarm Effendi s'y rendit également. J'en conclus que la rédaction de la nonvelle Note est vivement débattue.

Habi Pacha est allé voir les nouveaux phares à l'embouchure de la

Rien de saillant de l'Egyple.

ED. ADELBOURG. (Signé)

#### No. 351

# Viscount Palmeraton to Mr. Bulwer

No. 38.)

Foreign Office, September 23, 1839. Sur,

WITH reference to your despatch, marked "Secret and Confidential," of the 16th instant, reporting the substance of a conversation which the King of the French held with you on the 15th instant, upon the subject of the present state of affairs in the Levant, I have to inform you, that the language hald to you by His Majesty upon this occasion differed essentrally from that which was held to me by Count Sébastiani in a conversa-

tion which I had with him a week ago.

In that conversation, Count Schastiani endeavoured to persuade me to consent on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to propose to the Sultan and Mehemet Ali an arrangement, by which Mehemet Ali should become hereditary Governor of Egypt and of southern Syru, as far north as a line drawn from Damascus to Beyront, leaving, as I understood him, the former city to the Sultan, and giving the latter place to the Pasha; while, on the other hand, Mehemet should evacuate all the other territories now held by him; and the Count stated that France would be willing to concur in coercive measures to enforce the execution of such

To this I replied, that such an arrangement would have the great disadvantage of containing within itself the seeds of future contention: that the lone drawn from Damascus to Beyrout would be a more arbitrary has, and would establish no definite frontier between the Two Parties. that it would give Mehemet Ali a icle do pout, as it were, in Syria, which would both tempt and assist him to future encroachments; that the probable differences between him and the Arab tribes would furnish him with a constant pretext for keeping up an army in Syria; and that all the the arrangement of Kutava, would apply in a proportionate degree to the arrangement thus suggested by Count Schastmui. I said, that if the Fire Powers are to take this matter in hand, and to employ force, or the threat of force, to compel acquiescence on the part of Mehemet Ali, it is on every account most desirable that the arrangement which they may determine to carry into effect should be one calculated to accomplish the against the dangers by which it would be threatened, if future condict were to arise in Syria between the Sultan and the Pasha of Egypt; but that it would reflect little honour upon the alliance, if the Five Powers were to make a great effort to accomplish an avidently imperfect result.

I said, that moreover I did not understand upon what principle France could be ready to co-operate in coercive measures for the purpose of enforcing this incomplete settlement, and should decline so to co-operate In your direction as set emental a secretarity of he far better, and which, because it is far better, she would prefer, if Mehemet All could be persuaded willingly to accede to it.

I said, that the main objection put forward by France to correive measures for the purpose of compelling Mehemet Ali to content lumself with Egypt, is, that if such measures were to be employed for such a purstantinople, and then would follow all the difficulties and subarrassments which such a step on his part would necessarily produce; but, I said, the only reason we have for thinking that Mehemet Ali would take such a step is, that he has said he would not if we are to go by what he has said, if a equally certain that ac would order Ibrahim to march for the purpose of resisting the modified arrangement proposed by France; because what Mehemet Ali has really said is, that he will not abandon the smallest part of what he now occupies; and that he will resist by all means in his power any attempt to deprive him of any portion of it. Either, therefore, we are to go by what Mehemet Ali says, or by what we think it is likely he will do. In the former case, the incomplete settlement would be just as difficult of enforcement as the more complete one; in the latter case, we may reasonably expect that, if the Fire Powers are united, the complete arrangement will be as easy of attainment as the incomplete one could possibly be.

Count Schmitani admitted that Mchemet Ali might resist the arrangement he had suggested, and disclaimed, on the part of the French Government, may peculiar knowledge of the intentions of Mehemet Ali, or any authority to negotiate on behalf of the Pasha with the other Powers: but, he mad, the decision of the French Government turned very much upon domestic considerations; and that his Government might be able to justify towards to Cambridge and the parties the employment of courtive measures against the Pasha if courties and that Frence had made for

him the best arrangement which could be obtained. I said, that considering what Mehemet Ali is, and from what condt a be a rong I or a rly thought that the I century Pashahe of Egypt would at least be a "beau desespoir;" but that, from what the Count had the and it we do appear that the first of it florance was the Pasha, and not the Sultan; and that although the French Government had made a spontaneous declaration that its leading aim was, " to maintain the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire under its present dynasty; and that France would employ all its influence and means of action, in order to maintain the security of this essential element of the bules of power with it trey we nel put his it is proseculty onlynation which should be hostile to that independence and integrity." nevertheless, it would seem that the object of France was to uphold Mehemet Ali rather than the Turkoh Empire; and I observed, that this tallied with a remark which had been made very early at Vienna, that the views of England and France differed in this respect; that England wished to make the best bargain for the Sultan, and France the best burgain for Mehemet Ali.

Count Schastian; assured me that I was quite mistaken if I enter-

He then pressed me to come to some practical conclusion which be might be able to communicate to his Government.

I mad it was impossible for me to give him any such answer as he wished, because, in the first place, I could not take upon me to do no without consulting my colleagues and ascertaining their decision; and, secondly, because matters were not yet in such a state as to enable the Colmet to come to a decision. I said, that I thought it likely that we should in the first place ascertain whether the other Three Powers is rewith us, or with Prance; and, in the former case, whether they would be willing to co-operate with us for the practical execution of our common views, and if we found they were willing to do no, we might possibly accept their co-operation and go on.

co-operate with you will you then unite with France to earry into effect the arrangements which I have suggested?

I said it would be time enough for the Government to determine that question when the case arose, and it was impossible to decide it beforehand.

He asked what, then, should be the communication he should make to his Government? I said he had better report exactly what had passed between its; and that it would be for his Government to consider what course would suit them best. That if the other Three Powers should agree with us, which I thought probable, it would surely be better for france to face all the internal diffic it es which keep back its Government, and to join frankly and freely the other Four Powers; but if, for reasons of which the French Government alone can judge, such a course would be impossible, France might stand alor f while the other Four were carrying into execution an arrangement which even France berself has approved of, and alic might then join the tilies again in the other arrangements which might require to be made when the territorial settlement had been effected.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

### No. 352

# Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmeraton .- (Received September 23.)

(No. 63.) My Lord,

Paris, September 20, 1839

COUNT MEDEM informed me this morning, that yesterday, in an interview will Mars at Sout, (who was about to send a courer to St Petersburgh.) he pressed the Marshal strongly to make some statement of the views of the French Government in regard to an arrangement between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt, and that Marshal Soult and that he was employed on such a document. "Then," said Count Medem. " your Excellency must know the basis of it; may I request to be informed thereupon." At last, and by little and little, as Count Medem expressed himself to me, he learnt that the views of the French Government, in respect to such a settlement, were those of which I spoke in my despatch No. 56, san, the alcondinament of all references over Hosrew Pasha's employment, the restoration of the Ottoman floot, the resignation of Adams, Marash, and the Isaaca I Candes, in the part of the Yearny together with some arrangement in respect to Syria, which would divide that country into Pashalics, of which the sons of Mehemet should have the separate Governments entailed upon their male offspring respectively. with the condition, that these Pashalics, on failure of direct male imue, should fall back, as each such case should occur, to the Ports. I asked Count Medem whether the Marshal had said what he would do, supposing Mehemet Ali abould refuse to subscribe to such conditions? He said that he had put this question to the Maraha), but could obtain from him no more direct answer than that if Mere part Mr securedy refer data accept such an arrangement as that he spoke of, that then the French Government would feel less objection to the employment of coercive measures. Count Medem has communicated the result of this conversation to his Government.

(Signod)

I have, &c.

BOIL HENRY L. BULWER.

### No 353

# Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received September 23.

No. 65.)

My Lord,

Peris, September 20, 1839.

(OUNT MEDEM received a private con momentum from Los brother

this morning, which he was kind enough to show me.

All hard first or credit; the other (cases a the Core) (core rail of Russia out long present) that unless there seemed some at ball bity that arrangement within a assembly time, he about order his son at the experition of that period, to march on to Constantinople; that in consequence

of this communication. Count Alexander Medem had had an interview with the Viceroy, and requested him to state distinctly his intentions; and that Mehemet Ali had replied, by observing, that if within a month's time some arrangement under the intervention of the Five Powers had not commenced, he could have no doubt that the conclusion of such an arrangement would be a work of much time, and that, unable to maintain his troops where they were, he should then advance them to Orfa and Diarbekin, but that under no circumstances should be pass the Taurus, unless measures of coercion were adopted against him.

(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER

#### No 354

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Polmerston .- (Received September 29.)

(No. 76.)

My Lord, Paris, September 27, 1839

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatches to No.

With respect to your Lordship's observation, that the language recently I eld to me by His Majesty the King of the French differed essentially from that which General Schastians held to your Lordship about a week ago, I can only assure your Lordship that my conversation with His Majesty was faithfully narrated; and I may also add, that His Majesty has expressed the same opinions with equal force both to Count Medem and Count Appenry. -having and to the latter, but a short time since, that under no circumstances which he could foresee, would be become a party to employing measures of energion against Mehamet Ali. Between the language held by the King and to March . A first call is it is best the fas housers marely to a certain difference, which I have endeavoured to make apparent in my communications with your Lordship. On the one hand, His Majesty has seemed to consider it difficult, however desirable, to get the Vicercy to forego any of his demands, and has never promised that the French Government would propose any arrangement contrary to those demands, and has spoken of all measures of coercion, for whatever object employed, as out of the question. On the other hand, the Marshal has generally stated, that Mehemet All might make, and ought to make, great concessions; has lately declared that he should propose a plan in which such concessions would be comprebended; and has never declared that force should not be employed, though he would never affirm that it should be so; making this question depend upon the satisfactory resolution of two others, viz., the common accord of the Great Powers as to the conditions that should be imposed upon the Pasha, and an amicable understanding between the said Powers as to the part they should take in the possible contingency of lorahim's murch on Constantinople. But so the Marstin knew that the Government of Russia had declared that it would not allow the force of any other Government to appear in the Bosphorus, and as the French Government had declared that it would not allow the Russian Government alone to send a force into that strait, an amicable understanding on this point seemed impossible; and being made the necessary preliminary to any discussion of the measures for executing an arrangement between the Porte and Menemet Alt, did, in fact, indefinitely adjourn the a wheat not suppose a district marier make out adjust the

As I could never understand the Marshal to express himself more decidedly on this matter. I may confess that I was rather surprised to find that "General Sebastians had endeavoured to persuade your Lordship to propose to the Sultan and Mehemet Ah an arrangement by which Mehemet Ah should become hereditary Governor of Egypt and of Southern Syria, as far botth as

r in coercive measures to enforce the execution of such an arrange-

I cannot bely saying that I am almost inclined to believe that General Sebastians, although he prested your Lordship for an answer which he might give to his Government, did not speak according to any positive instructions from his Government,-a conjecture which I hazard with the more confidence since the despatch containing the views of the French Government on the affairs of the East, was not sent to London earlier than last Monday, while that despetch merely expresses the views of which I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship in my despatch No. 50, with, however, this important exception, that Marshal Soult having told me that the Island of Candia ought to be immediately surrendered to the Sultan, now says in his offic at commumications to the different Cabinets, that Candia should be surrendered to the Porte after Mehemet's death. There is nothing said, however, in this recent declaration of the apparent of the French Government, as to any willingness to engay maker's course a, she was become notices by to carr even their own project into execution, -a fact which would be of no importance, since the one case would seem implied in the other, were not the Ki . . opinions so little concealed, and so positive, and had not the French to are ment always placed, as I have had the honour of observing to your Lordship, so many conditions in the way of the ultimate employment of force, as to render the chance of reserting to it almost an impossibility; thereby weakening and almost destroying the effect of any simple declaration against the Viceroy's pretensions

As your Lordship will, I understand, have transmitted to you a copy of the Note sent to the French Ambamadors in London and Vienna, you will be able to compare the contents of that Note with General Schasting's prior to the time at which I had the honour of writing to you, (September 18th.) His Majesty Louis Philippe entertained and openly professed those sentiments which in my despatch tearked "secret and confidential," I had the honour of

And now, my Lord, passing by the incident, and arriving at the general question in its present position, I should state, that in an interview I had this morning with Marshal Soult, we entered into the subject of M. de Brunnow's unimpon, and the conversation which had in consequence taken place between your Lordship and General Schastiant. I asked Marchal Souts to inform me of the authannee of that convenation, as it had been reported by General Mhantians. The Marshal said, you will see by reading this despateb, which is an answer to it. I accordingly did rend a despatch which General Schustiant has orders to communicate to your Lordship, and which, turning ontirely upon the part which Russia would take to herself, in sending, in case of need, a force for the protection of Constantinople, declares, as the Marshal did himself personally declare to the that France never would consent to this measure. "I stand," end the Mandal, "by my old declaration, that if a Ruserso fleet appear to the Hospitocus, a French fleet shall arrive there also. Thu declaration," continued the Marshal, " has been likewise the decla ration of England, and by it I abide."

I observed to the Marshal, that I considered and them, it is at H r Majesty's Government might consider that them was a good I is of the concentration what Russia might do by herself and for herself, and what it is to do with the consent and as the agent of the other Great Powers; and the infact, by accepting any such musion, she shroughted the exclusive part which also had been betheste considered to have assumed to Eastern Affirms.

The Marshal did not concur in these observations; but considered, on the translation of the convention be changed, that the attainment of that object we say to be used to the constant mople, that one appears from which it had been the object of France to deliver bees while he, the Marshal, had always considered the Question of the East as one which was to be settled, and considered rather with the riew of limiting the power of Russia than that of the Pasha of Egypt; the second seeming to him an inferior object in the first. I observed, that Her Majesty's Government were just as much convinced of the necessity of restraining the power of

Ross a within just lim to as the Marsha, but as he, agreeing with us as to the pracept of protecting the Sultan against Mehemel Ali, seemed to differ from us as to the means of doing so, so we, agreeing with him us to the necessity of keeping the power of Russia within reasonable bounds, might also differ from him as to what would be the wisest course for attaining that object. But this I begged the Marshai particularity to observe that whereas the presence of Russia at Constantinopie, if the result of a convention between that Empire and other Powers would as I had already remarked, be in many other respects different from her others, not the Russianskin, be in many other respects different from her others, not the Russianskin, be in many other respects different from her others, not the Russiansking the other Powers with which this convention was entered into parties to the proceedings. So that hence, by appoints Russia in such a case would be a posing her Alice a charse which I could not persuase myself that the French Government would we many adopt.

The Mushin did not arriver directly to this remark, and as he seemed rather excited upon the surject I it. git I better to at the conversation drop to the moment ance the more the King of the French and the French Government themselves consider the position in which France would be practify a standing name and about at risk the general settlement of a question in which the legal by assuming a forward and important a part the more like by a I that all parties who endeavour to associate the country with the other Great Powers or happens and a general which those flowers may generally approve, and it must be better, therefore not to take the first world of this Great great, or the new pass has worch after a have taken as the last

The common cattor of M. de Brunnow, and the manner in which the Frence. Government has an action to think it was be considered by Her Meenty a Covariment has, indeed, created such a sensition here, and seems so to have confounded all previous speculations, that it is difficult at this first moment of consternation to any what will definitively be the result. On the one hand, the force in the macters a very strong against R so a man the recent special to the Figure Nicholas review of different ections, has been a wantly. At the same time the opinion of the press and of the men who couldn't the public jurisdiction of informing your Lordship, take the relationship that is not in Mehemet M. who is considered I can hardly say who as the nature of these couldness to be head.

The King moreover has expressed in the strongest number his determination extra per more measures of a new magnest Figs 1 and has generally a same to any 1 dec. source, while the express and Marsha have than when nothing can be more decided at present. I have the honour of conveying to your Locate.

Judging from these circumstances then, I should be incined to say at were a the I stan Governor at agreen a with the propose no which I understand M. de Brussow to have more, should enfor into a convention with the Governments of Russia and Austria for limiting Mehemet Alia power to Egypt, and for compelling him to withdraw his forces within such limits many of the Rosea do not after the treates of execution the projection of Constantinople, that France would not be a party to such convention and to an art of the again, a female a Rose, becaute Ba phorus, should the case area of any such force appearing there; thereby other revertise I pass of a west That ahe the start was a g on it I will be a compared from Proce as the reset there by my swares Rosses, towards Egype, as the consequence and of her bovereign a and her Prime Minister's declarations. But when I think on the other hand, of the means which His Majesty is likely to feel at being deprived of the moral autoport which he has bitherto derived from his alliance with England, and of the attaction to which, in an peculiar position, he was be reduced if more and separated from the other Great Powers of Europe; when I consider also the restless vanity of the people, and the necessity for their Government to the area of the first and engineer making I as a second to the fact that I have been been Russia, and thussia, who clearly united for any definite object to be pursued in a particular manner, hostile as this Government may be to that object, and upposed as it may remain to the manner specified for attaining that

object, that still, notwithstanding these differences, it may yet become one of the parties to an engagement, of which it disapproves, rather than follow a course more congenial to its feelings, but which would more estensibly condemn it to maction and insignificance. A little time imust elapse before this can well be determined; but in those indexouring to give your Lordship an imperfect sketch of the elements out of which a result is to be undespated, I should not omit to say, that if Her Majesty's Government should, in conjunction with that of Russin, adopt a line of conduct, of which the Government of France openly disapproved, however much such an an set would be inevitable consequence of the heutation and irresolution of the French Cabinet, it would nevertheless excite a strong feeling against Great Britain in this country, and for a time, at all events, seriously affect those annicable and intimate relations which have lately existed between France and Rugland

I have the honour of being invited to Fontainebleau to morrow, when I shall have the opportunity of conversing with His Majenty, and I will immediately communicate to your Lordship what takes place.

(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER,

## 1 355

# Viscount Palmerston to Colonel Campbell

No. 34.,

Foreign Office, September 26, 1839.

YOU'R despatches to No. 72 inclusive have been received and laid

thefore the Queen.

With reference to your despatch No 71, I have to instruct you to state to Mehemet Ak, that Her Majordy's Government feels persuaded that he is so well able to calculate consequences, that he will not expose himself to those which would follow from any further acts of hostility on his

It we further to state to you, that the opinion which, it appears from your despate at a you. I have the opinion which, it appears from your despate at a you have opinion is probably founded upon statements made to you by Mehemet Ali himself, is extremely incorrect and exagge-

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

### No 358

# Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received September 28.)

(No. 239.)

Therapia, August 31, 1639.

My Lord,

A DEPENDENT of the Grand Visier, Reschid Bey, is just come here from Malatia, and he says that 400 officers have described from Ibrahim Pusha, and that they are on their route to Constantinopic, and may arrive in a few days.

Resched Bey is a man educated at Paris at the expense of the Grand Vener, and was sent by Sultan Mahmoud to Hafiz Pasha. His report is believed, and if it prove to be correct, the fact he states must be considered extremely important

(Signed) PONSONBY.

### No. 357

# Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Polmorston .- Received September 26

(No. 75.) My Lord.

Paris September 23, 1839

AS I had understood from the French trovernment that it had been their intention to have Captura Carret it have a would the settlement of affairs or las I learns he was returning I ask of M. Designs what wis the operane a of the change? M Desages and ne that Carton Canter seeing that the Victor and sto per his army aim had, right are the ten Side and record to as a tare notal, and being unwell, resolved to come back to brance. And theight a other reasons," as 1 M. Besages. " we might regret this yet if Whemet 4 share take any desperate course it is quite as well that 'I Carller should not be with him."

I have, &c Signed HENRY L. BULWER

## N + 35N

# Viscount Palmersion to Colonel Hodges.

(No. 6. Extract.)

Poreign Office, September 27, 1839.

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint you that the Queen has been gracious y preject to a parat you to a Her Marst a Agrat at Consu-General a legs pt, in the green Cole acl Campbel who retres from the serves ar account or less hearth.

It is essential for the public service, that you should proceed to Figs I with as bittle delay as pressible. I have, therefore, to maire and you will make your preparations for that purpose, and that you will commence your journey to Alexandr's with it I said time

Your Commission and lestructions will be forwarded to Alexandria, and on your arrival, you will receive from Colonel Campbell, the whole of the official correspondence of the Consulate, and I have to desire that you will consider the instructions therein contained as addressed to yourself, and will make them the guide of your conduct.

Previously to your deporture from Vicona, you will wait upon Her Wijesty's Ambasunder and receive from his Excellency, such matructions as he may think it right to give to you for the guidance of your conduct

#### No. 359

# Vizcount Palmereton to Lord Beaupale.

(No. 123.) My Lord,

Foreign Office, September 27, 1839

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that the Queen has been graciously pleased to appeart Charl Hodges, non-tier disjecty a Consul-General in Servia, to be Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, in the place of Colonel Campbell.

I transmit to your Excellency, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Colonel Hodge de trig ber to proceed to Farit war a to it and I have to more that your by edit y will get in Colone It a conduct in Egypt, and that you will place him fully in possession of

the views and opinions of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the the affairs of Turkey and Egypt, as explained in the various communications which have been addressed to you.

Colonel Hodges will leave in your Excellency possession, the originals of the flicial correspondence of the Consump II Service

I am, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON

### No. 360

Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 27)

(No. 242.)

My Lord,

Therapia, September 5, 1639

LINCLOSS a Report who I Capture Washer was more or the outer. rences during the progress of the Ottoman fleet from the Daroanelles to Alexandria.

> I have, &c., PONSONBY (Sugned)

# Inclusive in No. 360

# Captain Walker to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord.

Therapia, August 4, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to state for your information, all the partitions relative to the late extraordinary conduct of the Capadan Passa, as well an the movements of the Turkish fleet, from the time of its departure from the Bardanelles unt I its arrival at Alexandrea.

On the morning of the 4th of July, the Capudan Pasha received the official notification of the death of Sultan Mahmood, and the necession of is son, upon which occasion, all the slops dressed with flags and fired a and saidte, and in the afternoon of that day, the fleet consisting of ght slope of the line, twelve frigates, one corvette, four brigh, two schooners, three fire-ships, and one steam-vessel, weighed and stood out of the Dardanelles. As we had been for a long time under orders for the and of Syrus, all supposed that to be our the transfer or the areas. th t such was not the case, until our arrival in Besika Bay, when the Capudan Pasha informed me, that the Sultan had been poisoned, and four of the principal officers of his household beheaded; that this had been done by the Rassian party, who had assumed the Government, and that to avoid the fleet falling into the hands of Russia, he intended to cruise outside the Dardanelles, so as to be ready to act with England and France. On the following morning, the 5th, he weighed, and when oil Tenedos, fell in with mirel a to also free a thorn of not and a brig; after the usual salutes had been exchanged, the French Admiral, accompanied by the Prince de Jouville, came on board to visit the Capudan Pasha. I was afterwards informed by him, that he had communicated all to the French Admiral, who highly approved of his plans, and that the Capudan Pasha intended to proceed to Rhodes. I then requested him to allow me to send letters on board the " Vanguard," which was in sight, so as your Excellency, as well as Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, might be made acquainted with his intentions; but his reply was, that the French Admiral had promised to communicate all particulars to your Lordship, as well as to the English Admiral; and that he was anxious that the "Vanguard" should remain with the fleet, as well as the French brig which Admiral Lalande had ordered to accompany him.

Value of grant were driver rud at a fill ang which we passed on the night of the 7th, except the departure of the Amira Bey, on the 6th, in a corvette, who, I was informed, was sent to communicate with Hafin Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army.

On the 1th, when off Castel Nosso, we were joined by the French steamer of war "Papin," having on board the Musteshar of the fleet, who was the bearer of the Capudan Pasha's commission under the new Government, which was immediately read, in the presence of the Admirals and crew of the flag-ship, upon which occasion all the Turkish ships saluted, as well as the French brig of war; soon after which both Prench

vessels parted company.

On the morning of the 12th, the Egyptian steamer of war, "Nile," joined us, having on board the Kinja Bey, who, I have since ascerts acd, was sent to Mehemet Ah, and not to Hafiz Paahe, as I had been informed He communicated with the Capudan Pasha, and in the afternoon, the Seet made sail to the southward, accompanied by the Egyptian steamer; the " Vanguard" having hoisted a Turkish flag, I was sent to her in a brig. when Bir Thomas Fellowes informed me of his intention of joining Admiral Sie Robert Stopford, who was off Cyprus. On the morning of the 13th, the "Vanguard" parted company to the eastward, after having commumeated with the "Rhadamanthus," which was passing through the Turkub fleet. So anxious was the Capudan Pasha to get to the southward, that he carried such a press of sail, as obliged him to leave behind a line-of-battle ship and frigate, which were bad sailers; and the "Nile" steamer, being sent to those ships, to order them to rendezvous off Alexandria, was the first intimation I received as to the Capudan Pasha's intention of proceeding there. When I spoke to him on the subject, he told me that he had received by the Kiaja Bey, a letter from Mehemet Ah, who offered to put the Egyptian fleet under his command; but before duing so he wished to consult with him as to the best steps to he taken for the good of the Turkish Empire, and that he (the Capudan Pasha mount to proceed off Alexandria for that purpose. On the following day the 14th, we fell in with the Egyptian fleet, comisting of eleven ships of the line, three frigates, and two brigs, which were cruming about ten miles of Alexandria, and so ignorant were the Admirah and Captains of the country to be the country to be the second for action; and my firm belief in that not more than four officers belonging to the flest, were aware of his intention of joining Mehemet Ah. No salutes were exchanged, but on the morning of the 15th, when the Capudan Pasha landed at Alexandria, from the steamer " Nile," all the forts saluted, which was returned by the Turkish flag-ship, after which both fleets stood off for the night

On the 16th, the Turkish fleet anchored off the western entrance of Alexandera, about six unless from the town, when all the Admirals and Contacts went on shore to wait upon Mehemet Ali. I also landed, and did not again return to the fleet; and on the 17th, when the Capudan Pusha proposed to me to cruse with the united fleets, I declined, stating as a reason, that I was not authorised by the British Government, to serve under Mehemet Ali, to this be replied, that it was still the Sultan's fleet, but united with the Egyptian for the good of the Turkish Empire.

On the 15th, when the contact is the contact of the Capudan fleet, but united with the Egyptian for the good of the Turkish Empire.

Pasha of my intention of proceeding to Commantinople. He then asked mo if it were not possible to remain, and on my replying that I could not, he appeared much hurt.

I have now, my Lord, stated, to the best of my recollection, all the particulars respecting this extraordinary affair; and have only to add that I left Alexandria on the 20th, in the "Confiance," and arrived here on the 2nd of August

(Signed) I have, &c (Signed) B. W. WALKER, R.N.

No. 361

Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received September 27)

(No. 246.)

My Lord. Therapia, September 6, 1839

THE party of Mehemet Ali and of the Russians spread abroad the notion, that the Mussalman interest would be sacrificed by the Great Powers, and therefore that an arrangement should be made without their intervention between the Sultan and the Pasha. Lord Beauvale's declaration at Vienna, of August 7th, offered the best refutation of the assertions of the party and I requested Nouri to have it published in the "Moniteur Ottoman" He refused at first, but consented at last without any intention to perform his promise, and so it proved. The Grand Visier also promised, but was governed by Nouri, and the thing could not be done. I resolved, therefore, to make the declaration public by other means; and I employed Me Alban, who fortunately had good opportunity for doing so; and, I am happy to say, that so far as I can judge of the matter, the effect has been very good; the fact being, that the declaration had been concealed from the knowledge of the officers in the Foreign Office.

(Signed) PONSONBY

P S .- I reclose a report from Mr. Alson.

# Inclusive in No. 361

# Mr. Alison to Viscount Ponsonby

Therapia, September 5, 1839 My Lord, IN pursuance of your Lordship's instructions, and in furtherance of your slow for promutgating the declaration made at Vienna, on the 27th of July. I proceeded without delay to Constantinople, and put myself is. committee or with a Tuck sh gentlemen whom I had met elsewhen and whom I know. On showing him the Turkish translation of an article unlooking the declaration he took me to see a freed of his employed in the Divan, who, while he expressed his pleasure on perusing the paper, could not conceal some surprise, and, it appeared to me, a little discontent at its existence has no been so car fully concealed at the Porte. I gave the former a copy of it, and he promised me to make that use of it which was best calculated to render it known amongst has countrymen. Having met him on subsequent occasions, he expressed to me the interest which several persons had taken in it, and asked me for a few copies, which, he said, he was afraid to make himself, owing to the hand-writing of his department being known. These I prepared for him, and was a laded a proof I has a task to the layer offers with his grant was a large of the state of the myself the real a Tark sheeps which was evided from the site was a translation from the Greek, into which language some currous person had, tone of the copy of already consider Wil the year of risk g its existence known among the writers at Constantinople, I employed a Turkish scribe, whom I had before dealt with, to make me a copy; and on returning two large afterwards. I was much gratified to it i lam

In further pursuance of your Lordship's instructions, copies in different languages were sent for publication to Corfu, Malia, Athena, Salonica, Smyrna, and other three.

discussing the merita of the declaration amidst a good-humoured circle of

I have no doubt, from what I have since both seen and heard, that these measures, and others too trivial to be detailed, but when connected,

tending uniformly to the same end, will be attended by the success and beneficial results and a pared by your Lordship, and in submitting them for approbation,

I have, &c , (Signed) CHARLES ALISON

### No. 362

## Viscount Polmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

(No. 444)

Sir, Foreign Office, September 28, 1839

I HAD yesterday another conversation with Count Sebastians on Turkish Affairs. The Count showed me, by order of his Government, the copy of a despatch which has recently been addressed by the French Government to Count St. Aulaire,

This despatch states that the French Government has at last settled its opinion on the Turkish Question, and has determined the plan of arrangement between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, which it wishes to suggest for the consideration of the Albes. This plan, however, it proposes as a thing to be discussed, and subject to modification.

The plan is, that Mehemet Ali should evacuate the small district of Adams, making his frontiers the mountain range called Amanus; and that Can it should be held by M hemet or his his only had that the bultan should give him an hereditary tenure in all the other territories which he now occupies. With respect to Candia, the French Government suggests that at the death of Mehemet Ali, one of his younger some might be made hereditary Posha of that island.

The arg in cuts by which the secheme is supported and that Medicinet is becoming very strong, and that might is entitled to respect as well as right, that immediate posce in the Lovant is absolutely necessary, and that the only way of obtaining it is to give to Mehemet all, or nearly all, he sake. That this arrangement would greatly strongthen the Sultan, because Mehemet Ali, if he were satisfied with his condition, would always be ready to defend the Sultan against foreign attack. That this achiems would leave the Sultan all that is really essential to him, that is to say, nominal sovereignly and acknowledged rights.

That, moreover, no power founded upon the life of a man so old as Mehemet, and who has not in his favour the religious reneration which binds the Mussulmans to the Sultan, could be very limiting; and that at some time or other the Sultan might do in Syria and Egypt that which the late Sultan old recently at Tripoli, namely, send an expedition and resume pomeasion of

When I had read the despatch, I mid to Count Sebastiani that as we have always spoken to each other without reserve, I could not refrain from the reserve to the course take of rate upon this Tark as Question of the Preserve tent is to me expectly to expresent the trace that it is at variance with the trace upon the france and full if a measurement.

Perhaps. I said, he would tell me that the French Government is no good at a sold a local tell of what are the true traces of true a sponthat point, therefore, I would say no more. But I reminded him that France having started by a spontaneous declaration that she was determined to employ all her means of action to maintain the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire, the now proposes to dismember that Empire, and by cutting off o large portion of it, thus necessarily to throw the Sovereign, who is to rule the reminder, into the arms of foreign Powers for support and protection Count Sébastian denied that the proposed arrangement would be a dismember of the state of the state

divides its resources, military and pecuniary, into two parts, to be awayed and applied by two different and separate authorities and wills, of which one will and authority might choose to apply its portion of those resources hostilely against the other; and that as to the stipulation which he suggested, I could not imagine that either the Sultan could trust to it, or that Mehemet Ali would be restrained by it, because neither of them could think it likely that the Fire Powers would be disposed to interfere by force of arms, some years beace, to prevent Mehemet from easing off his nominal subjection, if those Powers should pronounce the employment of force against Mehemet Ali to be impossible now.

I observed, that the effect of such an arrangement would be to establish in the heart of the Turkish Empire a power which would not have advanced at tar if it had a there a make, and who is not arrow would not have advanced to tar if it had a there a make, and who is not arrow on a necessarily wish to advance further; for I could not acquiesce in the doctrine of the French despatch that the best means of restraining ambition is to yield all to its demands; on the contrary, the demands of ambition increase in proportion as they are gratified. But the result would of course be, that the Sultan would be awayed by two passions: the fear of forther attack, and the degree to get back what he had last; and he would cling to that Power which was most likely to afford him protection against future dangers, or assistance to recover his legitimate authority. That this Power would be Russin; and that thus France, which professes to be actuated by the strongest wish to rescue the Sultan from the exclusive influence of Russin, is, in fact, proposing an arrangement by which that influence would be permanently rivetted.

But I said that what is remarkable in this scheme is, that emanating from a Cabinet which has recently professed its determination to uphold the Ottom. Fig. 1 of the scheme is all its layour of Mehemet Als, and all against the Sultan. For, in fact, the proposal substantially is, that the Sultan shalf give to Mehemet an hereditary tonure in Egypt, Syria, and Arabia, and in all that Mehemet either now has, or means hereafter to acquire, upon the single condition that Mehemet shall now evacuate the little district of Adams, which might be covered by a pocket-handkerchief; and that some contingent arrangement, to take place at Mehemet's death, should be made about Candia. But what earthly motive could the Sultan has for the sultan that things should remain as they have been since the arrangement of Kutaya, and that the Porte should take the chance of future events I used that if I was the adviser of the Sultan, I should certainly recommend hum to decline such an arrangement as this

Court Schuttum and, that this plan was be no riches we apon which Fring was all that citizen ye for recent will be equily well countries with the range with he make the lite as a property weather with the plant (see on a set of the relative of the lite to the countries of drawn across series with the restrict.

To that I result I the march is will I have est at dit i from before routs that I will also be a superior and the trace and the superior and the trace and the superior will be a superior and that I wind deare. We could in proceed that I will be the trace as a second of the Brack and the basis appears your trace as a second of the beautiful and the basis appears your trace as a second of the beautiful and the trace of the Solar, a could be a superior and the second of the beautiful and the beautiful and the second of the beautiful and the beautiful and the second of the beautiful and the beautiful and the second of the beautiful and the beautiful and the second of the beautiful and the beautiful and the second of the beautiful and the beautiful and the second of the second of the beautiful and the second of the second of

the case resed at leasth the proposals made by Baron Brunnow, and the case resed at leasth the proposals made and France to take there-early a master dwelt upon the circumstance that the convention with Baron be made by the proposed, would be limited to the present occasion, and a last point has eccurity for the future. To this I replied, that made is a last point that convention should be grafted stipulations by what is a last point that convention should be grafted stipulations by a last to come, to concer in upholding and protecting the Turkish Empire.

The Count caught eagerly at that suggestion, and that such a plan would be entirely in conformity with his views; that he should wish such a convention to be for twenty years; that he would immediately write to his Government to suggest the idea to them, and that he thought that it might

make the whole difference in their view of the matter. He said that he had written to Paris the week preceding, to report the substance of Baron Brunnow's communications, and that he expected an unfavourable answer; but that we must not be discouraged by that, but must wait to hear the reply to the communication which he would now make to his Government in consequence of the conversation we had had together.

Signed) PALMERSTON.

### No. 363

### Count Bebastians to Viscount Palmerston.

Mon cher Vicomte,

Londres, le 28 Septembre, 1839

VOUS trouverez ci-jointe une dépeche que je viens de recevoir, et que j'ai ordre de vous communiquer, c'est la réponse à celle que j'avais écrite pour donner à mon Gouvernement commander des propositions de la Russie, t. le cet post vous la la response de la Russie, t. le cet post vous la la response qu'elle expresse encore de voir l'Angleterre revenir à son promier et ventable Atlié. Vous pouvez la garder jusqu'à Mardi, pour où vous rous proposet de venir à Loudres, et que j'aurai le plante de vous voir.

Tout a voue, (Signe) SEBASTIANI.

### Inclosure in No. 363

### The Due de Dalmaire to Count Sebastians.

Monsieur le Comte.

Parte, le 26 Septembre, 1839.

J'Al reçu les dépêches que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire. Les cra ten if it an a symbolic ques par a successor es act pe en payer par le Cabinei de St. Pétershourg pour separer l'Angleterre et la France, et conquérir aspat dans la Question d'Orient des auxiliaires bien mattendus, semblent sur le point d'être justifiées par l'évènement. Ce n'est pas sans un etonoement douloureux que nous voyons un homme austi éclairé que Lord Palmerston, accueiller avec tant de complanance un projet tel que celui qui lui n été presente par M. de Brunnuff. un projet qui, au prix d'une rume et illusoire concession de principe abnullée immédiatement es fait par l'acts mêmo qui est ornaé la consocrer, tend à donner une exoction Europeenne à la position exceptionnelle que la Russie s'arroge depuis trop longtemps à Constantinople. Accepter, consigner dans une convention furmello la pronteme de no pas tengureles le Traité d'Unkier Skelemi, coutre lequel la l'ennce et l'Angleterre ont protesté at expressement il y a six ana, ce acrast en quelque sorte annuller cette protestation, et reconnaître la valulité de later to a set of the local transmitted as a set from le principe de la clôture des deux détroits, si solennellement consicré par le time per commenter that advise the contract of sales at less than the mens ferits, ce ne serait pas lui donner une torce nouvotte, ce serait bien patient read with an order constant upon the ethics 1 . les encountances ameoent et qu'elles peurent emporter. Ce qu'il faut à ce principe, incommunent menacé par l'ambition d'une grande Passance, ce sont des garanties qui en assurent l'inviolabilité, ou du moins qui assurent que lors qu'il sera absolument nécessaire d'y deroger, cette dérogation ne [Neuffect 14 | 100 tire les grands intérêts qu'il était destiné à proteger. Nous the second of the second of the pre- le I true my make her as forces I thates I stages to a most con ux we consider the act between thousand the see a reger et mager a der, I to torrect adultine e acce to para teno a arec low to be a car to pe as a set on Present co a ness

repoussions tous d'abord, ce que la France continue à repousser comme .e tri milie complet de la politique d'. C'hort de St. Pe esbeurg qui na janua s lema ele a stre chose () veut que es forces Russes seures penetrent dans le Bouphore, tandisque celles de la France et de l'Angleterre n'élorgueraiert des Dardanelles pour aller menacer le Pacha d'Egypte; et ce qu'est plus etrange, on pretend nous faire croire que l'exclusion dont is un serione ains. l'objets cesser ; d'avoir pour pous a coractère étiensant par ce a se at-Que lous y autions denne notre consentement. Lertes, en exigeant cette exclusion, la Rosne révèle assez naivement sa penaée; ai elle n'avoit d'autre deur que de mettre fin aux embureus du n rent, si, satisfaite de l'influence naturelle que en atuation lei donnera toujours dans l'Empire Ottoman, elle n'aspirant pas à s'y entre peu à prin les des le paraca cuts an accembant ne toutes les autres Puissances, il est impossible de concevoir d'où pourran naître la repuguance à voir flotter les pavillons des Cours Albées à côlé du sien sous les murs de Constantinople. Le Traté même d'Unkor Skélesse. n'y mettrait pas d'obstsele. Qu'elle y consente, et la Question d'Orient sera dempée de sa plus sérieuse difficulté. Mais telle n'est pas sa poince. Elle veut, je l'ai déjà dit, su moyen d'un précédent étable d'un consentement commun, amener l'Europe à sauctionner la position exceptionnelle qu'elle a d'about excaré de se enter sans la participation des autres Cours. Ce qu'on la canada de la tentita de la fata de la contracta de la contr droit, et nous servis continuent on a juns ibut proces pour la recesor, dues des conjunctures analogues, l'espèce de privilège dont nous aumons une fois reconnu en sa faveur la convenance et la nécessité. Il y a plus : ce refus der endesit presque impracted process griccost fra the proposition le caratere d'et parce relveillant. Nous ne pouvons donc, M. le t met, d'avec i tre saint aux propositions de M. de Brunnoff James le treuses une escadre de guerre étrangère ne paraura dovant f and not a same que la nôtre ne a'y montre ausai. C'est à cette seule détroits, et toute notre combinances rencontrerait, dans l'opinion énergique et numme de la France, des obstactes qui ne pasmothement pas au Comvornement du Roi de s'y associar, lors-mênio qu'il ne partagerait pas, comise il le pastager en effet cette répugnance nationale si vivo et si profonde.

Palmeret le Cal et e la refer part par en par d'entre à land de la control de la refer part par en par d'entre de la refer part par en par d'entre que la la rest de la rest de la rest de la rest de la la rest de la rest de la rest de la la rest de la rest de la la rest de la

NATIONAL MARKETIAL DUC DE DALMATIE

### No. 364.

The Marquess of Clauricarde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received September 30.)

No. 104.)

My Lord, Morcow, September A., 1839.

WHILE I was at Borod no the Emperor conversed with me more than once upon the affairs of the East. His Imperial Majesty always expressed strong and characteristing against Money CAc will be so I had not only revolted against his Sovereign, but had set the Great Powers of Europe at defiance, had publicly duregasded their remonstrances, and had treated their Representatives with insolence. He asked me, if we really meant to set, and said it was time for us to act, if we were inneres and in earnest.

The Emperor told me, that the Ottoman Government had asked the Frylish and French Ambassadors at Constantmople, to order the fleets of their respective nations to move to the neighbourhood of Alexandria, from their present station near the Dardanelles; that Lord Possonby had replied to a manner that showed he either disobeyed his instructions, or that these instructions were defective; that his Excellency had said he had no power to give such orders, and that if he had, he would not do so; and that the tone and expressions in which this answer was couched, were very disraaper til el ropesper not med as he the Espers would never all was Fi voy of his to use to any Power; that the French Ambassador had returned an answer to the same effect, but in a more polite manner.

Having received your Lordship's despatch No. 133, at the Emperor's desire, I gave Count Orloff, privately, a translation of it, that His Impenal Majesty aught become acquainted with its contents, without waiting for the official communication of it through Count Nesselrode, which could not reach

him for many days. Count Orlow has since told me, that the Emperor agreed with the pre-ciples the despatch had down, but was disappointed at the conclusion of it, which, he hoped, would have announced some decision or preparation for getion; because if we were to waste time in words, and to wait until the Five Powers were agreed upon every point, Michemet Ali would retain all his present possessions, and become stronger, or perhaps sure an opportunity to march upon Constantinople.

Count Orloff selverted to that part of the despatch which supposes the effect of a single Power, or two Powers only, acting against Melicinet Ali. and he asked if that meant that I now in would the year of the start of that the would act with I mer than to blass of least removed as about had refused, to act against the Pashs! I answered, that I had no instructions or information that Her Majesty's Government had fully considered and decided upon the course to be pursued in any one of these contingencies, but that I thought it might be fairly inferred from that despatch, and from the whole teneur of the language held, that the British Government was determined to uphold, at all risks, the integrity of the Sultan's Empire, and to compel the Pasha to accede to reasonable conditions.

The whole just of the observations of the Emperor and his Minister on this subject was, that France would while away time in negotistions, in order to protect and strengthen Mebemet All, and would then laugh at England, whose policy would thus be entirely frustrated

The Emperor left Borodino, and arrived in this capital yesterday, where, it is any prosed the will remain until about the 24 to if its month

l have, &c (Signed) CLANRICARDE No. 365.

Count Meden to Count Nesselvode .- (Communicated by Baron Brunney.

M. le Comte,

Alexandrie, le 11 Aodt, 1839.

LA situation des affaires n'a subi aucune modification depuis l'expédition de mon dernier rapport. Le Vice-Ros continue à observer la même attitude, à tentr le même langage, et à persister, comme par le passé, dans ses prétentions hors de mesure.

l'ai eru devoir, và la face nouvelle que la Question Orientale vient de prendre, par le fait de l'ingérence des Cinq Grandes Puissances, m'abstenir et éluder, antant que possible, d'entrer dans de nouvelles discussions politiques avec le Pacha. I me semble d'autant pt s ut le, M le Comte d'attendre les resections des Cannels d'Europe avant de pourraitre nos pourparers av e Melamet A., que l'etat de mesase et d'ent baste dans found if se troope, rendrait aujourd'hut toute argumentation aussi gratinte qu'inefpence.

Les dernières nouvelles parvenues de Syrie sont toules à la guerre. Ibrahim Pachs y fait, dit-ou, des préparatifs immenses, et s'approvisionne comme s'il s'agusait très prochamement d'une expédition lointaine. Il vient d'écrire à son père pout im demander l'autorisation éventuelle d'avancer avec son armée, alléguant que l'approche de la sason rigoureuse ue lui permettant pas de conserver es position actuelle, et le mettait dans l'obligation, ou de reculer, ou de as porter en avant. Méhémet Ali n'a point consenti à la demande de son file, man il a dit hor à mon Collègue d'Autriche, "qu'il attendruit encore un mois, et que si d'iei là les Grandes Cours n'auraient point adhére à ses dermères propositions, il feruit marcher son armée sur Konis "

Les émissaires que le Vice-Rei avait chargé de missions secrètes pour les Paciers de Macédoine et de Roumélie, n'ayant point obtenu la permission de iléberquer à Salonique, ont du renoncer à se rendre à leur destination, et sont retistruca deputa quelques jours à Alexandrie, avec le même briek Egyption eur lequel ils s'étaient embarqués.

Depuis quelque tems, des symplômes de mécontentement se sont déclarés parms les traupes de terre et la Marian Turque stationnée dans cette ville. la nostalgie, les diverses maladies auxquelles elles sont assujatires depuis leur arrivée en Egypte, et plus encore la manvaise qualité des alimens, comme l'absence d'un bon trustement médical, paraissent avoir contribué à enaspérer la soldatesque Ottomane.

Je min, &c., MEDEM. Signé)

No. 366.

Viscount Palmerston to Colonel Hodger

(No. 1.)

Arreign Office, October 3, 1889.

Sir, IN addition to Her Majesty's Commission and to the consular sastruchous with waith you are her went in my boomen consider No. 1, I recluse to you a letter which, by Her hisjesty's commands, I have addressed to the Viceroy of Egypt, andonneing your appointment.

You will deliver this letter to the Vicercy in your first audience.

I also inclose for your information a copy of the letter I am, &c .

PAIMERSTON

No. 367.

## Viscount Pulmerston to His Highmore the Visier Molemes 45. Parks, Viceray of Egypt.

Sir,

Foreign Off e. October 3, 1839

THE Queen, my Sovere on baying thought his to recan Colone, I ampheli from the actin not which he has for some time held as Her Majesty's Agent and Consa. Gin rol in Egypt, and Her Majesty be no destrous the convice your High cass of the person a respect and regard with which a a resided towards your Highness as well as other desire to generate and strength in the fronts up and good in secretariling which have so one subset of between Great button in I the Original of the good to be tivate and provide the relations between the confident to the construction of the returness of which the government has been confident to your Highness. Her Majesty has commanded me to acquaint your Highness that she has reflected Calin I Highest hady Her Mousey's Agent and Consult General to Egypt.

Colonel Hodges, who we do ver the letter to your Highness is an every way a field, as a surper sers out do astice to eler M , says a choice, by here is apparation to the free major were so high analysts between the . Be to a fill tak them as a send Bro M , say trasts that a are H a man as a jive your autenome stell the test on the analytic and that you who died to be a exert affect to at 1 as a start or, to enable him to

one at the dates with the Majesty has read a to

I entract your fly can to be assured I the and our desire which I fee for the we are and prosperty of your linguists and I have been a sure to be de-

(Signed)

PALMERSTON

No. 368.

# Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Restired October 12.)

(No. 247.) My Lord,

Therapia, September 7, 1839.

AS my despotch No. 346 was forwarded by the Prench steamer. I did not think it prudent to state my motive for taking measures to give publicity to Lord Beauvale's declaration of the 7th of August, and I have now to mention it, nomely, the good effect it might have by recolering it difficult for the French Government to avoid co-operating with Her Majesty a Covernment in a difficult of a confidence of Soverings de facto, to that of subject. The declaration will be known to be identic with one made by the French Ambaisader at Vision, and it confides a solutio engagement to indicate the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Emire under the actual dynasty. Even French suppliedly may find it difficult to show that the engagement can be kept if M hemet Ali be supported by France in his demands.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY,

No. 369

Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received October 4.)

(No. 2483)

My Lord,

Therapia, September 9, 1839.

IT is hardly worth while to report new facts showing the policy pursued by the Russian who had a light with River to the Russian Dragoman must, but it is my duty to state, that a few days ago the Russian Dragoman

proposed to Nouri Effends, that the Porte should write an Official Note to the Russian Mission, declaring that the Sublime Porte had determined to leave Syria in possession of Mehemet Ali. The argument used by the Russians was, that the Sublime Porte had not declared against leaving Syria in possession of Mehemet Ali, but had declared only against granting him the hereditary right to that Government. A Council was held on the 7th, to consider of the above proposition, which was much discussed, and at length rejected. Rechid Pasha opposed it itrenuously, and was supported by Huhit Pasha, who said that Figure and Austral was been proposed to the measure. Nouri Effends was the proposes and supporter of that measure

At the Council it was determined to leave Massapha Neuri Pasha of Jannica in his post, as the person most capable to manage the difficult afform of Albania. There had been an attempt made to displace tout Pasha, who is by much the best Governor in the Empire, and to replace him by somebody who would govern with a strong hand. Had this attempt succeeded, Albania would spendily be in rebellion. I suppose the attack upon Mustapha comes from the party of Mehomet Ali, who is much angered by the conduct of Massapha in refusing to aid in Mehemet Alia attempts to displace the Grand Victor.

I have, &c., Named PONSONBY

No. 370.

## Fiscount Possonby to Viscount Palmeraton,- (Received October 4.)

No. 249)

My Lord.

Therapia, September 10 1839

PAID a view to Right Pala this normal to a war title him on to a min an about the strail of app as Margar hand tood both reviewed to him they desire to example a pill the star propose of the Section of the section to think and the security up your grant to Meneral Al springs from the many new and the I state I fact a water of from the Macaters. He spoke see my against lease, say a the passer of Mehemet Ali, or of Ibraham, upon any term, or a fre year totare the, ways a that there are all to a partition of the Empire and bring on the destruction of the religing dynasty. He approved of what we have done here, and of the Sublime Porte remaining entirely passive until the questions in doubt should be cleared up by the Gard I were He expressed has got re completee a the good if and friendship of England and of Austria, and his joy at finding those Governments firmly united. He spoke with moderation of Russia, but with unabated suspicion of her ultimate designs, and with openness of the means the had used to prevent the adoption by the Sublime Porte, of every measure really calculated for the advantage of the Ottomen Empire. He hinted doubts of French sincerity, and was anxious to learn if I had any intriligence respecting the measures determined upon by the British and French Governthe to the ask of the fleets were to go be re A harman a wort they were to and it it were not true that the British (energy with a proposed to force Mehemet Ali to surrender the Ottoman fleet? I replied that I had not received information on these points, but expected it immediately. He and, he wanted the British Government to do some set that would confirm what he had stated to be, "the kind intentions of that Government;" for it was the constant endeavour of the Russians to persuade the Porte and the world, that England would do nothing, whatever England might say, and also to establish the belief, that Prance and England disagreed. He said, he found the Grand Visier disposed to set well; that we had done right to support him; that to have permitted Mehemet Ali to remove him from his post would have been to abandon the rights of the Sultan, and establish a system of Government wholly dependent on Michemet Ah. He said, there were no appearances of any disposition in the capital that were at all alarmmg, but that there was no want of distribution of money by Mehemet Ali, to produte creatures and their service.

Most matters of importance were more or less discussed, but I should waste your Lordship's time were I to detail all that passed. Whenever we know here what is decided at home, I will report specially; it is enough for the present to my, that I found Rechid Pasha to be full as well disposed as I could do re

Rechid Pasha condemned atrongly the conduct that had been pursued during his absence by Nouri Effends, and latterly by Sarim Effends, and said the latter had been just duminsed from office. I believe it is resolved to place Nouri in some post where he will have nothing to my to the affairs of State.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY.

### No. 371.

# Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received October 7.)

(No. 80., My Lord,

Parts, October 4, 1839

I HAD the bonour of receiving your Lordship's despatches to No. 45.

On the Walt to well to your Lordship's allettion with Liberton Solds of I can only say, with great regret, that he aeither holds the language nor speaks in the tone of the Covernment here.

General Sebastian first proposes to your Lordsh p, that the board that Egyptian Power should be drawn from Beyrnet to Danner at the Egyptian Power should be drawn from Beyrnet to Danner at the Egyptian Power should be drawn from Beyrnet to Danner to the French Government will and by force to accessing the total and the name of his Government, that Mehemet Ali's away so who the start as for an the Amasus (that part of the ridge of Mount Taurin which the Hey of Amasus to the Euphrates), making no munison of the employment of means of coercion to end to went the west consistent with the last the start to the sta

H was a to be secret, that if the travers ment the literer a between H was continuous prant of the travers ment take any trade of a set of favour none prant of the five to be a to be equipped and the five to be a favour to the five to be the five to be a first to be a favour to the five to be the five to be a favour to be a favour to the five to be a favour to be

As far then as General Schustiam is concerned, I venture to observe, that he seems either to be ignorant of the views of his Government, or not language which, making everything uncertain and contradictory, keeps the whole quest on it a state of the same and asspense, when the French Cabinet, embarrasted by containing difficulties, may possibly feel disposed to prolong. At the same time, the General is perfectly right to stating that though the French Government has expressed so opinion, that opinion is not to be considered percemptory or conclusive; indeed the time last 1 and arrived at which any opinion expressed by the country to make the second considered. For my own part, I mentioned to your larders pain my happatch No. 76, that Marshal Soult having first stated to (and Marshall and country) that he was in favour of the immediate restorator of Campital and country.

I understand that this change was the result of the King's interference; and I have no doubt that His Majesty at inclined to join in any proposition to which he thinks Mehemet Ali will consent, and to take part in some to which he believes it will be necessary to force the Pasha's compliance.

Thus, the point of view in which the French Government will regard any conditions to be proposed to Mehemet Ali, is evident and unchangeable

while its opinion in regard to those conditions in an yet doubtful and liable to alteration. For Mehomet Ali, under some circumstances, would consent to what, under others he would refuse; and there is, consequently, in the French Counsels a mixture of positiveness and of vagueness,—positiveness as to what will not be done, vagueness as to what may, which your Lordship will easily understand

No decision therefore is to be expected from this Government as the result of its own opinions; those opinions depending on the effect of a variety of external causes by which they are to be determined. It is principally by the course which the other Governments pursue, by the concert between themselves that they may establish, that the policy of France will be guided, and it is only when there are decision and certainty elsewhere, that anything like certainty or decision is to be expected here

Should it be possible for the other Governments to come to any clear an east name reasons, the interior of M 1 met M and in any age of means for carrying such understanding into effect, then the French Government, shrinking in the first place from the molated state in which by its reforal to join in any general arrangement it would be placed, and considering also that measures of eversion would not be accessary, if Mehemot Ah saw the impossibility of resisting such measures, would. I have no doubt, consider the question very differently from at present.

At all events, I feel, my Lord, that I cannot too doctmently state that the other Cabinets must form their decision in order to obtain a decision from the French Cabinet, and that they must not wait for a decision from the French Cabinet in order to form their own.

In this conviction, I feel sure there rests the solution of the present difference of the chance of the second to a favourable term of the a

It project proposed by M de Brunnow of assigning to Russia in any the project to be discountenanced; it could not indeed come at a more mopportune manner, and he presented in a less agreeable manner.

The speech of the Emperor Nicholas at Borndino had produced a doop empression, and the fact, that a proposition had been made to England and not to France, wounded the French Cabinet in the point where it will always he most valuerable, viz: its emour-propre. But notwithstanding that the language still held on this subject is most adverse to admitting the Russian under any elecumstances into the Bosphorus, I do not consider that the repugnance expressed in this matter is insurmountable. He cage n, for conduct of the French Government will ultimately be guided by its opinion as to whether Mehemet will, or will not, resist the conditions proposed to Som. If he do not resust such conditions, the presence of the Russian fleet will not be necessary at Constantinople, and the French Gavernment will then find it easy to justify its sanction of an improbable occurrence for the sake of establishing an important principle, such as no doubt would be est bestell yell a least of the leasty of least Sherway and the tacit admission that Russia could not not in the affairs of the East but as the agent of the other Great Powers of Europe, and not merely on her own responsibility.

In abort, the more I consider the subject, the more readily I venture, my Lord, to repeat my conviction, that the nequescence of France to any course which your Lordship would approve, must be sought for in the union of the other Case as and in the power that the state of a transport the feats of Member 44 and thereby removing the last franching which the notes are contained to the four wing brought into any active that the other transport to the four wing brought into any active that the other transports the Vicerov.

Were it advisable, when the other Governments were agreed upon their course, to state to this Government what that course would be, and to observe, that I France stood what such course way, the representation of the other Powers, some that the French Government joined in the proceedings of the other Powers, some that the concess one might be made a thirteepast to the proceedings of the other Powers, some takes the concess one might be made a thirteepast to the powers of Egypt; thus, I think, by placing the French Government in a favourable position for replying to those who would attack it for joining a confederation against the

Pashs, would be the most certain mode of obtaining its frunk and prompt accession to the common policy adopted, ner do I think, in such case, that the concessions made need be great. As to the policy of making them at ail, however, I do not of course venture to express an opinion, and have on y been led to make the foregoing remark by the desire that your Lordship amount be as fully acquainted as possible, with all the means which my estuation suggests to me, for proventing this Government from separating itself from the other Powers of Europe, as well as with all the difficulties which lie in the way of

I so staid new observe that I had ween recent a at Footh nebleau, the hone it of a +32 conversation water II's Moiesty the King of the French, an had a se Count Med in at a Count Appear, and I true that the general result it car a mersa mas was that If a Majesty was exceeding a northico by the e act of Risea a , much reged to but of Fagorit i that to ad come to no post or reso at or but that has present de had at stone Renna, Austra, and Bagered, agree to art according to the people to us of M. de-Brunnow against Me semet Al. was howards with a wiggs wifeet received Durdon as, aligning a neutral post of, a different of Louis ter die of without of relet to gugan it is to a reality as would be performanced France of a tot serve effective. We a next us, a waver, or a terral his mer, we also see if an analysis of a table in appeal that a while turn in a title con its especially Bussia will not be so metre so testen to g Michemet & the based as weren very that to this that ar agree reset estimates propose on a many arms, or that bright thay even see a mi the representation the contract the good of the Manual Harding jesty who has a vide about to a many my greater a more produce to sect. Marshal Soult spoke to me, on the morning of my departure of the agrees. to which your Lordship had had with Genoral Schustiages respect to weath I had not but time, received any information. And his love may not sed to consider that your Lordship had made some proposition to General Schastiania for generateeing the existence of the Ottoman Empire for ten or twenty years. To the the Marshal Diccted to the slooperst terms, as seen , to raply, that at the end or had per a the extent or if the world in the night he and a question toerchy waker & 15 and of strengt e 12 2 State word we nove there there is an amount a uncessary to the balance of power in Europe Original y and Linda if a resident transfer of I had a tre categoral Desag a the Van be a stable of being and extramely to a what I come set terro a year Lorden and a eg. gather not a good does, with a views who a the breed fine where one at various to service appression rome y that they the advanced to the also go err a more but a mentile over and pot change to Pence borne that cross I is a admin a reger cratical through which I have or the real tow years to a rangele there by re-morning it from the safe process it to the Power and at thes a Car and give training accelerance they cress arees which a year rest be rise you't the tand directed in order and times to tire a powerful and a few saint Emple.

M Dranger, was in at your Lorenson a suggestion in this aget accorded to expended wis a way bitle from bit from a cost with a way to said. fact or, or though not explicit any feet or or sun diright the assurce of

I see a observe to your Lordship, that I have had, this evening, a conremain m with ( ... it Appears, who seems generally to concur a the wastings expressed to this desputch.

I have, &c., HENRY L BULWER. (Segned)

### No. 372

The Marquess of Clannoarde to Viscount Palmerston -(Received October 7)

(No. 106.)

My Lord,

St. Petersburgh, September 28, 1831

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches to No. 138 n.c. usite.

Since my return from Miscow, I have had a conversation with Count Nessetrone upon the engrossing topic of the day, -the Turco Egyptun Ques

But his Excellency had not seen the Emperor, and I have learnt nor mg new, or part courts worthy of your Lordship's attention

The order of the day as sed on the more ug of the coremony at Borodino gave rese to it sets observation at St. Petersburgh. The French Ambassador immediately a spatched a control with it to bit Government.

The ter me it hast I ty to France in the Emperor's saind, and in that of his surcets, is just what it has eree been and what I will long continue to be It may have been, and it certainly has been, heightened by the proposato bring the French Fleet to Constantinope. But the reason why that 'ee ing is now more openly and loudly expressed in the officience of opin as between the French and English Governments as to the constact to be pursued towards Mehemet Ah, or, I ought rather to say, the de were a true. or every of their occuration up to professions by the Proper Cabinet. The Russians that the French Government has exposed narrow and so both views of pries which must lower it in the cyck of hurcise particular y of the begrain nation. And, therefore, they now give more vent to their ferange towards the breach, and to their peculiar aversion to the present ruling

The appointments also of the Mission sent to Persia from Paris, have naturally accessors, hapleasure, as the persons of whom it is compassed have been in this course, and are were known to dische Rossans of all classes and two of those gentlemen have personal remons to entertain feelings thouscal to Russia.

Your Lordship's converention with Count Sebastonic related in your Lordship's despatch No. 47 to Mr. Bulwer) has been reported a ther with exaggeration. Count Nemetrode described at to me as an especution tree-

The result of Baron Brussian is communications with your Lordship is ma one s expected by the Imperial Council.

Count Nemcirode mentioned to me a report of your Lucdship's having recalled Culonel Campbell from Alexandria, and said that he should be sorry I such were the case

> I bave, &c., (Signed) CLANRICARDE

P.S.—Since the above was written, I have learned that Baron Brunnow's report of his first interview with your Lordship has given Count Nesselrode very great extisfaction.

#### No. 373.

Mr. Cound Young to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received October 7.)

(No. 14.)

My Lord,

Jerusalem, August 19, 1839

I THINK it is my daily to report to your Lordship that this district to mains in a very disturbed state. The Sacik Abdrachman Annar has made so formidable an appearance in the neighbourhood of Hebron, that the Governor and Sheik of that place have left, and are now in this city. Hebron is therefore left without any magisterial authority, and all intercourse between

this and Hebron has for the past ten days been cut off

I am assured that the above-named Shesk has at his command between three and four thousand armed men, and that he had been endeavouring to raise the Tahyr and Tarabin tribes (from the neighbourhood of Gaza) to join him, but had not been successful; be has, however succeeded in disturbing the south and more castern dutnets.

Three men of his party, with their arms, were taken on the 15th instant, and brought into town. And yesterday, one from a village two hours distant, where there has been a disturbance, and an attempt to kill the Sheik. They succeeded in killing he of his relatives, and then they all fled to the mountains to join Abdrachman Asmar, except the one who has been brought in.

The intercourse between one part of the country and another is much impeded by the insecurity of the roads, which are everywhere infested by

the duaffected.

Such, my Lord, is the feeling against the Egyptian Government in this district,—chiefly owing to the conscriptions that have been made for the army, -that it is difficult to concerve how the people are ever to be pacified

or governed under the present order of things.

The Syrians are a very different race of people from the Egyptians, and the natural face of their country favours the determined spirit of opposition which they avince towards the present Government, as they find shelter in the mountains, which are not easy of access to regular troops; and as a last resource, many fall back upon the Desert, rather than submit, depending on a future day for a favourable opportunity to return.

A continuance of this state of things must soon depopulate the country of its Mussulman inhabitants; and unless the Government establish some ayatem of communication, or onless they afferd encouragen ent other to Chris tions or Jowe, the land will literally be left without inhabitants to cul-

The hot weather seems to have checked the plague for the past few days; I am happy to inform your Lordship, that I have heard of no fresh

enses in the city.

Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Jaffa reports to me, that his Arabic scribe, with four of his children, fell victima last week to this fearful disease. He also informs the that a French gun-brig, came to an anchor off the town on the 10th instant at sunset. The French Vice-Cousal communicated with her commander, by garag oil in a beat. She got ander weigh at sucrise the following morning, and is reported to have come from Beyrout, and to have returned there, calling to at Costa.

I have, &c. WM. I. YOUNG. (Signed)

### No. 374.

# Mr. Consul Werry to Viscount Palmerston.- (Received October 7.)

(No. 144)

Demascut, August 30, 1839

My Lard, THE last despatch I had the honour of addressing your Lordship was

under the 2nd instant, No. 13

Since then the measures taken by his Highness Ibrahim Pashs have tended to reduce the maurgents infesting the country north of this city Ismael Bey, Governor of Aleppo, and the Caftan Boy arrived here, through that line of country, with a force of about 6,000 troops. The Emir Gewad. the Mutuali managent, was constrained to place himself in the hands of the Emir Becaut, who del virel him op to the local Government here and he was decapitated with seven other of his adherents.

All Agha Harneh Kealibi, an influential personage of this city and a favourte of thealam Pasha, was put on his trial, convicted of conspiring

against the Government here, and was publicly beheaded

His Excellency Ismael Bey and the Caftan Bey have continued their march to the Haouran and Agloun districts. I hear the former is for the present tolerably quiet; but the inhabitants of the latter, comprising 200 vallages, have taken arms, and refuse to pay any kind of taxes, furnish supplies, or acknowledge the Government. Ismael Bey, with his forces, have consequently proceeded there to reduce them to order.

In the other parts of the Damascus district I hear that the state of the

country is perfectly tranquil,

I have, &c., N. W. WERRY. (Signed)

#### No. 375.

## Mr. Pro-Consul Werry to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received October 7.)

(No. 18.)

My Lord,

Aleppo, August 24, 1839.

I HAVE the bonour to transmit berewith, for your Lordship's in roat in copy of a Jespatch I a bressed V which Poese by, under the 13th costs it, and by which your Lordehip will perceive, that nothing whatever of any interest had transpired up to that period.

Since the date of the above despate , I am anable to lay before your

Lordsbar anyth gfart er of any turnst

His Excellency the Seraskier Ibrahim Pasha and the Egyptian forces continue on the frontiers as berefolder. Everything temmos as some gua, and without any change or movement whatever on any point.

I am happy to be able to state to your Lordship, that this district is now quite tranquil, and the roads are again beginning to become free from the

inte malcontonts that had infested them.

I have, &c., (Signed) F. H. S. WERRY

### Inclosure in No. 375.

# Mr. Pro-Consul Warry to Viscount Ponsonby

My Lord, Aleppo, August 13, 1839.

I HAD last the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 23rd ultimo, and have now to extern you, that on the 25th of the same month M. Carl act. Aide de camp of Marsha Sout, returned from Maraso, and starts to-morrow for Latakia, for the purpose of proceeding by the Austrain steamer to

I learn that M. Caillier's mission to his Exceller, y ibrahim Pasha has succeeded, his Highness naving immediately issued orders for the army not to advance beyond Marash, at which place he still remains, although prepara-

tions have be a made here for his recit ton

I se army continues to occupy the frontiers between Aintab and Marash, and the force sent to take possession of Orfa has not advanced beyond that

His Excellency Solyman Pasha arrived here a short time ago from Aintab and New 1 Server and every and will remain until further orders from his Hatress I to Pasing

I am sorry it is still out of my power to give your Lordship any satisfactory account of the two Finglishman Mr. Adam of had Mr. Russell who, I hape and trust, may have retreated with Hafiz Pasha after the bettle.

M. P. c. A telecomp of Sexman Pasha has delivered nto my charge several papers found in the camp belonging to those gentlemen, which I have deposited in the Cancelleria until claimed.

According to Mr. Vice Consul Hays' last reports, his district, as well as

the mountains of Greour-Dagh and those extending to the Defile of the Taurus, are for the moment apparently tranquit.

I can also report the Aleppo district in the same state, since the departure of the Excellency Ismoel Rey, the Governor of this place, for the purpose of chastung the rebels who had committed many robberses and murders in different parts between Aleppo and Damascus. He is now disarming the population in that route; and the road to Latakis, which a short time since was very dangerous, is now perfectly rafe.

(Signed) P. H. S. WERRY

### No. 376.

# Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmereten-(Received October 10.)

My Lord, Parts, October 7, 1839

UNDERSTANDING that General Schattant had aformed his Government that the propositions of M de Brusson were rejected by Her Majesty's Government, I called on Marson Soult that meritig who informed me in that he had received a despatch of M Longer, a which as bace ency Government had attended M de Branow that the propositions of which he had been the beautr having been considered unadminished by the French Government. Her Majesty's Government, in consideration of the relations subjusting between the two countries, had not been able to accept them, but had made counter propositions to the Russian Government, which M de Branow had accepted ad referendam.

I do not think that General Schoot an had entered into any clear explanation as to what these propose the were, but I could get er to in Marshal Soult, that as far as he understood them, there were points therein from which he disagreed

I need not say, that being myself as yet uninformed of what had taken ones, I only stead on this subject to Marsha Sourt subservations

The Marshal then informed me that year Loruship had also, in the conversation which General behaviour was reporting, alfued it to the territorial disson between the Viceroy and the Surtain, and had a furtice that Her Majesty's Covernment might consent to the Parliance of St. Jean a Acre being an lexed to the heridiary government of Egypt, the fortices of St. Je is a Acre being excepted therefrom, and consigned to the guard ansarp of the Porte.

I said to the Marshal, that if such had been the conduct of Her Majesty's 4-coverament, I trusted that the Prench Government seeing how desirous Her Majesty's Government were of maintaining the alliance and good understanding which had so long prevailed between the two countries, would steel' act in a similar spirit and meet your Lordsup by concessions similar to those which you had made.

The Marshel said, that undoubtedly be was sensible to your Lordship's conclusiory conduct and that he should be most destrous to smaller it, but that with regard to St. Jean d'Acre, there was no power capable of taking it from Mehemet Ali- that, if even in the hands of a simple Pasha, it might result any army in Europe for three years; and that, therefore, he could not, as he should explain to General Schastrans, agree with your Lordship in this particular.

I then ested the Marshal if there were any other concessions different from these op more which the French Government had lately expressed, which he ment now be disposed to make, and how he feel as to the proposition which I understood had been suggested by General Schastiani, for cutting Syra into two divisions, and giving the lower division, which would be formed by a line drawn from Damascus to Beyrout, to Mehemet Ali?

He said that he had never heard from tieneral behastian at such propositions, and that he did not think Mehemet Ali would accede to them; that for his own part, he laid a great stress upon Adams, that Adams was most

important, as connected with the passes of the Taurus, &c. I then said, that Adam had been previously mentioned, but that I now supped that the French Government, considering what your Lordship was reported to have said with respect to the Pashalic of St. Jean d'Acre, departing thereby from your original idea, would also, and of its own part, make some like concession

To this the Marshal only replied by saying, that he had sent his propositions to Vicana, and that he must await the answer they would receive from that Court.

In continuing the conversation, the Marshal now observed that as to measures of everyon of the Cabriels were and agreed as to the extent f termory to be alletted to the Vicena, they would be agreed as I are not of getter ring the ir o, cross and that the Cabriet of France were go with the other (a spects in this part of the question but that a consecration is t measures of contenue west succeed a territe of arrangement. The a cett, by a selected mag age fear the hand, but are sea at the some few t, were its that leter arrange r et as Mel est All well agree to, be eated upon, all measures a contenued I to the ground, and walling a yet as ear meant and me change my crest of constitute that he const not ago, to any terrored at our cit that Witer et A i is not thely to accept. Here will exsure of the western ston. The forest to at an a Generalized are not participle explicitly as a world as a wind in the Viceray of Eavy t would be at at with an e or maco, and will not urge him to contend for the later rather than the foreign but the nation having a decided predifection for the personage the Government will hardly dure to force his a containe of the tre, it is persist in alruggling for the much. But Meh ear Vi o what he contends for, will be guided by a consideration of the raca s b r pos ng him of it; every thing that intimidates him, and ment as an to yield, will incline the French Covernment towards in many upon him concessions which it would not be, a ty consenting to steak as g for. The Union of England with the other Powers, or with a portion or the other Powers, will intimidate Mehemet All; and in the same proportion encourage France, which waits for emitting any decided opinion out I one of the most important elements, out of which such opinion is to be formed, is brought in a clear shape before it. Up to such time, this Government will probably contend for according nearly all to Mehemet Ali, because it does not know that Mobemet Ali will yield anything. And this is remarkable, that while France has declared besself the portions to To key, that bases or an arrange ment which she has proposed, known of course to the papers, - as all things here are known, -has been at once cunadered by them all, as favourable to the your Lordship, on this ground, the "Courser" of this morning, which is not less worthy of notice, since it shows the editor, a very able man, to be in tiomediate communication with the Government, for he knew of the decision of the English Cabinet when his article was written. This casual information may also be useful to your Lordship, as affording no light argument against the propositions which, put forward to support the Ottoman Empire against the Pasha, are taken up by all the Pasha's party, as favourable to hum, and against the Ottoman Empire.

If I have made myself alear about the Question of Egypt, I shall have any model to your Lordship my notion, that it is a question which, involving the fears of the French Government, (as to being engaged in hostile measures against Mehemet Ali,) is to be dealt with by removing those fears. Every thing which tends to awe the one party to submission, will tend to strengthen the other so to the terms which it will join in exacting.

The interference of Russia, or rather her presenting of the Port entered so much into the Affairs of he spitiant it always a bride lare we her are at A xararra by engage forward the posterior of interestingle leads to the towards to the Barate, the expects appear at Barate and effectives superior to take which protects appear at the safe to the peace of barace of priver to these which protects and manage of the brook Constructed do not not make and the brook Constructed do not not make and the brook Constructed do not not be peace of the brook Constructed do not not be under the brook Constructed do not not be peaced by the brook Constructed do not not be peaced.

would be said of it. And I may renture to write upon this subject, I would tay that, were it desirant to now any plan it religiously the co-operation of Russia to a manner compatible with the co-operation of France, the chief object to consider, would be the satisfaction of this Government as to the form of the proceeding; for as to the fend, they would be much less difficult to manage.

Murshal Soult spoke to me again as to the idea of guaranteeing or protection; the exist received and pain since of the Port for a certain time, which he seemed to object to, as being less than the general guarantee or protection we had already entered into. I stated to his Excellency the manner in which I viewed has proposition as contained in my last despatch; but I did not most upon the subject, as I concluded, an arrangement of this kind would form part of the general propositions to which the Marshal all a late of the state of the contains which I saw the integether

The decision of Her Majesty's Government not to accept M. de Brannow's propositions, will have a favourable effect on the public opinion here, as to the general relations between the countries; but the effect it will have on the Oriental Question itself remains to be seen, and will much depend on the line which Austria takes in the present state of affairs.

A communication, however, which Marshal Soult made to me to-day, towards the close of our conversation, ought to have, and I trust will have, an important influence on one portion of this question, and that which has hitherto been amongst the most difficult to provide for. The communication I allude to, was in a despatch from Admiral Roussin to the Marshal, which stated that Rechid Posha had positively assured the Admiral, that is no case whatever would the armed interference of Roussia be caused for; and that if we are a to be a made for the entry of the united fleets into the Sca of Marmora, would invite their entry.

This assurance might induce the French Government to consider that no present danger at least exists from Russia, or at Constantinople, and that consequently the attention of France might be undistractedly directed on Mehemot Ali.

I bave, &c . (Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

#### No. 377.

Lord Beaurale to Firecount Palmerston .- (Received October 12.)

No. 117.) My Lord,

Vienna, Beptember 21, 1839

COUNT PIQUELMONT communicated to me a report from the testing of the last testing to the last testing to the last testing to the Sulian's territories as his means will permit, unless peace should be concluded within a given time. The Count proposed to me to join in declaring to Mehemet Ali, that no advantages obtained by these means would after his estuation, as they would not receive the sanction of the Powers.

I had no difficulty in agreeing to thus, and requested him to give me a year has been a to the I decrease a control of the Lord Pousonby, with the request, that after concert with his Colleagues, he would send the necessary orders to Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria. Of these papers I inclose copies. I have not failed upon this occasion to urge the adoption of stronger measures, but find nobody to act with. The French Ambassador has no powers, and is interdicted from doing anything against Mehemet Ali. The Ruman Ambassador will not even discuss the affair, his Court referring everything to Constantinople.

I have, &c , (Signed) BEAUVALE

## Inclosure in No. 377.

# Count Piquelmont to Baron de Stuemer

M e Baron Vienne, le Septembre, 1839.

UN de vos rapports du 5 Septembre nous a donné des notvestes A Vexandree Safe Sa 26 Ao't que sout e action e to M. e Baron, d'une nature alarmante, le rapport de M. Laure a retenevel e ce s'a fait consistee la resolution que paraient router prener Mece a A de fare occuper our son times de Syra on and de l'anne have here e grisotate t P ta creat most the area for more a by the terrory lot in a circulate, septent on a set the second second difficile, a many sees arrive at the relationships are acceptcentree & Murache et dans les environs ; et l'est est d'une autenque tion de s'étendre et de profiter de la disposacion ( v. v. v. de marche de mont lations que be convenient des legetations per aquader l'ere un persons tes restaures, e se ser la contrate e qu'es en com at the service we up vivre, peut cire employé par Mehemet A centre de na cen de , mont à la Porte et de la forcer de nouserire à correct q the test of Co calcul est unturel, none pourous done l'aduc le comme du chance qui va ce présenter et que nous devons prendre Chicago and

testre parti serai, or a 1, 1 hours assignerous les positions à prendre dans ou cer est en cert en cer

La plus gran de den e thus test de construir on est ce ir que est en barras. the a most time ( ) was a total or to be as a property of the bus to collect. cette es que du tres ognes les ces es res; il y faut donc du toma, et la Perfect present to fire a common general to a danger, care secures ponter ex ca der it o a la cert e que l'infiative d'une sage et noble i com a en fera cesser de a respect que des improdences pourre ent et facileha re re ca gre sea par tout a monde. Il ne mous rente done plus que le terre tres, surf a tras recr. pour voir n'établer un changement de per an ere of the ord a l'orte. Dans une pareille situation, nous devons de criere e et ca a que seren qui, no promegne paque camente la 1,4 are exercised the court Ad ages I care a little parent a m parts tiple are a d Joshun scripe en a ser to per a ser a stac Misseure : cola se changers ni se déciders la question. Le seul d ... con rait com de la voir s'approcher amen près de Constantinaple par s'abster de to a cell both a color of monto percent ared and and are the to at the contract the same that he was the same to be a seen as the a replace a start part one of the Ald to the manifest constitute and account surement even exceptions to be not in Marinet construction de la construction des la constru Porte ne sesent modifiées, et que des sentiment de confis et l celui de la défiance, nous ne pouvons qu'en oppoter à cer referen et y conjurer déviter toutes les mes in extre a contre la contre de la cont de faire ai les événement devaient exsituat agence that were a Port . to the tare re are that water is some families as a der copy to stay the state of to Date on Secretary and Mark to the fame paralize les Land from the west of the first of the first of the contraction and strive G street, effet, scraet com, tagiettant, touts entre es neux posttons, il en aut

une trosseeme i demi-d'oire qui donnera t'aux escadres a possibil te d'agre selon tous les évenemens qui pourraient arriver, ce serait les parages de l'Île de Rhodes, plus rapprochés des côtes de Syrie. Cette position agirnit bien plus sances in le Melienet Me exercit et qui peut n'en ser les communi-cations de l'Egypte avec son armée en Asie Mineure lui montrerait tous les dangers de cette position trop avancée, et ferait bien plus d'effet que l'apparition devant Alexandrie, qui, n'étant auvie d'aucun résultat, serait un triomphe

Mais cec. M. e Baron, est ane opin in et men de plus punqu'elle reste. the ec. Year develop on c'enterune acoure que a trial ablance assentiment et in confernint de me Ar e Lex cultir de que in es au de cua ici avec MM ico Ambasocheres nous ont mentre la se ic chi se que acque puessions thate child on heat que de masse un distructions ues Cours impriment

a no re marche un contrena par ecule.

Met sat A tan a the fit equi a a t prove de plus de sagacite quan nen trease ord accement on Orient in post done suffresser asen into a neeavec la certitude d'etre comprise. Je vous prie uene, V se Barse, de voutoir bien charger M. Laurin de lui , ar er de la mattere survante de sa situation

Les fautes de la Porte et l'habileté qu'il a su mettre à en profiter lus ont doone des forces supérieures ; il peut en abuser ; il peut dans le moment actuel enlever encore à la Porte de plus grands territoires ; personne n'est la pour s'y opposer : it peut garder la flotte Ottomane ; les Allies du Sultan n'emploierent pas la force pour la reprendre, car sa destruction sernit le suite

Méhémet Ali peut donc s'il le reut se complaire dans la conviction et dans l'abus de la pussance matérielle ; les Pussances ne feront rien pour la combattre. L'Europe possède une urme plus forte contre Méhémet Ali, c'est, comme pous l'avons dit ailleurs, celle de son avenir. Que vent il en effet? il no cesse de repeter, que tout ce qu'il fait n'a d'autre but que cetus de fonder l'aven e de sa fair . Conten pent-être que la linne personneme qui cumme e tre History Pacial soit une bi no base à donner à l'établissement de sa far h ? It I a may vo in mit ment de cette nature fonder quelque chose de terabe? Pais a nit d'efforts pour esperocher l'Ecopte de l'Ecopte par so and the strate or par less aris et par le commerce, per a du a recle, et the sall compress many classification do I'T in a cost recessive and st need regulière et à la ducée d'une position posit un que que appre, de the se trompe done passur la nature de la superiera de sea forcea a les ne servat de per la finner avent qui vent foncer. Semena le Si fin la necorent to descess core some que deriande, elles reas to airat paspore conder na pontara cara carrope ne la sanctionnerait par. Il y a un siècle que Mel e net A v. Chef de Musulmans révoltés, aurait pu fonder un nouvel Empire; il norms existé dans cet état de séparation et d'isolement qui renduit alors l Europe peu attentive à des événemens de cette nature ; Méhemet Ali un même a vocé sa vie à l'établissement d'un autre ordre de choses . A sibeson, sous peine de passer comme un metéore, de la sanction de l'Europe, et I Europe no sanctionnera que ce qui lassiera intact le principe de la Souvaraine té du Sultan. Se Mehémet Als fonde l'espoir du succès de sa rémance sur la conviction qu'il parait avoir de la difficulté qu'auront les Puissances d'adopter de concert des mesures actives contre lui, il doit sentir qu'elles se mettraient facilement d'accord pour refeser leur sanction à un ordre de choses qu'elles transcraph to positional pour la Porte one mesure negative a'est amais d fficile à prendre.

C'ast à rendre cette position intelligible à Mehémet Ali que M. Laurin dort mettre tous ses soms, nous ne doutons pas que les Agens des Puissances

à Alexandrie ne soient autorisés à loi tenir le même langue.

Le but des Puussances après des événemens auns désastreux que ceux qui ort na va la mert de Saftar. Manne ad a ete d'empechar la l'ete de se ascrire dans ce premier moment se difficile, à des conditions trop dangereuses pony se aver et de lui donner le teme de reprendre confiance et courage. La moindre des obligations morales que nous avons contractée envers le Sultan. est done celle que l'arrangement que fera la Porte ne soit su moitis pas plus désavantageux que celui dont nous avons empéché la conclusion; et si la Porte Ne . And other parms to a character a survente a cel que to an allient Geja repensas, in a co accepter un , as mantais encore, vous poures, M le

Baron, l'instruire de la déclaration que nous faisons faire à Mébémet Al , qu'un tel arrangement n'obtiendra jamais la sanction de l'Europe. Les Punsances abandonneront cette position à toutes les incertitudes toujours inséparables de ce qui n'a pour base, at la nécessité, ai le droit, ai la justice ; nous disons la nécessité, parce que nous ne tenons pas une ambition qui serait sans mesure, pour une nécessité.

l avenement an trône du Sultan Abdoul Medjid, si paunble et sa regarier au milieu de tous les désastres du moment, est une preuve qu'il existe encore pour son Empire un principe de vie bien supérieur à jout ce qui existe dans les camps Egyptions. Mébemet Ali n'a donc pas pour les ce principe de nécessité que son esprit Oriental aims quelquefois invoquer sous le nom de fatalisme.

Vous voudrez bien, en donnant connaissance de cette dépêche à MM vos Collègues, vous entendre avec eux pour lui donner exécution; si, contre notre attente, vous ne trouviez pas un concert unamme, vous n'en preserirez pas moins à M. Laurin le languge que nous avons indiqué, et vous en instruirles la Porte. Nous devous rous prévenir que M la Ministre de Prusse a été obligé. de s'absenter pour deux semaines pour une affaire de famille pressante; nous ne doutons pas que M. le Comte de Konigamarch trouvera dans l'unamonté. des Représentants des Puissances sei un mouf aufisant pour se réunir à la démarche à inquelle vous voudrez bien l'inviter.

> Recover, &c . FIQUELMONT.

### No. 378.

## Lard Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received October 12.)

No. 120

My Lord,

Vienna, October 3, 1839.

THE French Government have made to that of Austria the same proposation for the settlement of the affairs of the East which they have made to

Her Majesty's Government.

Count Figuelment considers the immediate restriction of Adams and the defiles of the Taurus as a great object to the Porte. He also considers the division of Syria into Pashalics to be conferred at Mehemet Ali's death upon his younger children, as ensuring the revenion of that country to the Solian; but be thinks that Candia ought to be immediately given up by Mehemet Ali, and that France may probably be induced to extend her propenal to that amount,

The answer of Austria will consist, 1st, Of an inquiry whether France to prepared to enforce her demands, in case Mehemet Ali should decline agreeing to them; and if this is answered satisfactorily, she will then renew the declaration of her adhesion to the smallest amount of concessions by the

Porte upon which the Two Powers shall agree.

The instructions, however, to Count Appeny and to Prince Esterhazy, will be to favour the conclusion of the agreement traced above. Austria melines to this course from several reasons. She thinks that it is a great object to flowh quickly. She conceives that under this arrangement the She will alto ately into the whole possess as it Mehenrit A i, and that in the mean time the Ottoman Empire will be saved from the danger of Russian assistance.

I should all, that Court Fapedman wills that nothing con give strength and vitality to that Empire, unless the intelligence of Mehemet Ali and the Mahommedan feeling still existing in Egypt, can be rallied to it, and

combined in its defence.

I have, &c., BEAUVALE. Signed)

### No. 379.

## Viscount Palmeraton to Lord Beauvale.

(No. 131) My Lord.

Foreign Office, October 16, 1839.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch, No. 120, of the 3rd of October, I have to state, that it would, no doubt, he a great source of atrength to the Turk shift percent Millerine A wind to the character of a faithful subject, exert all his energies, and apply all his means, for the purpose of supporting the power and a to rity of the Soltan, but the main of that Mehemet Ali's object is, and long has been, not to support the power and authority of the Sultan, but to extend his own power and authority to the detriment of the Sultan; and no real support can rationally be expected for the Sultan's throne, from a person placed in the attention in which Mehemet Ah stands, and actuated by the motives by which he is inspired

It is further a great mistake to suppose that there is more Mahommedan feeling in Egypt, than in those parts of the Turkish Empire which are under the direct authority of the Sultan. For, on the contrary, Mehemet Ali has in many ways gone further to break down Mahommedan ascendancy than the late S Handled and as an estable the clare to as taken the standard median offices of emolument and command under Mehemet Ali than in the other parts of the Turkuh Empire. It is indeed remarkable how contradictory are the americans which the partitions of Mehemet Ali are driven to have recourse to: for while at one time and for one purpose they represent him as the great champion of Mahammedan feeling, at another time, and for another purpose, they extel him as the subduer of Mahammedan prejudice, and as a man who has bad energy enough to correct hat religious fanationes which rendered the Mahommedans so overbearing and intelerable to the Christians in all the transschons and intercourse of life.

It would, moreover, be desirable to know by what process of reasoning Count Figurelmont arrives at the conclusion, that if the whole of Syrin is now left in the possession of Mehemet Ali, upon the condition that at his death it is to be divided into Pashalics for the benefit of his younger colors, such an arrangement would accure the reversion of all Syria to the direct authority of the Sultan? For Ibrahim, at the death of Mehemet, would stand precisely in the same attuation in which Mehemet now stands; and it is not apparent why Let an shirth then be more wing than Men met now a force appoint Syna. But as he would then have the entire command of the resources, and my and financial of all the construction of the Will met now givers he would be as strong then as he is now, and just as able to refuse to evacuate Syria. Nothing, then, would be more easy than for lbrahm, on the death of Mchemet, to persuade the younger children to agree to some other arrangement, to accept some different provision, and to renounce their claim to the Syrian Pasholica; and thus the arrangement recommended by Count Figuelmont would probably have just the opposite effect from that which he B (1) | 10 | 54 | 5

I am, &c., PALMERSTON

### No. 380

Lord Beaucale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received October 17)

(No. 123.)

My Lord.

Frenna, October 8, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a despatch with its inclosure from Lord Ponsonhy.

I have, &c., BEAUVALE.

### Inclosure 1 in No. 380.

## Viscount Ponsonby to Lord Beauvale.

(Confidential.)

My Lord,

Therapia, September 26, 1839.

I INCLOSE for your Excellency's information, the project of a Note to be sent by the Sublime Porto to the Representatives of the Five Powers. which has been communicated to me by his Excellency the Internancio.

I hope there will be found in this Note a relief from any doubts that may have arisen, in consequence of the passage in a preceding Note from the Porte, dated August 22, 1839, which is as follows: "La Sublime Porte desire qu'elles (les Poissances) veuillent bit a a er nux avens in la fe restor Macant A day see assers on be see last a restor in Flore Important a representation of the state of the second to t

it appears to me that this Note recess solely to the demands made by Mehamet Ali, which it refuses; that the government of Syria is not one of the demands, and therefore the Note has no bearing upon that question, and the Sublime Porte is not engaged by it in any degree upon that point.

The Note, of which I inclose the project, declares explicitly what the Sublime Porte consents to grant to the Pashs, and the right of the Sultan to

act according to his pleasure on all other points.

It is certain that the Sublime Porte is, in the greatest degree, opposed to leaving the government of Syria in the hands of Mehemet Ah, or of his Representative or Dependant; and I must venture to say, that I think the Porte is fully justified by sound policy,

If Syria be left in the hands of the Pasha, the late state of affairs will obviously be restored, but with a large addition of power conferred upon the Pasha, and that too by the act of the Great Powers. The integrity of the Ottoman Empire will be destroyed in fact, though it may be nominally preserved by a quibble. The independence of the Empire must be violently endangered by its partition. The Great Powers, England, Austria, and France, have publicly declared they will maintain the integrity and independence of the Empire.

> I have, &c . PONSONBY. (Signed)

### Inclosure 2 in No. 380

## Project of a Note from the Sublima Ports to the Representatives of the Fire Powers.

DANS in Note que la Sublime Porte a cu l'honneur d'udresser à MM les Représentans des Ciaq Puissances, elle a exprimé le désir que, punque les Hautes Pousances s'étaient chargées de l'arrangement de la Question Egyptienne, elles vouluisent bien avuer aux moyens de fuce rentrer Méhemet Ali dans ses devoirs, en le décident à restituer la Flotie Impériale, & renoncer à ser prétentions exagérées, et à attendre l'effet des dispositions qui serment convertées ici sous la médiation des Cinq Cabinels, et sanctionnées ensuite par Sa Hautesse.

Deputs lors, la Sublime Porte a constamment reçu des preuves des dispositions bienveillantes des Cinq Cours à son égard. Aussi est-elle prôte à rendre pleme justice à leur boone volonté, tout comme elle est loin de méconnatire les difficultés de plus d'un genra qu'elles peuvent avoir rencontrées dans l'exécution de leurs généreux desseins.

Néaumous, plus d'un mois s'est écoulé depuis la remne de la dite Note. cana que l'accord qui, grâce à la Divine Providence, s'est établi entre les Cinq Cours, se sort manifesté par aucun sote positif propre à complir le but qu'elles se aont proposé. Les Hautes Puissances Médiatrices sont trop cournes par feur sugesse et leur équité, pour qu'elles ne sentissent pas à quel point il est déstrable pour le Gouvernement de Sa Hautesse de voir cemer au plus tôt un état de choses permeteux pour l'Empire Ottoman, et qui, en y jetant tous les L'avènement au trône du Sultan Abdoul Medjid nété signalé par un grand acte de elémence qui accordant à Mehémet Al le par lon de ses lantes passées, ainsi que l'hérodite pour l'Égypte.

Le Pacha a payé ce bienfuit avec la plus noire ingratitude. Tout le monde sait qu'it a non seulement refusé de restituer la Flotte Impériale, qui lus a été livrée par la plus liche des trab sons, ma s q i la cherche a revolutionner les pays soumis au Sultan, et qu'il agit en général d'une manière hostile envers la Subame Porte.

Toutefois. Sa Hautesse persévérant dans ses intentions de crusses, est encore prête à accorder à Méhémet Ali l'héredité pour l'La et, autaique le pardon pour tout ce qu'il a comme page de pour d'ec pour d'ec pour de ce qu'il a comme page de pour d'ec pour d'ec pour de ce qu'il a conditions que et transferant de Sa Hautesse sera toujours disposé à souscrire à un arrangement avec ce vassal. La conduite de celou-ci après la conclusion d'un pareil arrangement déciders à quel point il est digne de faveurs alterieures, lesquelles copendant ne sauraient être que l'effet spontané de la olémence souversuse.

En communiquant tout ceci à M. l'Ambassadeur de . h. Sublime Porte le prie de vouloir bien exprimer à son Gouvernement l'espoir qu'elle nourrit de voir les Hontes Puissances Médaire et l'endre au plus tôt des mesures que dans leur équité elles jugerout proprès à amener l'Affaire Egyptienne à une solution satisfaisante.

## No. 381.

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received October 18.)

(No. 256.)

My Lord,

Theropia, Boptomber 22, 1839.

ADMIRAL STOPFORD wished that the Porte should be informed, that a violent wind from the south might force the British equadron to anchor under the White Cliffs, and that if it so happened, it must not be considered as an unfriendly act.

I replied, that I thought it would be inconvenient to mention the subject to the Porte, and that, should a real necessity arise for the movement, it could be made and explained more successfully than now discussed.

1 have, Ac., (bigned) PONSONBY

## Inclusure 1 in No. 381.

Admiral Sir Robert Stopford to Viscount Pensonby.

My Lord.

"Princese Charlotte," Besiha Bay, September 11, 1839.

AS the season is fast approaching, in which this anchorage at Beaka Bay will be no longer safe for so many large slope, I beg leave to acquaint your Excellency, that in the event of any bad weather coming on which may endanger the squadeon under my command, it is my intention to run up the Dordanelles off the place known by the name of "the White Cliffs," where I understand the slope may anchor in safety.

But if political excumstances do not require the presence of the substant at Basica Bay. I should recommend its remova to Vourin before in see not week in the her. It is, or no ver to be taken, into consideration, that owing to the extensive marshy grounds bordering upon the essionest, then anchorage is proverbially unheal as a ter the rains begin

In the course of a month the ships will require a supply of provisions, for the convey rice it waith I must send two ships of the line to Marta.

(Signed)

am, he

ROBERT STOPFORD

### Inclusure 2 in No. 381

### Viscount Possonby to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford.

(Primte.)

My dear Sir,

Therapia, September 19, 1839

YOU are aftendy acquainted with the wise arrangement that the Eastern Affairs should be actiled at Vienna, and that Lord Beauva is directed to correspond with you. The messenger who arrived here thus

morning brings nothing more.

I sent your letter to Vienna, in which you speak of bringing the floet to the "White Cliffs." I think it highly inconvenient to speak of that movement to the Porte, without having the notherization of Her Majesty's Government, or that of Lord Beauvale from Vienna. I think it would be much better to make the movement, if a rest necessity for it should arise, than to talk of it beforehand.

I have, &c., (Signed) PO

PONSONBY.

### No. 382

The Marquess of Classicarde to Vincount Palmerston,-(Received October 21.)

/ No. 110.)

My Lord,

St. Petershurgh, Getober 12, 1859.

A COURIER has arrived here from Paris, and I am informed that he has brought instructions to the Baron de Barante, to propose this arrangement of the Torco-Egyptian Question: that the Vicercy of Egypt shall continue to hold Syria, with the exception of the district of Adams and the deflies of the Taurus, which are to be restored to the Ports, together with Candia.

After the death of Mehemet Ali, the Pashalic of Egypt to revert to one

of his sons, and that of Syrin to another

A to the land that of Syrin to another Emperor at Consume to the I am

unable to inform your Lordship how he received this proposition; but I cannot think it possible that the Imperial Cabinet will accede to it.

over the statisfaction. Count Nesselrode showed me a long despatch from that Minimer, in which he expressed rigid only at the British Cabruct's not having yet decided upon a course of action to be immediately adopted.

(Signed) CLANRICARDE.

### No. 383.

### 16 Bulicer to Viscount Palmerston .- Received October 21.)

No. 1043

My Lord, Peris, October 18, 1639

country MEDEM showed me to-day the communications he had been an M do Br to wait I which could direct, M to Br to wa general account of his mumon, with reasons why it had been especially

directed to Great Britain, which Count Medem read to Marshal Soult, who received the communication rather ungraciously.

Secondly, M de Brunnow's more unreserved account of his convertation with your Lordship.

Tourdly, The plan, which he, Count Brunnow, had proposed as the means

of imposing suitable conditions on the Viceroy.

In both of the two former communications, M. de Brunnow spoke in a fair and sensible manner of the spirit of friendliness with which his propositions to the British Government had been received, as well as the difficulties which attended the entire acceptance of them. Count Medem, at the same time, informed me that he had heard from his brother at Alexandria, that M. Cochelet had officially informed Medemet Ah, on the part of the French Government, that that Government would never join in couploying correive measures against him. I think, however, that Count Medem was measuformed as to any official communication of this hind having been made to the

I should observe, that in the communications which I have had with the Marshal and M. Durages, as well as in a short conventation which I had the bonour of having the other evening with the King, I have remarked the adoption of a more conciliatory and less positive tone than heretofore; but I have never heard anything indusing me to believe that the French Government which for the large transfer that the first transfer that the state of the st

As far as this general resolution is concerned, I still think no alteration likely to take place, but as to the arrangement itself. I believe no positive decision is come to, because a variety of causes on which the strength of Mehemet's resistance depends are still undetermined. The opinion of Austria on those matters is, I believe, the circumstance now especially expected; and on that opinion, which His Majesty Louis Philippe generally decisives will be in favour of his own notions, though without any remon of which I am acquainted for each unterpations, the bias of the French Cabines will depend.

(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER

## No 884

Mr. Bulwer to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received October 21)

No. 100 a

My Lord, Peris, October 18, 1839

IN a conversation I had a day or two since with Marshal Soult on the state of affairs at Alexandria, he informed me that he learnt from M. Coche et, that Mehemet Ali was more determined than ever on other matters, but that with regard to Horrew's dismissal he would probably abandon his original proteinions.

I bring the more especially to your Lordship's attention, having just a first the control of the

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

### No. 385

Lord Beamale to Viscount Palmoraton.—(Recessed October 22.)

No. 126.)
My Lord,

Vienna, October 14, 1839.

I HAVE the bonour to inclose copy of a despatch from Lord Ponsonby 1 have, &c ,

(Signed) BEAUVALE

### Inclosure in No. 385

Viscount Ponsonly to Lord Brauvole.

My Lord, Therapia, September 30, 1839.

I RECEIVED this day your Excellency's despatch dated Vienna, September 19, 1839, and moketing copy of Count Piquelmont's despatch to Baron de Stürmer. I have seen the Baron, and agreed to do whatever be thinks prove to be done on the points to which your Lordship refere; and I will, when a least see the British Consul-General at Alexandria.

(Signed) PONSONBY.

### No. 386

Fincount Personby to Viscount Palmerston -(Received October 22.)

No. 2381

My Lord,

Therapie, August 31, 1839

THE Admiral has sent me copy of your letter (secret and confidential) ander late Jone 2. to the Lorent to Wall has all have the squadron would be justified in coming up here if the Russians made their appearance for the purpose of stopping the progress of the Egyptian Army."

There may armse the greatest dolument to Her Majesty's service, if the Admiral be not fully acquainted with the real intentions of Her Majesty's tiovernment.

1 have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

### No. 387

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Patmerston.-(Received October 17)

(No. 254.)

My Lord, Therapia, September 21, 1839.

MR. THURBURN, lately Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, called upon me this day. I know his object was to learn my opinions respecting Egypt, and I thought it right to state them very strongly, because he is one of the most vehement of the supporters of Mehemet Ali in the wildow of his pretentions. I thought it not unadvisable to show him that I was not the dupe of the fallness upon which it has been, and is ottempted to establish a belief in the press of the Pas and Entitle Turkey against Russian dominion. He was addiged to admit that the settlement he desired about the made, is the

partition of the Torkish Empire, and to argue in support of the good effects of that measure.

I mention this matter because Mr. Thurburn is on his route to England, and will probably endeavour to spread at home the doctrines to which he intended to make me a convert.

I have, Re., Signed) PONSONBY.

### No. 388.

## Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received October 22.)

No. 258, Confidential )

My Lord, Therapia, September 22, 1839

I INCLOSE copy of a note from the French Ambassador to me. I replied, that I believed the intrigue to which he alloded had been defeated. that I should be serry were it to appear that Akiff Pasha had so acted as to promited as a large of the souler of a large of which is and thankfulness the services he had rendered to his Excellency before my arrival in this country, and to the common cause after I came here, and in the difficult affair of the Trenty of Unkar Skelesse; that I fully concurred in the desire of the Ambassider to give the best support to the existing Official Minery La . I don't a that I is teased for execution report of the intrigue was sent to the Ambaurador for the purpose of leading him to make some formal declaration that would facilitate the execution of the design already formed by the Minuters of getting rid of troublesome persons; and that the report was at the least a very highly coloured representation of efforts such as are being made every hour in this country by s nsuved with the others through the want of readiness and firmness of the Grand Visier, who failed to make the concerted reply to the Sultan's inquiry. "Why Said Pasha was to be removed "

I have, &c . (Signed) PONSONBY

### Ingiosure in No. 368

## Baron Rousein to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord at cher Collègue, Thérapie, or 19 Septembre, 1639

Votre Excellence a pensé comme mos que ce Minutère est favorable à nos rues autant que nous poursons le désirer; il nous promet 1°. De ne actus appeler la Russie. 2°. D'appeler nos escadres si celle de la Russie arrive, su . Armée Egyptienne a avance, ou si une insurrection a heu contre le Sultan ou contre nos nationaux. Notre intérêt est donc de soutenir ce Minustère contre les antriques du Sérail et de la Russie

Je me propose en conséquence de faire une instruction à ce sojet à mon l'agunan pour exprimer ma sympathie pour le Ministère actuel, et je distire. My Lord et cher Collègue, que vous soyies du même sentiment

Je sau que nos Ministres sont divises par une munec dans a man e d'agur contre Mehemet Al , mais sovez sur que cela ne touche pas mons du monde au principe de notre alhar ce, qui est à reale optieure

Agréez, &c., (Signe BARON ROUSSIN.

### No. 389

## Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 22 )

(No. 260, Secret.)

My Lord, Therapia, September 23, 1889.

Russian Mission has again mainted that the Sublime Porte abould demand the removal of the fleets, and the Ottoman Ministers have secretly requested menot to be missiataned if they yield to the importantly of the Russians as it a necessary that the Sublime Porte abould been upon good terms with them, adding, that I may give the same answer I made lately to a similar demand or application from N time Effected, and again refuse compliance. I refer to what took place as reported in my despatches Nos. 219, 228, and 226.

This Russian Jemand may perhaps give some weight to the observation continued in my despatch No. 255, upon the advance of reinforcements into the Crimes, and also to what I have said of the tenure by which influence is held in this country, and the certainty of its entire loss by the removal of the

J bave, &c., (Segmed) PONSONBY

### No. 390.

Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received October 22)

(No. 261. Socret.)

My Lord, Therapia, September 23, 1639.

A FAVOUR ABLE epparements was afforded me, for touching on it, subject mentioned in Admiral Sir Robert Stopford's letter inclosed in my despatch No. 256. Beeched Pushs will prefer seeing the fleet at the White Curlis to being abandoned by it for he is fully aware of the importance of baving its support; and if the weather should be such as to make it appear necessary for it to pass up there, he will only remonstrate against it, to cover himself against the representes of the Russians, and will accept the excuse of necessity. I believe the Grand Vizzer feels as Rochid Pashs does, and will concur with him.

(Signed) PONSONBY.

### No. 391

# Ciscount Possonby to Viscount Palmeraton .- (Received October 22)

(No. 262 Secret.)

My Lord. Therapia, September 24, 1839.

Admiral Stapford, September 23 by the latter I have written to Admiral Stapford, September 23 by the latter of the

men already there. The Russian fleet that can be sent to sen in twelve sail of the line and five frightes. The ships, generally, are as bad as can be, and several of them barely fit to leave the harbour. I am certain no attempt will be made by sea, whilst you are within reach; but I would not answer for what may be the case if ever you retire; and I think it would be tempting Russia to make a move which, if made, will bring on a war, and give to Russia an enormous advantage."

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 392.

I iscount Pansonby to Viscount Palmerston .-- (Received October 18.)

(No. 263. Secret.)

My Lord,

Therapia, September 24, 1839.

I HAVE already reported the situation of the Ottoman Ministry, and some of the measures taken to get rid of certain persons who desired its overthrow. I have now to acqueint you with an act of boldness very little to acqueint to be consisted by the second of present to have a consisted by the second of present to have a consisted by the second of present to have a consisted by the second of present to have a consistent of the second of the Ottoman Ministry, and some of the Ottoman Ministry, and the Ot

The Sultan's mather had shown a disposition to meddle with affairs, as I before mentioned, and Rechid Pasha rentured to speak to the Sultan on the subject, saying, that he believed His Imperial Majesty's servants were so improve the approach to by their Source, that he would be impossible for them, or for the wiscot mon on earth, to serve His Majesty successfully, unless he was graciously pleased to place confidence in them, and to refuse to listen to the suggestions of any other persons, even those of his mather, that if he was not pleased so to do, it would be better for his service that he should dumms his Ministers from their posts, and place there such other men as be did confide in. The Sultan listened to these

As as the religious of the act of the section of th

Name to Your Art

### No. 393

Furcount Ponsonby to Viscount Poinceston .- (Received October 18.)

No. 204.)

My Lord,

Therapus, September 24, 1839.

A FRIEND of mine had some convertation three or four days ago with one of the chief Mollahs, one who has filled very high posts, and he mid, "Tell the Ambassador that the Porte most be forced to improve the adminitration of affairs and rehere the people; otherwise, not even the restoration of Syria and the other measures will be availing. The Porte will do nothing unless it be obliged."

fere, and who hopes from interference for amelioration in the situation of his

! have, &c., Signed) PONSUNBY

### No. 394

## Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 22.)

No. 269.)

My Lord,

Therepia, September 30, 1889

I INCLOSE copy of an official Note I this hight received from the Sublime Porte. (The project of this Note was forwarded to Lord Beauvale by last post.) I hope it will relieve any doubts or difficulties at Vicana, arising from uncertainty as to the desires of the Sublime Porte.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

### Inclosure in No. 394

### Note from the Sublume Ports to the Representatives of the Pine Powers.

I may one

Depuis lors la Sublime Porte a constamment reçu des preuves des dispositions incuveillantes des Cinq Cours à son égard; aum ent-elle prête a rendre ploine justice à leur bonne volonté, tont commo alle est loin de méconnaire les difficultés de plus d'un genre qu'elles peuvent avoir rencontres dans l'exécution du leurs généraux desseins.

Nontroune, plus d'un mois s'est écoulé depuis la remuse de la dite Note, in que l'accord qui, grâces à la Divine Providence, s'est établi entre les Circq Cours, se soit manifesté par aucun acte positif propre à remplir le but connues par leur sagesso et leur equite pour qu'elles un sentiment pas à que plus tôt un état de choses permisseux pour l'Empire Ottoman, et qui, en 3 jettant tous les journ de nouveaux germes de trouble et de desordre, mennes de compromettre la paix du monde.

I, avenement au Trône du Sultan Abdeul Medud a été agnulé par ou crand acte de clemence qui accordant à Mehémet Ali le pardon de ses fautes passées, anni que l'héredité de ses culsus pour l'Egypte. Le Pacha a payé ce bienfait avec la plus noire ingratitude. Tont le mende soit qu'il a non soulement refune de restituer la Flotte Impériale, qui lui a été livree par la plus liche des trahmons, mais qu'il cherche à révolutionner les pays soum

Porte. Toutelies, Sa Hauteaue, perseverant dans ses intentions génereuses, est encore prête à accorder à Méhemet Ali l'hérodité à ses critum per Egypte, sinsa que le pardon pour tout ce qu'il a commu jusqu'à ce jour

de Sa Hautesse sera toujoura disposé à nouscrire à un arrangement avec ce reuni. Le conduite de celui-ci après la conclusion d'un pareil arrangement decidera à quel point il est digne de faveurs ultérieures, lesquelles cependant sauraient être que l'effet spontane de la clemence souveraine

En communiquant tout ceer à Monneur l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre, la sublime Porte le prie de vouloir bien exprimer à son Gouvernement l'espoir

qu'elle nourrit de voir les Hautes Puissances Médiatrices prendre au plus tôt les moyens que, dans leur équité, elles jugeront propres à amener l'Affaire Egypteenne à une solution satisfusante RECHID.

(Signé)

Constantinople, la 19 Redjeb, 1255. (28 Septembre, 1839.)

### No. 395.

Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received October 22.)

No. 270 )

My Lord.

Therapia, September 30, 1839

I HAVE the honour to include a Report of an Official Message I have just receive non-linely lives to Allasta Minner for hingh Attack I will report my reply after having communicated with the French Ambasander

I have, &c., PONSONBY (Signed)

### Inclosure I in No. 395.

## M Prederic Pisans to Viscount Possonby

My Lord,

Pára, a 20 Septembro, 1839

JAI l'honneur de porter à la communement de Votre Excellence, le message official dont Réchid Pachs vient de me charger pour elle. Le Pacha

m'a parlé dans les termes survans: . Yes to be a request thettes comb need que se trouvent à present à Bearka Base, se disposent à se rapprocher des Dardanelles pour être à l'abra e vot to retreased, of requestide as Marstrade la Sol pe Porte: non qu'ils se mefient le moins du monde de l'Angleterre on de la Prince, mais at on que l'on dit, se vérifiait, nous croyons que la mesure dont il o'agut no fernit qu'augmenter les soupçous d'one Prassance qui ne voit pas de said tool our fitts time and his de distance des l'ardamedes. Le Pacha d'Egypte s'obsune à garder notre flotte que la plus lâche des trabisons ige a livrée ; il fait mime de rejoter les propositions qui lui seront faites par les Parsances amos: la Subbre Porte n'a la mondre intention de recourir à la Russie, et il n'y a absolument aucun motif pour devoir demander des secons è la Russe qui, de son côté non plus, à dire vrai, ne fait aucuns préparatifs qui donnerarent tien de supposer qu'eile a le projet d'intervenir militairement dans nos affaires. Pour toutes ces raisons, la Sublime Porte pense que les there is seen range time a sa cause on so portant sur Alexas me, main la Porte ne veut pas non plus que les flottes combinces s'éloignest tropthe six that of a committee a self often current is cho air pour last station, sont le port de Smyrne, sont celus de Vourie, ou enfin quelque rade sur la côte. prin de Tcheume.

(Signé) PREDERIC PISANI

### Inclosure 2 in No. 395

## Viscount Possonby to M Frederic Puston

Therapia, September 30, 1839 1 REG you will inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that baring this day received his Excollency's official message of the 29th instant, I will unmodutely forward it to my Government.

His Excellency is acquainted with the fact that the British squadron has been stationed where it is by the order of the British Government, for the sale purpose of securing the Sublime Porte against the occurrence of any danger, and his Excellency may also know, that by a recent arrangement made for cusuring unity of action amongst the Great Powers, the Admiral is to receive his orders from the British Ambastador at Vienua. This being the case, his Excellency will see that no Power has a shadow of cause for suspicion or alarm; and that I have not authority to direct the Admiral, but that I have forth with addited the only means with ring lower to demonstrate my desire to perform whatever his Excellency demands of me.

I bave, &c., (Signed) / PONSONBY.

### No. 396

## Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 22.)

(No. 271.) My Lord,

Therapia, September 30, 1839.

I INCLOSE copy of a letter from Mehemet Ah to the Grand Vizier It arrived here by the French steamer on the 24th, and is said to have been written about the 15th of the month.

I do not know if Howew Pasha has continued to carry on his correspendy are with the Pasia of E. a. since the return of Reenile Pasia, and the

defeat of that party to which Nours and Saram belonged. The me sed letter marks that Meherr t All or bug in to fell his twin fault in attacking Howev in the way he did, and that he may not be is no ettand to buy Hoseew's services at the price of promises to maintain him in his post. At the time Horrew assumed the office of Grand Vizier, I stated my a most back character, as leftly effects of the a tacks of Mehr net A to give a secrety for the contact of Homew Accounts a thorone of Mehemet Ah will after the question, and it may after Housew's conduct. There is well a large party desirous of excluding the interference of the Great Powers That party unquestionably is favoured by Russia, for if it should receeed, the Russian influence will be all-powerful. I shall not be surprised of it do nocceed. Rechil Pasha is exposed to the attacks of all those who are interested in the preservation of abuses, and his best support in the goodwill of F gand a di A as in an live and France and that goods Il most coaso to have power to serve him if the Porte and the chief ministers see that the Russians are able at any time to exert force with that success which expenence shows they may so easily obtain.

I have, &c , PONSONBY. (Signed)

### Inclosure in No. 396

Mehenet Ali to the Grand Vieter Howeve Pasha .- (Received at Constantinople, September 24, 1639.)

Traduction.)

J'Al eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre responsire de votre Alterse, dans laquelle, en me dount qu'elle n'a d'autre but que le bien du service, elle m'exhorte à reunir nos efforts, et à tâcher d'arriver su bonheur tant dans cette vie que dans l'autre. Dans cette même lettre, votre Altesse m'annonce qui a na asche re pa vera del ce aff res du noment e el ruo nent un dicton suivant: "On sume pourtant toujours à servir les intérêts de sex compatrioles." Très-illustre Seigneur! j'un été très-ctouné de voir qu'unces and the later account connect all was expensed to a sense of que a eu lieu jusqu'iei), vous veuillez tout-à-coup servir les intérêts de vos

Lorsque feu le Sultan Mahmoud, de glorseuse mémoire, a daigné promettre de m'accorder à perpétuité. l'Egypte anna que la Province de Saida

et Tripon, pai humblement et respectueusement décliné cette proposition. en le suprabant de m'accorder à perpétusté, la totalité des provinces et districts laces sous mon administration. Votre Altesse savait parfaitement tout ceci, et cependant, des son avenement au poste de Grand Vizir, elle s'est boruée à m'offrir seulement l'Egypte. En outre, votre Altesse, qui avait eté Gouverneur d'Egypte durant dix-huit mous, connaissait très-bien à quel point on respecte parmi les Arabes le principe d'intercession. Néanmoins, lorsque son Excellence la Grand-Amiral Ahmed Pacha est venu sea, vons n'avez pas jugé à propos d'agar avec donceur, et de dire: "Un de mes Collègues n'est fâche contre moi, et a'est rendu auprès d'un autre Collègue, Prenons colui-ci pour mediateur, et cherchons à apaiser celui-là et à rétablir l'umon entre nous." Au contraire, vous m'avez écrit de sainr l'Anural et de vous l'envoyer, et avez, un même temps, adressé aux officiers de la Flotte Impériale des lettres auxquelles on ne se serait pas attends. Ces procedes de votre Altesse, qui dénotent un manque total d'égard pour une amitté de quarante ans, ainsi que pour la position élevée à laquelle je sus parrenu sons les a spices de la Sit i e l'ati o ent le lavor these au supreme degré, et cet pour user de représailles que je vous si invité à donner votre démussion. Mals, sans trop m'appearants sur ces circonstances, je me bornerai à dire, qu'après le retour d'Akif Effendi, votre Aftesse a placé l'afforc en quertion sur un tout autre terrain, en m'écrivant qu'au moment de Said Effendi, devait être expedié vers moi, les Représentans des Cinq Punnances avaient remis à la Porte telle et telle Note. Le fait est que dopuis quelques années ces Pusisances ont toujours engagé la Porte à arranger elle-même ses affaires. Dans la lattre que je viens de recevoir de vete. All see and let are peut are apprela yearste de notre Princete que triva lant ser e spear e bet de sotre Veniste Souverair, Vicare da Prophète, et pour celui de notre astion. Je ne révoque pas en doute que ces paroles ne soient extrémement convensbles et marquées au com de la ver te Dieu sait que cette croyanes est auns la mienus! Mais les , cocoles sus-indiqués do votre Altesse ne sont pas en harmouse avec ses paroles. Il devrait nous authre, co me semble, d'avoir été pour cette affaire la fable de tous les journaux. Toutefois, pusque vous déclarez que votre cœur ne récèle pas même une ombre d'anissouté, ai d'esprit de rengrance, je dois rous que celui de ngualer ma soumission à la Sublime Porte, et de témogner de l'amour et de l'attachement à des Ministres qui, comme vous, sont étrangers à toute haine et à tout sentiment yindicatif. D'après erei, nos intentions se trouvernient être les mêmes et il n'y surest de disorgence que dans la manière dont olies se munifestent.

Pour décider donc notre différence et prononcer là-dessus conformément à la foi rel giouse et politique, comme aussi pour délivrer la nation Musulmane d'un pareil scandale, il nous faut un juge habile, versé dans les lots, pénétré de sentimens religieux, et connu pour sa droiture et son impartialité. Voilà donc que je vous fais aussi cette proposition, mu comme je le aussi par mon zéle pour la religion, et par ma sincère amitié à votre egarl. Su part à Dieu, il eclorra dans votre emit des sentimens conformes à vos paroles; et en accomplissant l'œuvre militaire de délivrer les Musulmans de ces embarras et de rendre à tous une sécurité parfaite, vous serez bens par tout le monde, et votre nom, inscrit dans les annules de l'histoire, sera répété avec éloge jusqu'an jour du dernier jugoment.

Si votre Alteme est disposes à accèder à cette proposition elle voudre bien avoir la bonté d'envoyer ich un ou deux Ouleines et Alte de la Sublime Porte, qui, juignant l'expérience à l'amour du bien, n'aient des gardis personnels ni pour vous ni pour min, et qui, mettant de côté les considerations politiques, soient exclusivement inspirés par leur dévouement à la Sublime Porte et leur attachement pour la nation Musulmane

Une pareille mesure serait en tout ens uble à la marche de l'affaire et repondrait en même temps à l'intention de votre Altesse, de candre dans les erromatances actuelles un service salutaire à notre Religion et à notre Convernement

## (Translation.)

YOUR letter has reached me, stating that my family being bountiful in good offices, that we ought to be zealous and studious to become the object of worldly happiness; and that co-nationalists have not been enabled, according to their mutual zeal, to arrange the actual state of affairs. The contentions correspondence had bone on long an agabout the router stong a more, after things have been brought to this patch, your patriotic zeal somewhat surprises me . because when our late master promised to grant me for ever the kingdom of Expt and the provious of a la and Topol I aid not think proper to accept then, for a hone roll my services and ched acc. When you lately became acquainted with my boon and request for the perpetual conferment of all the provinces and districts which are under my present jurisdiction, you, my Grand Visier, only offered me the kingdom of Egypt; and having been ruler of Egypt for eighteen months, you decided how far it was oustomary for interference to be had in the affairs of Arabia. In the mean time, Ahmed Capudan Pasha came here, and you did not use conciliatory measures for gaining his affection and co-operation, by making me the means of conciliating a colleague taking refuge with me a colleague, as colleagues are in the habit of doing with each other. But you said, take and send him; and expressing s or request to have the ficet and other letters, you thus disregarded the berty years from 5d p between as and the escent of while I cryot at the Poets. I was therefore much offended at this; and in return, begged to be pardoned (excused from giving the fleet?)

Without any regard to the state of affairs here, after Akif Elfendi's return, and while Saib Effends was about being sent in answer to the letters received of he has Persons with a selection of the first persons and some years ago, "Look ye to your own concerns." In your present embarcasses of the ances you say, that we of books to a die the approbation of the Prophet by serving to our last beenth the interests of the Prophet's successor, our Soveresgo, and our race. I have no doubt of the justice and propriety of the words of this proposition; and that I hold this creed the saints know, But it is needless to state that your counsel, as above, is not in accordance with your words; and I think that what is recorded in the Gazettes on this subject is enough. However, as you say that you are not actuated in this matter by any bad or selfish views, God knows that I am equally feed from such, both towards the Sublime Porte and to your Highness. And I therefore entertain no wish or desire beyond that of the sincere affection of the illustrious Ministers; both our objects are the same, while to appearances there is a discrepancy in our measures.

To settle, therefore, in this case our dispute, and to ascertain, according to law and custom, on whose side right exists, and to remove this contention from among Mahommedams, we are in need of a judge, known for his uprightness resigner we is just to and balle his according to any obscure faith and zeal, that I remind thus your Highoest of these matters. If your heart be sincere as your professions, thus contention, picture God, will be removed from among Mussulmans; and, by being the cause of their happiness, you will be, me the highest of processing the cause of their happiness, you will be, me the highest of processing the cause of their happiness, you will be, me the highest of processing the handed down to electricity by the bounteous tongue of fame.

However similar the wishes expressed by your lightess on this matter may be, yet give no weight to the political calumnies with regard to me, but turn your attention to sending to this place one or two able and well-disposed persons from among the illustrious Uleria or Ministers, (who necessitate unity and obedience of the Government and the Mahommedaus,) which under all the circumstances a congruous; and thus great service will be rendered to our country and religion, according to your benevolent views, &c.

### No. 397.

## Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received October 22.)

(No. 272.)

My Lord, - Therapus, September 80, 1839.

I AM well amured, though not by any one belonging to the Porte, that the Russian Musico has very lately proposed, in case Ibrahim Pasha makes one step to enter the Sphan's territor is to march 30,000 men against him, adding, that Constantinople and the Bosphorus are the objects of fears and calculate the other Powers, the Russian force by its a rether to Axia Minor, will remove all danger of those points being occupied by it; and that the Solitan and the lampare among thus secured against the enemalmments of Mehemet Ah, there will be no need of the protection of the fleets of England and France &c. &c.

I entertain no doubt of the truth of the foregoing; and I consider it is a part of the development of that plan which I, as well as others, have so often described. The Russians have acted upon the principle of this plan in the attainment of all their successes over their neighbours.

(Signed) PONSONBY

P.S.—The above may possibly account for the march of the two divisions mentioned to Mc Course, General Yearnes s letters, which form the inclosures of my despatch No. 255.

#### No. 39K.

## Viscount Pansenby to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received October 22)

(No 273)

My Lord, Therapin September 30, 1839.

I HAVE very positive respection, that the Dragoman of Russ i has been not very a sure origin there I has who be seved in the concerd same to carst are get the tire of Powers for the arrangement of the Eggs, han Q ention. He mid, no such concerd existed between England and France, and that it was rather to be feared the other Powers would be found opposed to France, then that they would concur for the arrangement between the Porte and Mehemet Als.

Sigued) PONSONBY.

### No. 393

## Viscount Pensenby to Viscount Palmarston.—(Received October 22.)

(No. 274.)

My Lord, Therapia, September 30, 1839.

THE Prench Ambassador acquainted me with his being recalled, and that a frigate would be sent for him without delay. I heard this fact with regret

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

### No. 400

# 1 recount Possanby to Viscount Palmerston - Received October 22.)

(No. 277.) My Lord.

Therapea, October 1, 1839.

I HAVE heard this day from a well-informed person, that there is the greatest disposition to make an arrangement with Mehemet Ali, and that it will probably be made if he shall show any agus of concession, such as consenting to restore the fleet.

If this take place, the probable result will be the fall of Rechid Pashs, and the complete restoration of Russian ascendancy. It is said, that the Sultana Validé favours the immediate arrangement.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY.

### No. 401.

## Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston. - (Recessed October 22)

No. 74.)

My Lord, Alexandria, September 26, 1830

ON the 14th instant the French Consul-General received a despatch from his Government to inform him that it had been resolved on by the British and have the resolved on by the British and have the resolved on by myself and M. C. a. the Mark of M. A. space g the detention of the Turkish fleet, and the resolved of the Turkish fleet, and the resolved of the Turkish fleet,

Mit where the time the Marke Sout had with the in to say that I was to see a contract to the part of a contract to the part of all and sout fall to extend to an analytical track which is a specific track with a specific track to the contract track and analytical track which is a specific track to the contract track and a specific track track track to the contract track and a specific track tra

Ours to the latter a server of the training the server of the course of the server of

The French Court Courts here as a so these I neb nerrously and ruplesees was have access to March to appear to make that by the court has not the strong to so by a the french Covernment was runt in rights force raine that its branch a me when a cappoint har, one every article of the French journals to this purport is read to to Pasha. I do not, however believe that the Pasha puts much faith in them.

The Pasha appears to have relinquished his intentions to press for the removal of Hosrew Pasha from his post of Grand Visier, but he sector resolved not to accept less than the bereditary succession of the provinces which were presented in government and that of Ibrahim Pasha, at the Peace of Kutaya to the year 1833

The Pashs left this yesterday for an excursion on the Nile for the benefit of his health, and will return on the 2nd or 3rd of October

Captain Caillier, who returns to-morrow by the French steamer to France, total and time the Padia had you day so I to him that if he would remain eight days longer in Egypt, he might carry the intelligence to France of an amicable atrangement in the later of the Part and hamelf, as he expected almost daily to receive the final settlement of the affair from Constantinumle.

The state of the country is tranquil, and the rise of the Nile being the best which has taken place for may years, affords the certainty of a most abundant harvest of every sort

(Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL.

## Colonel Compbell to Viscount Palmerston .- Received October 22.)

(No. 76.)

My Lord, Alexandres, October 2, 1839

I HAVE had the bosons to receive your Londship's despatch No. 27 of the 13th of August.

It is with the deepert regret that I find that I should have appressed, in any of my despatches or letters to your Lordship, opinions in any manner opposed to the continents of Her Migraty's Government.

It is more that due to a sent to state that my open one have been confirm to my correspon teners, and that I have over set in a fewer of my communications with the Pasha, the course and language which your Lordship directed me to pursue.

I have, &c., (Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL

### No. 403

## Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston,-, Received October 22)

(No. 78.)

My Lord, Alexandria, October 6, 1839.

WITH reference to your Lordship's lespatch to \$1 of the 13th of September, relative to the declaration of the Pasha's intentions, in the event of the appearance of the combined squadrons off Alexandria, I were the theorem to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a note which I have written in obedience to your Lordship's instructions.

Hogher Rey informs me that he has sent a translation of it to the Pasha, who is at present in the Delta, and that he will communicate the reply to me so soon as he shall receive it, but as Her Majesty's steamer leaves to-morrow for Main, I shall not be able to communicate the reply by that opportunity.

I have, &c., (Signed) PATRICK GAMPBELL

### Inclusive in No. 403.

### Colonel Campbell to Baghos Bey.

Alexandrie, le 20 Octobre, 1839.

LE Soumané, Agent et Consul-Genéral de Sa Majesté Britannique, a contra par la transver ment le la Majeste la accuration to te par bon la la lace Roll et d'Abut con la partie la accuration to te par bon la lace Roll et d'Abut con la partie la lace des la lace de lace de la lace de lace de lace de lace de la lace de lace de lace de lace de lace de la lace de la lace de lace

Le course de a éto par coordiquent chargé par Son Excellence le Vicomte Para est n. Le rapal Secretaire d'Étan de Sa Majesté Britannique pour les Affaires Etrangeres, de faire savoir à Méhémet Ali par écrit, que le Gouverne-com a Majesté la calculer des conséquences, qu'il s'absticadra songueurement de prendre les mesures qu'il est dats la dite le piche i par la calculer des conséquences, qu'il s'absticadra songueurement de prendre les mesures qu'il est dats la dite le piche i par la atre e con la calculation de prendre, en cas que les recodres e mesures apparair na devant Alexandrie. Car le Pacha doit hien savoir qu'il n'est pas dans une position la quelle, soit par su situation tant politique que géographique, ou soit sous le rapport des considerations militaires on navales, peut le mettre en état de défier impunément les Gouvernement d'Europe, et plus particulièrement les Pussances Maritames

Le Soussigné prie Son Excellence Boghos Joussouff Boy de vouloir bien communiquer cotte Note à Son Alterso le Pacha et d'en accuser la réception par

Le Sousigné profite de cette occasion, &c.,

PATRICK CAMPBELL

#### No. 404

## Fiscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonby

(No. 155.)

Poreign Office, October 23, 1839.

My Lord,
YOUR despatches to No. 277 unclusive have been received and laid before

With reference to your Execulency's desputch No. 277 stating that you have been informed that there exists, in the Seraglio, a great disposition to make a provide arrangement with Melanic! Willhams consistent your Precilinary strongly to arge the Turkish Government to abstant from taking any such step, and to place confidence in the friendly intentions and promised support of the Powers of Europe.

(Signod) PALMERSTON.

### No. 405.

## John Backhouse, Rog., to Sir John Barrow.

Sir,

I AM directed by Viscount Polymenting to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a day to be transmit. It was also be when it appears a day of a last to be able it appears a day of a last to be able it appears a day of a last to be able to appear to be a last to be able to be a last to be a last to be able to be a last to be a last to be a last to be able to be a last to be a

of the 25th of June last.

In laying this letter before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I am to request that you will be pleased to move their Lordships to cause Admiral Sir Robert Stopford to be set right in this matter.

(Signed) J. BACKHOUSE

### No. 406.

# Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received October 24)

(No 326.)

Paris, October 21, 1689.

1 TRRITED at Para yesternay, and I this morning called at the Foreign

He has manifested a few anxious desire to not in union and concert with Her Marshal manifested a few anxious desire to not in union and concert with Her Marshal manifested a few anxious desire to not in union and concert with Her Marshal manifested a few anxious desire to not in union and concert with Her Marshal manifested a few appeared a few communications with me on his first

On speaking of the Turco-Egyptian Question, he expressed his regret that the people that the Turco-Egyptian Question, he expressed his regret that the people that the the transfer of the Court of the People that the transfer of the Court of the People that the Peopl

\* No. 385, p. 475

to acquiesce a the occupation under any circumstances, of tan Miner by a Russian army. I observed to his Executary, that the occupation by Russian troops of a province of the Earl in home or are protection under a Convention between the Five tireat I were of Europe, step hang that those troops should retire from it whenever the other Powers, parties to the Convention, thou I call upon to metal any was, it tact, a remainable of the Link or better to the transport was, it to pretension set up by the Russian G version it to to exclusive protect of the Europe set up by the Russian G version it to to exclusive protect of of the Europe The Marshall was, I've a set that any resonant of the Europe that find charrance of any size. The world Russian Convention to the declaration of France but the French tree removes of early the those of France but the French tree removes of early to any size.

Helicant A, saving that he and an objection, I have the member the Soldan and Machanet A, saving that he and an objection, I have the member to me to be an occupied as the base of an arrange next to agree to the military description of the respective military descriptions by the content of the member of the m

If a few is a second of the constant of the first of the constant of the constant of the constant of the first of the constant of the consideration until the Powers had agreed upon the conditions to be imposed. I need not remark to your Lordship, that no other interpretation can be given to the language, then that the French Government will not, under any circumstances, be induced to commit bustatties against the Pasha of Egypt. This determination of the King and of his Government arms not. I believe, from any with the against the Alebonor but from the four of becoming engaged in a war which would be unpopular in France, and which might very probably provoke the course of the Chan have of Departure of 1. Management of the constant of the Chan have of Departure of 1. Management of the constant of the Chan have of Departure of 1. Management of the constant of the

I have forgotten to mention that, in the course of the conversation with the Marshal on this subject, he alluded to your Lordship having said to General Schartuni, that you would concede to Mehemet Ali a part of Syru up to the walls of S. I a like he to the forces a self as He added, I have to enter the S. I at like he had been a front the Passa but here is the capture to be effected? " England, he imagined, would not spare troops for such an expedition, France will not send any troops, nor will a single soldier be afforded by the Austrian Government for this service. Count Appears whom I have seen a near this conservation with Mars a Sout folly country it is apparent.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

### No. 407

## Viscount Palmerston to the Marquess of Clauricarde.

/No. 152.)

My Lard, Parenga Office, October 25, 1839

Covernment, of the particulars of the communications which Born Bennow was sent bother to make, and of the nature of the answer which Her Majesty's

Government gave to those communications; but in order that the details of the negotiation carried on between the Baron and Her Majesty's Government town on appearance, I dis known that to reca, it disk to be a larger than it this desput it.

Baron Brannow arrived in London on the 15th September, and left England on the 12th of October; and during the interval between those two dates, he had several long convenients with myself, and with other members of Her Majesty's Government, upon various matters connected with the relations between Great Britain and Russia.

The substance of all his communications on these different matters, was extremely satisfactory; and nothing could be more conciliatory than his matter upon every occasion. He was very fruik and unreserved in his conversations, and his mission, whatever may be its result, as to the main point to which it related, cannot fail to produce very beneficial effects upon the relations between the two Governments.

Baron Brannow, on his arrival, stated that the principal purpose for which he was sent littler, was to explain frankly and without reserve, to Her Majesty's Government, the views and opinions of the Rassian Calmet upon the affairs now pending in the Levant; and to ask for an equally candid explanation of the views and opinions of Her Majesty's Government

He said that the Russian Government had been gratified at finding that the sentiments of the two Cabineta on these matters, as far as they had been mutually explained, appeared to be so nearly alike, and he said, that the Russian Government had witnessed, of late, with great satisfact on, evidences, as they conceived, of greater confidence on the part of the British Government, good faith of Russia with regard to the affairs of Turkey,

That the Emperor felt that he deserved that confidence, and was anxious to confirm it by the fullest explanations, and thus to draw closer the ties between Great Britain and Russia.

The Baron said, that the Emperor could take but one view of the relative pontions of the Sultan and Mchemet Ali; That he looked upon the Sultan as a Sovereign who was his Ally, and intilled to his support, and that he considered Mehemet Ali, as a revolted subsect: That he now that the quarrel between them two might lead to events which might occusion serious differences between the Powers of Europe, and endanger the general peace, and that he was therefore most analous that some permanent arrangement should be made between the two parties, which would ensure future tranquility. That His Importal full understanding on the matters, the arrangement which they might determine te per wor for more because it is heat. If it is very ment understood that Her Majesty's Government were of opinion, that the areas term a best ca plate to be east to be a sound that Alliand All and the Sultan, would be, that which, conferring upon Mehemet Ali the hereditary Pashalie of Egypt, would restore immediately to the direct authority of the Sultan, all the other portions of the Ostoman Empire now occupied by the forces, and administered by the authorities, of Melicoret Ali. That the Russian Cahmet entirely concurs in preferring this arrangement, and is perfectly ready to co-operate in carrying it into effect; but that compulsion of some kind might became necessary to induce Mehemet Ali to consent to this plan; and that the Emperor not choosing to emback in a plan without sociog listwije through the execution of it, and not being willing to begin an undertaking with other parties, without being certain that they had made their minds up to go through with it, in conjunction with him, His Imperial Majesty was desirous before this arrangement should be proposed to the Bultan and Mehemet Ali, to know what Powers were prepared to concur in the measures which might be necessary to order to carry it into effect.

liaron Bronnow then proceeded to discuss those measures, and to consider what they might be. He stated, that the Russian Government very much a process of the state of the ports of those two provinces, the way of Camba, and its restoration to the direct authority of the Sultan. And he said, that if these measures were taken by a powerful alliance, acting in support of the Sultan's rights, or even if each parties were to intimate to

Meliemet Ali their determination to take such measures, should they become necessary, little doubt could be entertuned that Mehemet Ali would yield to superior force, and would misnic to inevitable necessary. But the Barun mid there was a contingency connected with these measures, which could not infely be overlooked. Mehemet Ali had declared, that if coercion were attempted against him, he would immediately order librahim to advance to the shores of the Bosphorus, and to threaten Constantinople. This might be an empty menace, which perhaps never would or could be put into execution; but on the other hand, Mehemet Ali might in a moment of desperation, make such an attempt, and it might be the more likely that he should do so, if he thought that such a movement would take the Powers of Europe suprepared, and would create by a case of any of the greguest importance that language and Kassa should at the factorial displacement in such an event.

That it was clear that the Sultan was not at present in a state to defend himself against such an attack: his army having been defeated and dispersed, on I has fleet once gibeen occavered up to M besnet A.). But the Surray could be a not to add and self to be a prey to librah in. That some of the A bea must come to his aid, and that the Emperor thought, that from local positron, Russia was the low x which could must easily all the available. That II rah in world take about twenty days to much from his present positions to the Bosphorus; and they there would be time amough that up that period, for a Russian have

take post on the Anatic side of the strait.

Baron Brunnow and, that the Russian Government was well aware of the feeling which exists in this country, about the Treaty of Unkiar Skeless, which whatever may have passed about it, the Emperor neverthelms considers a building obligation; but in the present case, the Russian Government proposed that the and to be given, if necessary, by Russia to the Sultan, should be given, not in virtue of the separate engagements taken by the Emperor, but in virtue of the engagements about to be entered into between the Powers of Europe and the Sultan: That this succour, therefore, would be an act of the Atlance, and not of Russia alone; That the Russian force would arrive so the force of the Alliance, and would retire as the force of the Allunce, whenever the purpose for at he care do and have be to ally accompilated. He said the the largest was perfectly willing that all these matters should be cettled by a previous converte la ween the parter concerned, that the correct ou should define the e, a to be attacked should be ornio to diem at the employee and bond gote send hideman aglithmen inproprie more retirement, and that the arrangement which, on this matter, he could be easy bad o propose, was, that all the operations which might were necessary in I apply and Norm, should be uncertaken by Engage and Ann and France, and t as we were expert to requisite whaten the Straits, and in this Miner, should be executed by Russa.

the said, that with respect to the Straits of the Borphorus and Dardanelles, he understood that Her Majerty's Government were of opinion, that as a per manent principle and standing rule, the best arrangement would be, that white Turkey is at peace, both of those Straits should be abut against ships of war of all Pewers, and each like we to use that the Empe of white Borphorus so being the land to consider the Borphorus so being the land to the Borphorus of the ships of war of other Powers; and the Emperor would willingly agree, that an

article to this effect should be inserted in the proposed convention.

Baron Brunnow further said, that if England and Russia should happily rome to an understanding on these matters; and if such a Convention as he had described, were to be agreed, he was authorized to say, that as such case the Emperor would suggest not to seems the Treaty of Uniter Skelesse.

The Baron further and, in reply to a question which I pai, that the Rumani Covernment did not make the accession of France to them arrangements, a size quid son, and that although the co-operation of France would undoubtedly resident the execution materials. It is a property of the act without France, if France could not be persuaded in concur, and if England was willing to go on without her.

I soon as it was possible to assemble the Cabinet, a meeting of Her

Majesty's confidential servants was held, to consider what answer it would be proper to give to these overtures from the Russian Gov rument, and the communication which thereupon a became my duty to make to Baron Brunnow, was to the fellowing effect.

I stated, that Her Majeste's trovernment bighly appreciate the friendly sentiments town do known which per apied him he per al Majeste to some Baron Brunnow with the communication with which the Baron had been charged and that Her Majeste's Concrement nerves the highest satisfaction from finding that the views are up mone of the two Covernments upon be expected to

matters if question were so the part is accordance

That the Russian to remineral hast juster interpreted the feelings of that of Great for any which it soups so had the British Cabinet repeate full confidence in the income and goes faith with which Russ is acting to bese affects and that their Majority is concerned are most any one to give prints of that confidence — I at her Majority. Government are ready to adopt the whose arrangement proposed it Bare i British is, with the except on it one a light pain upon which i had to prepose a moderation which we hour assents.

wou a therape and neuron dable.

I said coat Her Majesta , Government continue o firth, that the only may of preve trig futore cars as october the Salan and M. cones A. was about the serious y entits got the peace of Faripe, was to bring back within the contines of the pt the state of occupation of Mehenset Ab; the Sultan at the trace grant age to the Pasha, as a compensation for the mention which he wood has trace, on here stary course in the Pashalie of Egypt. I mad that we con that he if one o text I the Fire Powers were to agree to asset the Saltan experience to a area general upon the south A cities a termound him is contact, no so ye ate the orce of a country which he would kinds the deal of oppose, interested the selection to the deal for to the remove to be advantaged which the peop and a to general would at a in concern the beach tron them there I been by dones is conditions in the sing being a party to the or , a tensintar, you di for a tax circ were signally the other For one is and were made Known as the coast 11, the a arems good reason to the knowledge would be me the companies that that at all events, the means of the Four Powers to ce he seran even would be among sufficient and that Great Britain was proper due to the an a party or chine agreen one to have a some in the CALCULATE.

I so the web respect to be wire a beautiful areales. Light in a whale the try in the street an opinion of 1 ? Maje by a forcernmark and a comparances whom a facto name godan proper of the same of harms have been state or or me an have a mad measure time our transmitted washes to make a fit as her a tax and are tell many, were expenses and heat with an our dot on how a locally to territory of the same source as public and once the time and a series with rather terror as person on a that come . Intice I wante . a. Danca there are to an led on both were by he written of he So tate, and are to mee parts can t an ex n er water and comment of the terr to may of the diet in it he Suver extends over bod of those Sincer, and the Suiter has a by the expele as foreign ships of war from these services of he shows the h proper t up so Now, by the I resty to the threat Botton may owned bee, this t, ten the part of the name and section to be passed in the office me of of it, and it is but just that Bass a more take the sacte engagement, and B + Majon a trockers out street q and a tout the excusion of all morgan sting of war from the two Straits would be more contracted to the time to empre-. . . . than on one cretated by that it. Strute is question should be a general here ughfare, open as all times to ships of war of all countries.

Fronty, as a general principle, and as a standing rule, that the two Strats bould be closed in a for the angest of war are of opening that for a parameter ought, at the same time to be opening as a remergency, one or use Strata should be once in the pray the other ought, at the same time to be opening as a remarkar part of more that have should be the same party between the countries a survey Strata with these and when about and, therefore, there is a stratage and when about and, therefore, there is a stratage and when about and, therefore, there is a stratage and when about and, therefore, there is a stratage and when about and, therefore, there is a stratage and when about and the same party between the countries.

that in that part of the proposed Convention, which would all of to each Power his space mate share of the measures of execution, a short does inputated, that if it should become necessary for a Russian force to enter the Basphorus, a British orce should at a same time enter to Dardane less I said, that the was no proof of any want of containing in Russian, for, it truth the very fact of the flasperor becoming parts to the proposed to overstoon, would make it impossible to any one object of a dure as to it's Imperial Majority's good faith; and that as the back of the British squaron would probably be required off the coasts of the back of the British squaron would probably be required off the coasts of the yell of Sana, the same dues of the talk at a super that could be spaced for going up the Dardanelles, would of itself show that their presence was intended to record a principle, and to manifest union, and not to proclaim distrust or to exercise controls.

have Brown a capt seek great regret at the decision of the Majesty's Coveriment, where note processing a special of a time the progress of the new and because is extracted at 1 a provided in this case, at the should therefore be obliged to that the parameter of the earlier of a the should much valuable time we as her by he test, where it to be employed a action. But he provided the reserved time there is whethere is a strong majerial to be put and o, and he reserved time there is a without provide the two Governments from processing at acting on at pasts, who term to what if they were again of all he expressed a strong when that the first of the majerial at the expressed at the resteration of the expression decision at the expression arrangement; or for any other thing appears which they are given by and that if their demand should be refused they also be not be a great; and that if their demand should be refused they also be not to provide a force those measures of correction in which my majerial cases, the angle to query in our and area, it is put again force those measures of correction in which my majerial, it is not be a force those measures of correction in which my majerial, it is not be a force those measures of correction in which my majerial, it is not because the substantial and the stantial majerial.

I said, that Her Majesty's Government had indeed proposed that the terminal for the contract of a decision of the contract of demanding and compelling the restitution of the fleet. But Amstria and France were against such a course; and both recommended that the question about the fleet should be all well to make a label of a position about the fleet should be all well to make a label of a position about the fleet should be all well to make a label of a position about the fleet should be all well to make a label of a position about the fleet should be all well to make a label of a position of those two Powers.

But certainly, Anstria, Russia, Prunea, and Great Britain, being agreed as to the arrangement which ought to be enforced upon Mehemet Ali, might at once, and without France, if France should be unwilling to join them. A property of the should refuse. But in that case, Mehemet Ali might order Ibrahim to march to the Ecophorus; and then would come upon us, in the most inconvenient manner, and without our being prepared for it by any previous agreement, the very difficulty which we were at present mostle to solve; and I set that the state of a sanstactory approximation agreement, the very difficulty which we were at present mostle to solve; and I set that the state of a sanstactory approximation as to what was to be done in such a contingency, it would not be wise to take steps which might directly to do make that one may be pre-

Overnment, that come act or other would become necessary or the part of that Government, that come act or other would become necessary or the part of come of the Powers of Europe, within a very short period of time and from himself, but not by any instruction from his Government, he pressed me to submit to the Cabinet, that Great Britain might by herself, take some prehiminary thesauces, which either as demonstrations, or us a commencement of coercion, could not fail to have a demonstrations on Mehemet Alt.

I said that I know that, in the present state of things, Her Majesty's Government would not begin to act alone in these matters. That we attach very great importance to the attainment of an European concert upon these moutains; and that we by no means at yet desput of arriving at such a result, that if it should be found impossible to unite the Five Powers, or a sufficient portion of them, in a common course of action, it would be necessary for the British Government then to consider what it might be fitting for Great Britain to do; but that till the present negotiations should have come to some conclu-

son it would be premature for Her Majesty's Government to take into conindecation a contingency which has not yet happened.

It was then agreed between Baron Brunnow and myself, that we should each draw up a report of what had passed between us; be, for the information of his Government; I, for the information of your Excellency I was, however, prevented by a heavy and nontinued pressure of business, from preparing my despatch; and flaron Brunnow's Report, of which he gave me, confidentially, a copy and of which I herewith inclose a copy, contains so full and so faithful a report of the conversations in which it relates, that I felt it nunceessary, at the time, to add snything thereto; and my reason for writing this despatch is, that I am destrous of furnishing your Excellency with a stationent which, though less full in detail, embraces a greater range of time.

I am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON

### No. 408.

Baron Brunnow to Count Namelrode.—(Communicated confidentially by Baron Brunnow.)

Monneur le Comte, Londres, or , 1839

LE jour même où le Conseil du Cabinet se résonant à Windsor pour prendre en delibération l'Affaire d'Egypte, j'ai reçu la depêche du 9 Septembre par laquelle votre Excellence m'n recommande de lui faire connuître un moment plus tôt les déterminations que le Cabinet Britannique allait arrêter relativement à cette grave question

Je me mis empressé ausantée de domander une entrevue à Lord Palmeratan. Le billet que je les si écrit à ce sujet s'est crouse avec l'invitation qu'il m'a adressee de son côté, de me rendre chea lui en ville, où il allait arriver le londeman. 2 Octobre.

Je me fan un devoir de soumettre à votre Excellence le résumé de cet entretien, que nous avons repris le jour suivant, 3 Octobre, et dont l'ensemble vous mettre à même. M le Comte, de vous former une opinion axecte de la nature des voes que le Principal Socrétaire d'Etat pour les Affaires Etrangères a bien voulu me communiques avec une sincératé à laquelle je ne saurais assez cendre justice.

Il a commencé par me dire que la Conseil avait pres en murs considération les ouvertures dont l'avais eté chargé

Qu'il n'avait pas henté à reconneltre et à apprécer vivement la loyauté des intentions qui les avait dictées.

Que sous ce rapport, l'opinion de tous les Membres du Cabinet s'était prononcé unanimement, de manière à rendre l'hommage qui est du à la droiture des intentions de notre Auguste Maitre.

Que le desir manifeste par Sa Majeste l'Empereur d'en venir à une entente amicule avec l'Angleterre relativement aux Affaires d'Orient, réponduit entièrement aux verox du Cabinet Bertaunique. Manique celui-ci, placé comme il l'est, en face d'une forte opposition au sein du Parlement, se voit obligé de ne point perdre de vue bien des considérations qui lui recommandent d'uner d'une grande circompertion dans in marche, afin de ne point heurter de front des opinions qu'il lui importe de menager, et afin de ne point donner à ses adversaires les moyens de combiner leurs efforts pour renverser l'administration actuelle.

"L'opinion de mes Collegues," m'a-t-il dit, "s'est prononcée heutement in faveur des mêmes principes que vous aves exposés au nom de votre Cabinet pour le maintien de l'independance et la conservation de l'Empire Ottomas. Nous

desirons comme vous d'agur dans on but de concert avec vous et d'y consector une ection commune. Nom serione decides à agur dans ce sens avec tous les Cabinets q a voudraient courour r avec nous at a time out. Nous serious prepares à marcher dans cette veue acre la France et nome sans eur, a el c remiser de s'y associer. Nous persisteus à croire que not efforts devruent tendre à faire rentrer le Sultan su possession de la Syrie. Nous ne nous dissimulous pes que se résultat ne asurait être obtenu mus un deployement de forces destinces à vantere la resistance du Vice-Ros.

"Cependant nous pe sturiore méconnaître non plus, que l'emploi de ces merures pourruit porter Meliemet Ali à adopter un parti extreme en femal

marcher son armoe sur Constantinople.

"Si cette éventualité venait à se réaliser, nous sommes les premiers à admettre la nécessité de voir la Russe interposer aus forces matérielles pour gurantir la securito de la capitale de l'Empire Ottoman. Mais dans ce cas, mes Collègues ont eté d'avis qu'il serait desirable et nécessaire, dans l'interêt bien cutendu de notre Cabinet, que l'intervention militaire de la Russe dans le Bosphore n'eût point l'apparence d'exclure notre concoura-

Fin effet, is none at retrious time pare is exclusion man a mone sure de réunir contre nous tous les Partis an sein du Parlement, et de nous exposer à une atteque à faquelle nous ne pourrions pas réstater. Dans la Chambre Haute nous avons décidement la majorite contre nous, et nos adversures sont libres de nous battre sur telle question qu'ils reulent, pourvu qu'ils jugent à propos de réunir

leurs vôtes contre nous.

Dans la Champre des Communes nous ne pouvous pas compier sur une are note to flux do vigt roix of pour . Their be a united that a desurge on the art the part, madeal Or or deriver, class part and a see or more a a ce as chall and, the representational disposition from a one entrope a que en assis rapprocione de una con exceleran esce. De plus e for sor y elle el cer e en laveur de Mer en la y garde estade un astropat a ser pour ex seret a real er. I en Ortoman. Je were to receive a a meat the core effects. Mr. Hangar to protect be every damage is in the forms by arabit to me many north to the a color of tara contre la ca se de M lon i, aqua commes convamens d'avoir le parti Rad au far : la Chambre contre nous. Se de plus, nous concédions à la Rumie, par one transaction formelle, le droit de faire parattre dans le Bosphore ses forces de terre et de mer, à l'exclusion shielue des nôtres, nous surions la certifude de slanner contre nous gain de cause aux Tories, qui ne manquerment point de nous secubler du reproche d'avoir secrifié en cetts occasion l'honneur et la dignité de la nation. Nous neus expessors ainsi un danger évalent de réunir contre nous dans la Chambre des Communes, et les vôtes des Tories et les vôtes du parti Radical. Nul doute que par la nous ne sersons placés dans une forte minorité, des-lors, notre administration, bettue nur une Question Politique d'une m heute im-

qui reuille de science cortaine et de propos délibérs aller au-devant de sa chûte. "Cette connderation a exercé une influence décuire eur l'opinion de mes Collègues réunu en Comeil à Wandsor. Ceux qui s'ont point assisté à cette délibération, mais que j'as du consulter par cert, se sont prononcés exactement dans le même esprit ; sans s'être concertés entre eux, et placés à de grandes dustances, ils viennent de m'écrire dans le mème seus et presque dans les mêmes

Dans, n'n munation de mes (s. 20 à l'étersention nu daire de a free promise stee are pour a port a torne let assess the against the best the profession backage are contained

compared a commentar to har every material a con-

the come are property to the trace is the real fire point consequence of a ne f it wells en a act es a es l'ac l'e come mer cures cel satre ( see it is the see as a see for it is to other a to ets . I so , to a the mark a feet was a det stant. to promite or at the property of the party of the Dr. to party ex in a cert reg. 1 cars les tempere de la l'enre de l'Empere Ottoman, l'un de ces detroits s'nuvro à vos forces navales, il serut juste et naturel qu'en vertu de la même exception, l'autre de ces détroits admit egalement les notres. Elles n'y paraitraient nullement dans l'intention de gêner ai de contriter votre action. Chacan des deux détroits serait placé sous la sauve-garde

des Pussenness respectives dont les forces resterment sinn séparées, et ne se trouvergent pas mises en presence. Ving d'un côte, nous de l'autre, nous serions là pour empecher que Armee Egyptienne ne vant a franchir le cana, de Constantinople. Piacces à d'atance les ques des autres, les forces respectives ne risqueraient point de se traiver en contact. D'auleurs, la disproportion numerique qui existeral outre elles, den ontreras evid terrent que notre co-operation il marait men d'hostile pour vous ; our la presente de trois on quatre vaisseaux que nous y enverrous, ne serait assurement pas tarte pour entrer en concurrence avec vos forces de terre et de 11-r concentrees hans . Busphore Te t ce qu'i nous fundrate a rait de constater a mace de la nation que neus n'avons pas consent. & it as preser cacture care act in commune distance a sauter a capitan de Propose Onemas, que nous n avens point souscest forme imant a un pour coon to the duques the Russic nersal meest, du pouve e d'exercer seul ce prette torat un an mot que many and a point agricomme at le canal de Constanta of the appartition to an animoto bear Ray e

445

" ( e s'est fonc a par in haure pour les intentions de l'Empereur, que nous respections, to par ja music no ria femine, avec liquelle none desirons ancerement Is received decared made cost un processor participations participations targe errole not nees a visconce le poure ail a stanter, que a pour est impossible d'adhèrer à un arrangement par loquet nous proclamerions ne as caemes l'exclusion absolut de notre pavillen là cà nous établicions en principa la pre-

sence muleo du vôtre."

C'est dans ces termes que Lord Palmerston m'a fait connaître la décision du Conseil. Il me l'a communiquée de manière à me prouver qu'il n'entrast en ce mament dans les vues du Cabinet Beitannique aucune medance contre les in at my on totre burne Mahre a Vegard de la Terrere. Mais qu'en émettant specie e lemas expese de l'amet n'avait fait autre chose que de se pare to attend as paracher to resign I allest facility present a new I The a car message que se adverse res representerated e mine use attent. of the mark of the and dealer

A real above recently even un interestion actions la communication dont je siens e rem e compre y a repe lu assentot a hard Painerston, que dans un do and percedum this bette je and aske began let a course a commenterior a qual l'étais tienn relativement à la question des pavillons étrangers dans la Mer de

Marmora. Que mes instructions à cet agard ataient trop précises pour qu'il me fut

er nue de m'en éloignes.

Que ne as appartents, uses smoot par le m'it ger en juge des considérations s erlementaires sur lesquelles se fondeit l'une des Membres du Conseil.

to a corocceromination a ce a jet eta | a la microse develt l'etre

Q . la voionte de l'Empereur e ant pour moi a se le règle de ma combate, the the real and petal out thousel its parter's a rupper of her ement a bid Cour and a segue and the tax course is prove a reserver content and a Lar percent de por er sur com a ringement qui la appartient qui la seu-

Que pour e a part, etc + personal to a man a coreas er a me que tex rues des deux Caboners ne pouvaient san autentier, ne e auguste Ma re ne registerat per a s avent dos non l'Engleterre cans cette e rennatance grave une

present spot after il all and at the combiner.

Que je creasur at a sid sam out to spl ser intentions, it is take parrent a convaluere se the net Breamann in de a vice even even one le va Majeste les rais, any for des mepos coms anima es quem a constanoment vouces u in toracide Bretagne

Que a cea a spont as etantal reconnues iel connecelles mer ont ce l'être je me - enterno un a a ar pas touti ement em 150 or a se ma et mes ellorts

Mana que convas avint a tilbt ma atenant i sidirani, ex limites de la talche in assert in power it que s la die son du Consente e qu'il verme de me la faire connaître, était définitsrement arrêtée, il ne me restait qu'il susper le le course le mostle mentions et a en resear a i Emperent, en les anumetrant la The rate que to as a pipeser a mes demarches un oustacle que he de senua par mot de faire in para se u mona de vierer du sena stret le des patruccions e que je ne me permettras de saire dans aucun cas, sans in volt se capresse de

Lord Palmerston a parint ment reconno la vaccur et la per esse ues motifs Lampereur

qui m'empéchasent de passer outre. Il m'a annoncé qu'il informerait incessum ment le Marques de Clauricarde de tout ce qui venait de se passer entre nous, anni que des difficultes qui ne nons avaient point permis d'en venir è un arrangemont définitif sur la Question d'Egypte. De mon côté, je l'ai prevenu que je soumettru à ma Cour un récit fidèle de notre entretsen. Et pour m'essurer d'avantage de l'exactitude avec laquelle j'annu sam ses alces, je lus si annonce que je placera sous se se sa, avant de l'especier le rapport q e pallas adresser a votes bacet see. If ma or was a son to I gat me commanquerait d'avance set de mettes ja da tot adressir a Lora t istir carde

Après vous avoir mdiqué, M. le Comte, le point d'arrêt qui a mis obstacle à la poursure le manig cut n je m'abet dra l'entrer e dans de plus an ples developpement sur les explications que nous avous échangees sur la question théorique et pratique d'une co-opération navale, ou en d'autres termes d'un p. Mc | me da sea Mer de Marmera.

Les observations faites de part et d'autre sur cette combination n'ont prétenté d'alle et rich le convert. A unes yeux, con qui et de le l'estamement epunds. Chacun est reste de son avis suns conveniere et sans faire ceder l'autre. Il u a certamomont pas dependu de mos de resoudre cette difficaté à la salisfact of action and select tal their leatine que ja pe care c'est a en preber qu'elle ne devint entre eux un mijet de controverne, et d'éviter par la que me nussa e ce que da se esert de sentere borre a un de a part ée notre Vigita Mart b. par paring at any commission I muste entre in Russic et at the same effecting at

Cet écueil je cross beureusement l'avair évité; je chrai plas, l'ai tout lieu L'esperque n'in mon n' pred it le ben Met et e avers in a attendre. et pe acour at the a corvincer of a net Printing out the to cover a and trader Arguste Maire as a que de sea disposit ma a near se ces of to assertences on In Corn of Beet me

In a petiter que cette impression continuem à reagir favorablement sur

commente of contractions

lar le moment, ce qui m'a semble de la plus grande urgence, c'est à faire response the lampeter of larrage or hell to the Agreement to ret all of the tive bene out affaires us t Orant, the new his one cause d'ajournement pou retarder et pour entraver les mesures de miut que réclame superseumment la A La en prhemir de l Prop re Ottoman

Sous ce rapport, j'as tiré un grand purti des réflexions que Sa Majeste Property and new men to the tan langed last and a me to de e les l'ut voir lat : ce it ofen van o me taire part : i ai aux seans ai s'épeche

Les informations qu'elle m'a communiquees sur l'état d'incertituce et le the stages of the designed a lover and the william of select a reces the last a president out an increment the faculty entite quelques incrures energiques pour réprimer les projets audanieux du Pacha d'Egypte, et pour le disposer à souscrire à une transaction basée eur des conditions équitables.

I'm er'd y a d'ade ter à cet effet une ute sale des prenences est articles at a comparty Western by a some of the and best & Et of the three to be

La première est, qu'il ne voudruit pas courte la chance de pousser Mehemet All à marches aux Constantinople taus que l'Augisterre n'est pomit parve : a s'entendre preshiblement avec nous, our le mode d'une action commune des nec à mettre Constantinople à l'abri d'une invanon ennemie.

La seconde est, qu'il prefererait que la France ne restat point en dehora des in any of the second of the first of a second résuste depois deux mous à toutes les propositions qu'on lui a faites d'en pour l'engager à se porter contre le Vece-Rot à l'emplot de la mesace et de la force.

ames place dans la double meertitude, d'une part de ne pouvoir pes compter The past of the pa co-operation du Gouvernement Français lorsqu'elle a été obstinément refusée jusqu'ini, le Cabinet Britannique oprouve une hésitation qui neutralise les mesures qu'il voudruit prendre pour appayer et desendre les interêts de la Porte.

Les motifs de cette hentation. M le Courte, expliquent pourquoi l'Augleterre s'est absteaue jusqu'à ce jour d'adopter une attitude décuste à l'égard de Fig. piece

Cependant II m'a semblé que le moment était venu où cette hésitation devrait ceder à des considerations plus graves. En effet, dans un moment où chaque jour de perde en ducussom stériles contribue à aggraver la situation de I Emper 11 tom n'et pout le conduire vers sa chine j'ai pensé qu'il etait de thon devoir de faire un appe d'est à la sage see le verner d'Angla s pour be decider à ne point différer plus longtemps d'interposer les moyens d'action en son pouvoir, afin de briser la résustance de Mehémet Ali-

C'est sur cette nécessité que j'as appelé l'attent on du Principal Secrétaire of Erze pour les Affaires ha angir es da a an an an and corette que, al ca avec la dans la journée du 3 Octobre.

Je lut m fint mitter que le temps qui s'écoulerait pour serire d'ici à Lord Charicarde et pour en recevoir des répontes à la suite de notre entretien de la veille, pourrait devenir mortel pour la Porte; que dans Petit où elle sa tranvechaque heure semble la rapprocher de m mon; et qu'il n'y a qu' re nome prompte et énergique de la part de l'Augletorre qui puose la préserver d'une Catagenphe imminente

A suppose de cette verth, j'a place sous les year I Land Pa in es ca ... carte de l'Ann Mineure, et lui indiquent les deux points de Tenédon et d'Alexandre, je lui ai dit, "voilà où votre escuire se trouve sujourd'hui, es voilà od elle devrait etre pour murer l'Empire Ottome

Pour préceser d'avantage les réflexions que j'avais à cœur de soumettre da se cotte grave conjuncture à l'examen approfondi de Lord Palmerston, je lui ai demande la permuaion de lui donner lecture d'un sperçu rapide que j'avaix tracé dans le but de rendre clairement compte un Ministère Anglais foi même de la utuation actuelle des choses en Orient, et des mesures qu'il me sembleit argent do prendro poue abuttre l'audoce du Vice-Ros.

Cet apençu, entièrement degage de toute consideration liée à notre propre politique, est redige avec une parfate impartiable, comme s'il avait ète conçu dans l'interet seul de l'honoeur et de la dignité de la Grande Bretagne.

ile tençant ce travail, je u'er pas hente un seul sestant à croire que notre Auguste Meltre dauguernt approuver les intentions dans lesquelles je l'as redigé. sersuado comme je lo una, que je seras asses heureux de mérater toujuars son achete a, loraque, metiant de obte toute considération personnelle d'intérêt et n amour propre, je consacrerai mes efforts à la cause commune du maintsen de la para penerale, et de la bonne intelligence entre la R sue et l'Angleierre. C'est dans cette persuasion que fore sonmettre à rotre Extellence le travail ci-jaint, i que je l'ai commaniqué à Lord Palaterston

Ce Ministre, sans me dissimiler l'impossibilite où se frouverait l'Angleterre de se charger à elle seule d'une action déciaire à l'egard de l'Egypte, est convenu pourtant euvers moi, qu'il ne neunt guère possible non plus de rester dans une narriou absolue, et qu'il follait faire quelque choso pour veint an secoure de la Porte, afin de ne pas exposer les Cours Européennes au bilime d'avoir promis au Sultan une austance qu'elles n'ont par le moyen de lin préter,-aven de faiblesse et d'impussance qui serait aux yeux de monde une reptable atteints portes à la dignite des Grandes Cours.

Les idres que nous avons échangées sur l'urgence d'entreprendre et de faire quelque chose per to a la l' to s'ataire use a a the ment d'accord. Lord l'almeraton m'a témogne le deux de communiquer à Lord Melbourne mon travail, que je lus ai remis d'une manière toute confidentielle, et dont j'at en som de donner également lecture à M. l'Ambasandeur

Contract to remote pursuprate the area to meno as I de a as I a provide a deal of the Maria Service Date, a service of the serv many or his met to be easier in the answer or the order epit all are that remarks for a met prode the second of the second of the second of the second the arrange commendate a month of the arrange of a to be que of que a struct partie of the least of the parties out a ves quil , went outre M . A , one pare to act or a ve, subserve pear a ax most I amak et ce miler e fe strera t niera, ca re offe ef tier assenserver de reme quice à de su acre à pros trache de note Auguste Mattre, à l'epoque où Sa Majesté à daigno se prononcer à ce même sujet , ;

un an, fore de son ségar " Tapl 2

Je dirai plus, si l'Angleterre peut réussir à écutter l'opposition que la France a a se quequier contre l'emplo des aux cas cas case de la exect tiera et a la The parties a carteres test to recent to there 4 r to ce lette rie a nee a el pres cocie nex re la rences un la pression a Breatt to the content to part to go the presence on Alega the and the Paris pent are early a the contract habrance se as Lee to the and the and and pass of man and man difference of a section of the case in the restrict and dark and the plate as a to on the cast product of a prince mentioned our less the new contraction of the state of the state of the state greate and a series of a lot free with a first tone for a six or a f 1 as t

The state of the control of the state of the An por con a surveter a tras que entras ma casse de areman to a series a face of temp source ales so radiava tige and the second

Si je pouveis quitter Londres avec la certitude que ces difficultes out éto heureusement vancues, et que le Cabinet Britannique à réussi d'imposer à la France la nécessité de se joindre à une action efficace dirigée contre Méheunt Au. et a utilement à la sollicitude que notre Auguste Maltre ne ceme de vouer à l'affernmement du ropos de l'Orient.

> Las Phone rue, do-7 62 ROZZ Jad

## Inclosure in No. 408.

# Baron Brunnow's Memorandum on Bastern Affairs.

October, 1839.

DANS la crise actuelle de l'Orient il est un frit qui robantit iff que. A set o the President Augustie Car ce fast prouve d'une part qu'il y a désaccord outre les Grandes Finasances; de l'autre, ande enton de la part de l'Austinterre elle-même

Liver to the agree a Pirte reprince courage these eproperty of the various

I sut he excel a remere to the feathern by in their ere prompte et part year a contract to the part by year of lacers entre les The a strate a execution one cut as or assume present

there is factor prover gram expense countries the endoment manus our of the structure of the car print manter to the state of the property of the part we scale at a farte et hare in parties in the most

t estate the contract of estate to plan 1 sperate in expense co apr s

Its ramurer le Porte et d'empêcher au sein de le capitale de cet Empere the station politique et murale qui y fait tous les jours de plus station

2º D'emperher ibrabim de mettre à exécution la memer qu'il a farte de se porter en avant, se dans un certain espace de tema donné le Sultan de aquacrivair. point aux termes de l'acrangement peoposé par le Vice-Roi

3" D'influer fortement sur les déterminations de ce dernier, pour le porter à moderer ses prétentions et à transiger avec la Turquie à des conditions

Le plan qu'il s'aggrant d'adopter, ærait donc destiné à agur simultanément. nur Constantinople, sur la Syrie, et sur Alexandeie.

Selon le plus ou moins de vigueur que l'on voudra employer à l'exécution de ce plan, on peut y proceder de trois manières différentes.

## Maximum du Plan d'Operation.

### CONSTANTINOPLE

Declarer à la Porte qu'elle peut compter sur la ferme résolution de Convernement Britannique d'appuyer efficacement ses vrais intérêts, qu'elle no dost ni se livrer à un fatel découragement, ni se préter à des concessions liul'Angleterre fera dans un parfait accord avec soi Alliés; lui annoucer que dans or his, the most suggest and it comments to when many the market of as a state of the property of the property of the contract of rese a legislat peur representantes por and to ande Meb . A

#### Section

Donner à l'Amiral Stopford l'ordre :- 1º. Do se porter avec set escudre sur les côtes de la Syrie, en ctablissant sa station selon que la samon et les erroussances locales le lui conseilleront, dans la bais de lakenderoon, ou sur tel nutre point qui iui presentera le plus de sécurit.

. De detecher un nombre de vausceux qu'il jugera suffisant pour aller occuper, soit par surprise, soit de vive force, les ports sur la côte qui servent de principaux depôts militaires et de communication entre l'Egypte et l'arinée a see Day would be throughout a margin. r'us importante que leur vomnage des villes d'Alon et de Damas est fact pour agre sur les populations de contra a la contra de la contra del contra de la contra del contra de la contra del contra del contra del la contra de la contra de la contra del pius de mécontentement contre l'administration oppremire du Vice-Roi.

3'. D'envoyer un officier superieur au quartier-genéral d'Ibraham, pour lui Mehemet Ali a données aux Poussinces Europe . A le cri se corrathe comme traite was a comme traite son pegro r , re ; attoring to be a second a Syrie coute entière, et : mara M mer V a tie la certifique mera Unification qu'il aurait faite aux en, , son a leur per result et un de l'Orient que toutes les Grandes (1 sauce et partiers a me de merche et de defrodre.

4" De capturer tous les vaincaux sous pavillon Egyptien , connection bord des munations de guerro destinées à l'Armée d'Egypte

### Rorrer.

Envoyer shoultanement un officier superieur à Alexandrie pour faire exactement la même déclaration à Mehemet Ali, en y ajoutant de plus, que si l'brahim marche, l'Angleterre, sans palousse et sans méfiance aucune, sera la première à appeler la Russe an secours de la Porte.

| Ces niceures a clien sont une entiere certitude: d abo munications avec ? on second fieu, que b hore centere per co  | - 15 15  |
|--|--|
| 1 1,   | d 4 3  |
| A TOP TO THE TOP TO TH | e un ctat de choses que, sans                            |
| \$ 6 1 P2 P P3 17 3 47   | la determation de la Porte, 3, cufin, que dans tout etat |
| are alter a por a discourse a  | at a spire, mus des                                      |

anspices hien plus favorables, lorsque l'Amiral Stopford cara pris pied sur les mes le la Syrie, que lors un est antancre devant annons

## Medium du Plen d'Opération.

Déclaration ressurante à Constantinople conçue dans les mêmes termes er-dessus indiqués ;-Ordre à l'Ameral Stopford de se porter sur les côtes de la Syrie pour exercepter les exemes matiens entre ce passet l'ayj , -estimer les vanscaux sous pavillon Egyptien ;-envoyer un officier à Ibrahim charge d'un message communatoire dans le même esprit que nons co-dessus indique face une déclaration analogue à Mehemet Ali.

### M nomen.

Declaration ressurence & Constantinople; -Ordre & l'Ameril Stopford a abir sa station a l'De de Ri sier ou à rele de Chypre ,- a reper un detachement pour croiser our les rôtes de la Syrie et renvoyer les bâtesens qui portent des mu it mes de guerre à l'Armée d'Egipte, expenier un itt ier a libral in pour las declarest que si l'avance, l'Augustine retinna a Vice Re et toute sa famille responsable des conséquences que pourra entrainer la reprise des hostalites. Mêmo declaration à Alexandra.

## Observulsons générales

1". Exeruter toutes ces mesures evec la plus grande promptitude et le plus . I were the place paragraph to the his weet to success,

secret, parcequ'il faut frapper d'abord le coup avant de l'annoucer,

2. En déclarant à Mebèmet Ali que ni Ibrahim marche, l'Angleterre sera la promiere à inviter la Russie à renir au secoura de la Porte, le Gouvernement Britannique ne compromot et ne préjuge rien. Il annouer ce qu'il pourrent faire le cus echeant, mans il no le fait pas encore. Il demeure done entierement fibre de ses actions; mais en conservant cette liberté, il produit l'effet qu'il importe essentiollement d'obtenir, cur il fait eroure à Mohèmet Ali que l'accord entre l'Angleterre et le Russe exete, bien que cet accord n'existe pas encore quant nux mesures militaires qu'il conviendrait de prendre pour mettre à couvert la subreté de Constantinople, dans le cas où l'Armie d'Ibrahim viendrait à memacur In espetale de l'Empire Ottoman.

37. Si le Gouvernement Britannique le juge indispensable, l'Amiral Stopford profecuble qu'il un à su disposition toutes eet forces rénous, que de les diriser.

4". En ce qui concerne la France, l'Angleterre en adoptant la marche i diquée, n'empécherut en rien que le Cabinet des Tuilenes vint s'y . lo jugent à propon. Le Couvernement Britannique commencerait we t par agir d'abord sans se lamer retenir d'avantage par la resustance que la Ministère Français a apposée depuis trois mois à toutes les propositions quit a reter convenent silvesnes par le Cabract de Lembres. La breige and I bre de surre le mouvement de l'Angleterre, mais celle-et serait assurémateria sor protoco o month de la materia en ce a a son tout ce ora he en avant sens se lauser paralyser per use opposition que, en derniere analyse, he as par as one sees he protection to be have, extremple see they see the la ruine de la Porte

### Concinion

D'après un mûr examen, le plan tel qu'il vient d'are exposé et-dennis, semblemit résion de grands avantages sans presenter le moindre inconvenient L'Angleterre on l'adoptant agrest avec la dignite et l'energia qui appartient à The rest of the contract of th estruis de la prudence humane, pour preserver l'Empire Ottoman d'une catestrophe qui demendra inevitable, si les Cabineta de l'Europo contiguent curore à ducuter comme ils l'ont fait jusqu'ici, sans probabilité sucune d'en rener à que conclusion positive; et alls heutent encore plus longtems à prendre une attitude forte pour imposer un from aux projets ambitieux du Vice-Rol.

En dermère analyse, l'Augleterre, si elle se décide à agir, a une grande chance de sauver himpre Ottoman, tanu sque se elle n'agor point, cle a la pertitude que cet Empire croulera, ou du moins que le Sultan pour retarder cotte chitte, sera contraint de subir toutes les conditions que son puissant vaisal vondra lei imposer; transaction dématreuse pour la Porte et humiliente pour tous les Cabinets qui, après avoir promis leur sonstance et leur mediation à la Turquie, suront fini par l'abandonner mas défense.

#### No. 409.

Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received October 28.)

No. 329 1

My Lord, Paris, October 25, 1839

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatches to No. 339 inclusive. Marshal Soult this morning read to me despatches dated the 7th, which he had just received from Alexandria and from Constantinople. The first mention rumours of Ibrahim Pasha having withdrawn his head-quarters from Marash to Aleppo, and of insurrections having broken out in parts of Syrus, but add, that the truth of these rumours was very doubtful. Mehemet Ali had removed to Cairo, as be says, for the benefit of his health by the change of sir, and as said by others, to be out of the way of further ducumous with the European Cansuls.

Admiral Roussin transmits copies of notes that have passed between Rechid-Pachs and himself, relative to the French and British fleets returning from the mins a vin vit the Darlace Is, secret that her may not see very the necessity, in temperatures weather, to seek shelter within the Straits, and also re to be the a by which has prepried in the furtherst by the Cocat Powers of the engagement they made in their Collective Notes of July last, to bring to a series of the tentage he's But as a Meanal Adorral Reseat. states, that he had concerted with Lord Pomonby the asswer given by them respectively to these communications from Reclist Pashs. The French Ambassador in one of his despatches transmits a copy of a letter addressed by Mehemot Als to Hoscew Pashs, written with the intention of inducing the latter to enterinto negotiations for peace without the intervention of the European Powers; and the Ambamedor also reports the substance of a despatch received by the Internuocio from Count Figuelmont, recommending that a peace should be concluded upon the basis of the Sultan conceding to Mehemet Ali the hereditary government of Egypt, and the government of Syna, and of Candia, during the life of Mehemet Ali, holding out the hope, that at his death these Puliabee may be divided among his children

A councr arrived this morning at the Austrian Embassy from Prince Metternich; he is also charged with despatches to Prince Esterhasy, and will proceed immediately to London. Count Appeny read to me a despatch from Proce Meture to in whee Lie II gloves we use that all length his water are always for the least possible concession being made by the Sultan to the domands of Mehemet Ali, yet that the Austrian Government can now only west until the French and English Governments arrive at an agreement as to the conditions of

peace which the Great Powers shall propose to the respective parties.

I have, &c. GRANVILLE. (Signed)

### No. 410

## Earl Grannille to Viccount Palmerston .- (Received October 28.)

(Confidential.)

(Extract.)

Paris, October 25, 1839.

I WAS prevented by indisposition, during the two first days ofter my return to Paris, from paying my respects to the King and the Royal Family at St. Cloud.

On Wednesday evening however I went there and was as usual most graciously received by His Majesty, who expressed great attaination at hearing from me that he Queen was in excellent hearth and who requested me to convey to Her Majesty the expression of his most affectionate regard, and of his earnest will that the straight upon between the two crowns may even in the received the greations in which the French and B tash Covers ments were equally interested

. . .

The King then turned the conversation to the affairs of the East, and began the subject by saying, that if it were supposed that either he or the Government had any nears to any andree the Pasha of Farpt to a suppose on was utterly groundless. His Majesty said, he should be well content not only to accede to an arrangement which should deprive the Pasha of all the dominions he governed, carept re baspt, one also to one what a mod res are to the bullan the meadourable, but what is feasible; and he saw not the means of driving Mehemet Als out of Syrie by force, or of so embarrassing him by naval operations as to induce him to make the merifice of such extensive and important dominions. France, he mid, whatever might be the intention of its Government, could not furnish a military force for this purpose. England, he believed, was not prepared to mad an army to Syra, nor were the Austreas and Prussan Governments willing to employ their troops in such an enterprise. The execution of it. therefore, could only be undertaken by Russia; and coundering the difficulties which a Russian army would have to encounter, and the force which Ibrahim Pasha could bring into the field, he had doubts of the success of its operations, but he had none, as to the remedy being worse than the disease.

The moral power of the Sulian would be far more errously impared by having his empire and his capital protected by the arms of Russia, than by the undid aggrand-sement of his vasual; and he said he never had been more surprised than at the favourable consideration your Lordinip had given to the Baron Brunnow's proposition, that the troops of the Emperor Nicholas should occupy Asia Minor, and the defence of Coustantinople be confided to a Russian

force.

I here took occasion to observe, that the proposal made by Baron Brannow caps of the Russia Government, of not considering the affairs of Turkey as the relations of the Ottoman Empire with Russia; and that it was only under a Contest to the Soltan when called upon to do so by the other Great European Powers, that the protection of the Sultan from the Egyptian army would have been confided to Russia.

Profish Government may be disposed to place in the proposed Courention, he can also an abrogation of the Univer Skelems Treaty, but a maction given by the other Powers to the carrying that Treaty into execution, against which holds England and France had protested. In the present state of things, added His Mascaty, the French Government have only to west the program of events. It

has communicated to the other Powers its views in regard to bringing about a peace between the Sultan and Mebemet Ali. The conditions proposed are such as the Pasha may be expected to accept, and which the Sultan might concede with far less danger to the Turkish Empire than might result to it from an attempt to enforce greater acrifices from Mebemet Ali.

### No. 411.

Viscount Palmerston to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

My Lords, Poreign Office, October 29, 1839.

AS it appears that Ihrahim Pashs has retired from Maraili, and as he does not seem to indicate any intention of advancing upon Constantinople, Her Missay Covernment are a plant that I would be explain I that Advard her has command, to Snyrm, or to any other convenient anchorage on the coast of Asia Minor, if the weather should compel him to leave Benka Bay.

This course would be better than that he should proceed to the White Cliffs, unless some reason with which Her Majesty's Government is at present unacquainted, should render it preferable for the squadron to go to the White

CPIB

I have, therefore, to againfy to your Lordships the Queen's commands, that instructions to the above effect may be given to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford.

If, however, when those instructions reach Sir Robert Stopford, the squadron should already have anchored at the White Chiffs, and should find itself safe in that anchorage, it may remain there intil further instructions, or until Sir Robert Stopford, with a view to his own assungements, may find it more convenient to go to Smyroa.

Signed) PALMERSTON.

### No. 412

The Marquess of Clearscards to Viscount Palmerston. - (Recoved October 29.)

(No. 112.)

My Lord,

81 Petersburgh, October 18, 1839.

THE proportion of the French Cabinet, to which I referred in my last despiteh, in the same that has been made through M do St. Aulaire to the Austrian Government, and has been communicated to your Lordship.

Me de llarante tells me that no answer has been given to it by Count Nemelrode; and he concurs in my opinion, that the Russian Government will obey the wishes of England, as far as possible, in the Turco Egyptian Question, and british Cabinete, and of lowering the influence and credit of the French

in the Lerant, the increase of which the Russians fear.

I cannot learn that there is any truth in the reports lately exculated in long and the Torkish frontier has been augmented. But I am informed that the number of troops usually withdrawn during the winter months from the neighbourhood of Odesia and Sevastopol, will be continued in their present station during the winter; so that there will always be 20,000 men ready for embarkation at a start of the start

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hope shortly to procure the most correct list of the Russian Army, which will probably after acoust of judget glace the cry upon this matter

Of the means of transport in the Black Sea, I can give your Lordship no intelligence at present.

1 have, he, (Segued) CLANRICARDE.

### No. 413.

## Viscount Palmerston to Borl Granville.

(No. 348.)

My Lord, Foreign Office, October 29, 1839

YOUR Excellency will find in my despatches to Mr. Bulwer, an account of the communications which have passed between Count Schmittan and myself, upon Turkish affairs up to a cortain point of the negotiation. Subsequently to the private to which those dignately relate, I add not be at a war Count Schmittan in which I stated that Her Majerty's Government regretted extremely that it was quite impossible for them to concur in the final arrangement between the Sultan and Michamet Ali, which the Government of France recommended, and which was to consist in graving to Michamet Ali an hereditary tenure in the government of all the territories and places which he now occupy a except the small district of Miano, while the Train Covernment proposed should be not see telly restore the trained to a train of the New York to the death of Michamet Ali, be given to one of his younger some.

I said that such an arrangement would be a virtual dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, the integrity of which France had spontaneously executed her the first entiretien to invited the party is a serial of the serial of t So the auto to the new tre lest processor of the reserves, final and and manary, of the best part of the Sultan's dominions. Mehemet Ali, therefore, would require nothing in order to make himself independent but the will to do so, for the Sultan would be entirely unable to prevent him from so doing. But MI Al a resurced to the Powers of Europe very track year, that has ab was interpret at sorete any that he me I never give plan leter monation to attain that object; and that he was firmly resolved to accomplish it. If, therefore, the Pive Powers were to help him half way on his road, by advantig the Sultan to great him hereditary tenure of what he now occupies, to y could have no just reason to be surprised if, in the course of a very short period afterwas becomes to a the site of a death of each book the got the Arabe trace I thing it happens on that disnemoes the hamma largers of Wells as the enter pri

I said that Her Majesty's Government, therefore, could not concur with the Covernment of France of president and the said and only can to results so dismetrically opposite to those which both Governments have plodged themselves to obtain, and which are necessary for the best interests of Europe.

But I and that, in the French Government seem so anxious to procure better terms for Mebemet Ali, we would endeavour to see if it were not possible to render the proposed arrangement somewhat more favourable to him, without injury to the fundamental principle upon which the arrangement ought to rest.

I then pointed out upon the map a line which would extend the hereditary Parker of the state of the proper boundary of Egypt, his Pashalic might be made to continue along the sex-court, as far north as the cape formed by Mount Carmel, that the boundary might from thence run in a straight line to the southern extremity of the Lake Tiberias, thence down the River Jordan to the Dead Sea; thence along the whole of the western shore of the Dead Sea to its southern

extremity; and from thence to the head of the Gulf of Akaba, and along the western coast of that gulf to Cape Rus Mahammed; and so round by the castern shore of the Gulf of Suca to Suca. Thus excluding from the hereditary Pashahe the Fortress of St. John of Acre and the caravan road from Damascus to the Holy Cities. The Fortress of Acre, I observed, is the key of Syra, and on that account ought to be held by the Sultan; and the possession of the Holy Cities, as was very justly pointed out by the French Government in the early part of the negotiation, in emential for the Sultan; and therefore it is necessary that the authority of Mehemet Ali should not extend over the road which leads to those

I said that the arrangement which I had thus suggested would certainly be objectionable, because it would bring the territory administered by the Pasha too closely in contact with that administered by the direct authority of the Sultan, and because it would not interpose any adequate barrier between those territories, but, nevertheless, it englit be recommended to the Sultan, if all the Five Powers were prepared to employ whatever means might in any case be necessary to carry it into exception

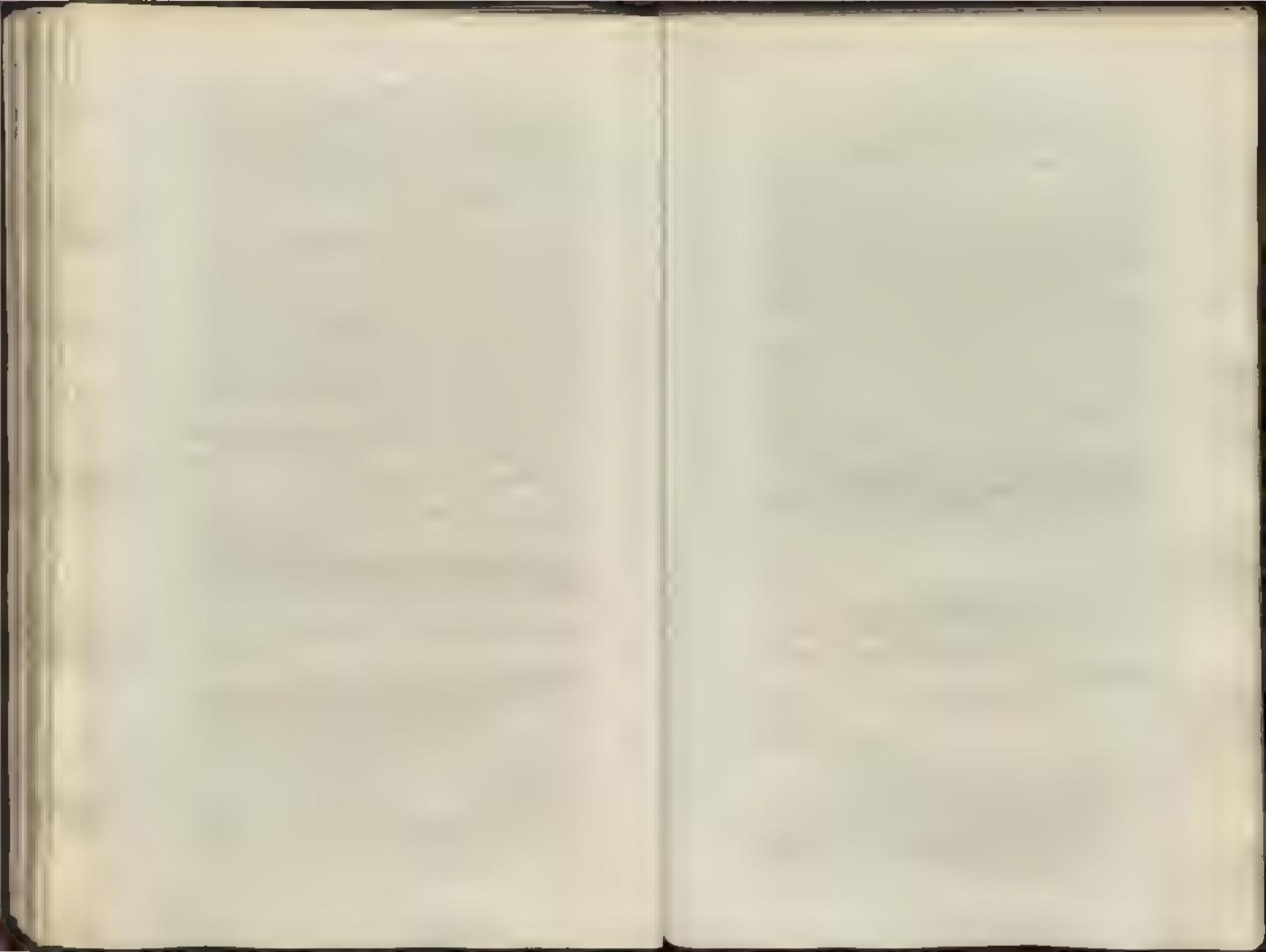
I said that if such a modification of our uniquest plan would obtain for Her Majesty's Government the concurrence and on-operation of the Government of France, we should be willing to agree to it; but I begged Count Schastiani to understand that this was the utmost extent of modification to which Her Majesty's Government could be a party; and that it appeared to me that it would be far better for the Sultan to let things remain as they are, and to take the chance of future events, than to consent to grant to Melicuset Ali an hereditary tenure in the government of any greater extent of the terratory of the Ottoman Empire.

I observed, that Her Majorty's Government had afforded repeated proofs of its willingness to modify its own opinions for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of France.

First, Her Majesty's Government had given up one part to be instructions as had proposed should be sent to the admira's, for obtaining war at most the Turkish freet; next, Her Majesty's Government had waved the proposal which it had made, that the restoration of the Turkish floet should be demanded and enforced, without writing for a general agreement among the Five Powers as to the final arrangement to be usade between the Solian and the Pusha; and now Her Majesty's Government is willing, if, by so doing, it can obtain the respectation of France, considerably to enlarge the boundary which we had proposed for the hereditary Pashalic of Mehemet Ali, I expressed a hope that the start of mail as a thing set of by the Majesty's Government would accorde to the suggestion now made, and would consent to join with the other Powers in such measures as might be necessary for carrying the arrangement, so modified, into effect.

Count Sebastiani and he would report to his Government what I had pro-

no he should have received a reply After the proper time had elapsed for the arrival of an answer from Poro, Count Sebastiani came to me and showed use a despatch from Marshal Soult, which stated that the French Government could not agree to the auggestion which Her Majorty's Government had made, but still adhered to its own propoul, namely, that Mehemet Ali should have hereditary tonure in the governwent of everything which he now occupies, except Caodia and the district of Adams; Candia to be retained by him during his life, with reversion to one of his younger some; Adams to be immediately evacuated by bits and to be restored to the Sultan. Such an arrangement the French Government thought would prohibly be agreed to by Mehemet Ali; but as the despatch did not distinctly my that France would be a party to coercive measures to enforce even thus arrangement of it were rejected by Mehemet Ali, and so, on the contrary, the in any case coercion against the Pasha, the natural inference to be drawn was, that even these conditions, inadministale as they were, were not to be proposed to Mehemet Ali as an ultimatum, but were to be considered tiable to extension if I have a mover to see a firm I don't be a hist week very pan s to my v this Pronce were I not be a arest and a gon is to with h Mehens. All shound not specifianeously aid a surface, single



### No. 414.

## Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmeraton .- (Received November 2.)

(Separate and Secret.)

My Lord, Constantinople, October 8, 1839

I LEARNED this day from indubitable authority, that the Grand Vizier negation of the Nervice that Pasha and the Minister to the region of its Rain at Pasha, that the Grand Vizier had discovered a plot amongst certain of the Ulema for the overthrow of the present Administration, and the establishment of another favourable to the occient order of things in this country. I was asked, "If there should be an attempt by violence to produce such a change, can the Ottoman Government hope for aid from the British ships of war to minitain the authority of the Sultan against such persons as shall attempt to employ it?" I replied, certainly, "I be a limit to be rate to go the best are tance be can to the support of the Sultan's Government against insurrection of the sort described.

The above is in no degree official, and has not committed me to any act whatever. I do not believe that any attempt at violence will be made. I think teti more twit and sate a some envisite El mando plans care been discovered, and that everything will remain in quiet. I suspect the Grand V gut a cy once capperated the affair or f I to the test of the the should be aware fully that the Porte may not be left without friends at a moment of need. The support of Austria and England is at this moment sufficient, as I believe, to mantain Rechid Pasha and Halil in authority; and whilst those Ministers remain we may have a considerable confidence that nothing will be done ementheir contrary to the power and has been a to my land by the Marity of Government. Rechid Pasha has completely gained Halil to support his Rechid's) views and system, and Halil has courtant acrem to the Sultan. He has aided Rechid in his efforts to put an end to the constant interference of the Seem in the administration of affairs, and to give to the known and ostenable Ministers, power to originate the mounter they are to carry into execution. The Serail was everything in the time of the Sultan Mahmood. The young Sultan has agreed not to consult with or listen to the men who surround him as domestic officers

> I bare, &c . (Signed) PONSONBY.

### No. 415

### Fiscount Postonia to Fiscount Palmerston.--(Received November 2)

No 278.)

My Lord,

Therapia, October 8, 1839

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of an instruction addressed by his Excellency the Internancio to the Austrian Consul-General at Alexandra, and also copy of a letter from myself to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

### Inclosure 1 in No. 415

### Baron Sturmer to M. de Lauren.

Monacett, Consistant apple, le 5 Octobre, 1639

S. A. LE GRAND VIZIR m'e fact communiquer le derouère lettre que lui a edremes le Picha d'Egypte. Le ton qu'y regue est à la vérité un peu plus modèré que celui qu'il araît prus jusqu'ics dans un ouvertures envers le Divan

de Sa Heuteme. Mais en que m'y a frappé, c'est que Méhémet Ali parait se flatter toujours à avocaner le Porte a un arrai gement son el ces trancles le sances de l'Europe, sous l'egide desquelles elle se trouve placee, resterment étrangères. Est-il possible qu'no bomme qui data sa longue carrière a fait preuve d'une sagacité pen ordinaire, pusse s'avengler à ce point, lorsqu'il s'agit de ses propres intérêts? Je ne doute pas, Monneur, qu'en en appelant à cotte même sagacité, vous ne parveniez à lui faire comprendre l'erreur où il se trouve, et à l'éclairer sur sa véritable situation. Voiei les réflexions qui vous aures à lui remettre.

donne le terre superiorne. Il ne cu al ser i pent un ser remert a mel cultiver entere a la fierte les els grants ter ours, personne de la marra y opposer. Il pent garder la fiette les els grants ter ours, personne de la marra y opposer. Il pent garder la fiette le la consection servit la suste probable du co de la consection el dans la convection et dans la convection et dans la convection et dans la convection materielle. Mais où tout cela la monerastif a l'Europe hit est hostile? En supposant même qu'elle de fit men pour le combattre, elle possède contre lui une armé redoutable : c'est celle de son avenir.

Il y a un sucle que Méhomet Alt, Chef des Musulmans revoltés, autait pu fonder un nouvel émpire : il aurait existé dans cet état de séparation et d'isolement qui rendait alors l'Europe peu attentive à ilse évenement de cette nature de choses : il a besoin, sons peuse de passer comme un méteure, de la sanotion de l'Europe, et l'Europe no auctionnera que ce qui lausses intact le principe de la souvera nete du Su tan.

t bemet Als foude l'espoir du meres de sa resistance sur la conviction qu'il parait avoir de la difficulte qu'auraient les l'ucasuces d'adopter en court des mesures actives contre lui, il doit sentir qu'elles se mettraier de mot d'accord pour refuser leur ametion à un ordre de choses qu'olles trouversures reponereux pour la Porte; une mesure oégative n'est jamais difficile à pre-l

En mettant tous vos soms, Monneur, à remire cette position intelligible à Méhemet Ali, vous servires ses intérêts sums ben que ceux de la Parte. Je van donner connaissance de cette dépéche aux Ambassadeurs de France et d'Angleterre, aum qu'aux Envoyée de Russie et de Prusse, et je no doute pas que MM, vos Collègues ne reçouvant l'ordre de tenir su l'acha le même langage.

Rocevez, &c., (Signé) STURMER

### Inclorate 2 m No. 415

### Lucount Ponsonly to Colonel Compbell

Sir, Therapia, October 5, 1839

YOUR Colleague, the Austrian Consol-General, will have received an instruction from his Excellency the Internuncia, dated Constantinople, 5th of October, 1839, which he is desired to communicate to you, and to request your co-operation with him in his efforts to expose to the Pasha of Egypt the impobey and the inutility of all the attempts the Pasha may make to from measures which it shall be the interest and the duty of some of the Great Powers, and 6 A

porhaps of Europe to a whole, to carry into execution; and I have to beg that you will do what is proper for that end, anxions use of much arguments as Her Majesty's Government would use, founded upon the opinions they entertain of the comparative resources and power of the Pashs, and upon their views of political exigencies and interests, of which you are well-approach.

Signed) PONSONBY

### No. 416.

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Patmerston .- (Received November 2.)

No. 279.)

My Lord,

Therapia, October 6, 1839.

tills Excellency the Intercurence has been so good as to give me a copy of the information, he are me by the art I make a after on the sile ustant to me Assumdria, and which he sent in to Rechid Pasha for the Porte. I have not received any comment on the he had not been by the preceding at the r from Hor Majesty's Consul-General at Alexandria, and it is from other sources I have learned the malady of Michemet Ali, and such other matters as ought to be known by the Ambassador here.

I yesterday received from Mr. Consul Werry, at Damascus, a despatch of September 25 and a private steep on Mr. Vice Consul Werry, at Damascus, a despatch of September 25 and a private steep on Mr. Vice Consul Marria, h. P. Consul Mr. Vice Consul Agree of the accounts given by the Austrian Consul-General to the Internances of the accounts given by the Austrian Consul-General to the Internances (inclosed,, of the impediments that prevent Ibrahim Pache from marching this way.

I gather from the examination of the reports of these Consuls, that it will no be possel for local to a rate of the power to come then; and that were he to come, he could not well have a larger force than about 15,000 men.

If this be correct, it will be apparent, that what I have so much insated upon, is true; manuly, that the real force of Melicinet Ali is insignificant, instead of being of a magnitude before which the Great Powers of Europe are obliged by prudence to how down with submission.

I have, &c., Signed) PONSONBY

### Incloure to No. 416

Extract of Reports from Alexandesa, of September 26 1639

MEHEMET ALI va mienz, mais des qu'il se met à parler d'affaires, son pouls bat avec violence et dersent figureux

Un lui a conteilé de changer d'air, en qua la la la laborter pondant une huttone de jours pour faire un voyage

Les troubles en Syrie continuent, surtout de . I ren

foncrages, &c , et des fevren malignes faussent de grands ravages parant les et à lus faire reprendre les cantonnemens d'Autroche et de Kellis.

Méhémet Ali a envoyé 120,000 ardebs de blé aux trois quartiers génémix de Damas, de Alep, et de Marische, pour prévenir la famine dont ils sont menaces un l'avenir pourrait amener; mais elles prouvent en même temps qu'il n'est un bout d'un moit, la Sublime Porte ne se prête à un arrangement. Partout les soldats demandent leur solde serièrée, et partout les causes sont vides.

Quant à la flotte Ottomane, le Pacha dit toujours qu'il veut la garder jusqu'à

la pars. Mais tout faisut crosre qu'il pourrait modifier incenamment son langage. Achtued l'acta ne le ve t put a souveat. Il a qu'te sa musan de campagne pour s'installer sur son Vanseau Amiral; Méhemet Ali commence à le traiter avec frosdeur.

Mehemet Ao, nterpelle sur les projets de la re avancer son armee, et de march e ar l'obstant pre. Le men que n'a pas abase marc ect, e envair l'Are Museure tranque l'a prime seby a tomor se per l'obstant nepre La rérité est que avait ellet e en crome a a limbé or de se porter en avant, mans que celui-ca lun a représenté que l'armée manque de vétemens et de vivres; que les maladies en ont enleré une partie considérable; que les Visus de l'Anatolie, auxquels il s'etait adressé, avaient tout d'un coup manifesté des ententions peu amicales envers les Egyptions; que des troubles avaient éclaté en nême temps sur plusieurs points de la Syrie qui ne pouvaient être réprimes avec succès par des troupes irrogulières; enfin, qu'il se voyait obligé d'operer une dislocation de l'armée, et même d'evacuer les endroits aitues autour de Marache.

### No 417.

### Viscount Possanby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received November 2.

No 240

My Lord

Therapio, October 8, 1839.

I Not Cold to prost a Official Note cent in this day to the Subinso Poste, as a reply to the Note of the 28th of September, from the Porte to the Representatives of the Five Powers. I had previously answered in the usual way through the Dragoman; and I have taken this additional step, because Rechid Paalis, carred as Official Note, and because it seemed necessary to come forward apport of Rechid Paalis, and of the policy we have pursued here, which is at used by the French Ambassador in his consumeration to Rechid Paalis, dated the 5th instant, of which I inclose copy. My note is intended to manifest the appoint that I think due to the conduct of the Minister and to the policy of the Porte, and thereby to mark atrongly a descent from the opinions stated in the Ambassador's instruction, though I make no alimited to his communication.

I have, since sending off the Official Note, brand from Rechal Pasha: he is at a loss to understand the Ambassador's drift; but it seems to me evident enough that the French are dissatisfied with the restraint the Note of the Porte imposes upon the arrangement of the question with Mehemet Ali, according to the present views of the French Government.

I beg to call attention to the following sentence —"On observe encore que l'interêt du Sultan est mome dans le quantité plus ou moine grande de cette concesson, que dans la forme, he "I marked the passage in the instruction

It is difficult to understand what is meant by the French Government, when stating in one place that the arrangement of this affair of Mehemet Ali is to be managed solely by the Great Powers, and in another, that the Porto is to "faire cesser pur une reconciliation avec le Vice-Rui ce que la situation a de trop violent et meançant pour la pass de l'Europe," de

Recard Pasha asked the Ambanador, what is the meaning of "on crost qu'il y aurait du danger data l'emploi des moyens violens?" The Ambanador replied

I meluse copy of a Note, dated October 2, 1839, from the French Ambas-sider to the Porte, which bears directly upon the matter of this despatch.

(Signed) PONSONBY

### Inclosure I in No. 417

## Note from Viscount Ponsonby to the Sublime Porte.

Theropia, October 8, 1839.

THE Undersigned directed the Chief Dragoman of the British Embany to express to his Exc llency Rech I Parks Misser to Fire 30 MFars, the great satisfaction with which the Undersogn directed to. Note usual 28th September, which his Excellency, by order of the Sublime Porte, had addressed to the Ministers of the Five Powers; and further, to assure his Excellency that the Note should be forwarded without delay to Her Britanian Majesty's Government.

The Underugated is of opinion that in treating an affair of such high importance, it is right to make a more formal official reply, particularly on account of the increased interest that events attach to the transaction; and, therefore, the Underugated has the bonour to assure his Excellency, in this official form, that the Underugated is confident Her Majesty's Government will have learnt, with the highest satisfaction, the wise and generous views and sentiments of the Sublime Porte, is described in that Note, in exact conformity with the early declarations of the Ottoman Manusters to the Representatives of the Great Powers, and received with entire satisfaction.

The Underagned must be parmitted to add, that late and present events increase in a very high degree the respect due for the magnatimity of the Sublate Porte, exemplified in the continued adherence to the resolution to extend to the Padia of Egypt the same indulgence and favour as was then offered to him, notwithstanding the multiplied acts of aggression and offence that have been committed or countenanced by that Padia once the communication was made to him of the beneficent intentions of bis August Sovereign and Marter, Sultan Abdul Medjid. The Undersymod cannot have a doubt of the complete triumph of a policy so wise, and just, and benevolent, if it that be persevered to be integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and resistance to the at the late of the part of its under the late of a sulfit part of a re-establish peace. Enlightened men know, that by granting to the Padia of Papit to be made to reason to make the Source of the season that to appliced the windom and courage exerted to uphold the national welfare and units.

The Undersigned avails himself, &c.,

(Eugaed) PONSONBY.

### Inclosure 2 in No. 417

## Baron Rousen to M Lapserer.

Monstette Lapierre,

Théropia, le 5 Octobre, 1839.

NUS nouvelles d'Alexandrie sont du 26 Septembre Mehamet Ver est rétable; il refusait toujours de se rendre aux couseils au deration le 1 manurée réper lant en rensure : dans ses paroles moins d'irritation contre le Grand V zir-

Co; le presentant n'a per printe, que la Note comme par la Porte de la concession de la territé de l'Egypte tandis qu'il surs été proférable de la mer cette question à traiter par la médiation des Pausances. On observe que les Puissances seules pouvaent réduire le Pacha à cette concession; la Porte aurait monn dans le quantité plus ou moins grande de cette concession que dans la forme que pourra lus être donnée et qui ne peut resevoir la garantie de si durée ou de sa forme, que de la médiation des Puisances arbitres. Estin ou conclut que ce qu'il y a de pous ment pour la terret de Lemre Otter au constant course per une réconciliation avec le Vice-Roi ce que se situation a de trop volent menaçant pour la paix de l'Europe, et qu'on continue de faire à Alexandrie tous les efforts possibles pour amener Méhémet Ali a être plus modéré, à renouver à sa prétention contre le Grand Vizir, et à restituer la flotte Ottomane.

On ne perd pas l'espoir d'y parvenir, mais on croît qu'il y aurait du danger dans concion des movems violens.

Tel est le résumé de la dermère depêche que je viens de recevoir ; faites-en par a Son Excellence Rechul Pacha,

J'ai l'honneur, &c., (Signé) BARON ROUSSIN.

### Inclosure 3 in No. 417.

## Note from Baron Boussess to the Subleme Ports.

L'es deux communications sont une preuve trop considete des justes sentimeta de configues dont s'est montré antimee la Sublime Porte covers le Gouvernement du Ren et ceux de ses augustes Alliés, paur que le Soussigné ne s'empreuse
pas de les transmettre à Parse. It n'apouters rien aux considérations qui y sont
développées avec autant de prudence que de versté, et il crossis même instille de
construir que les dispositions de la France à l'égard de l'Empre Ottoman antipreus de les dispositions de la France à l'égard de l'Empre Ottoman antipreus de les dispositions de la France à l'égard de l'Empre Ottoman antiles assurances. Le Soussigné ne doute pas que d'
par les assurances. Le Soussigné ne doute pas que d'
l'autre de la Si hlusse l'est de manière à affermir
l'Empre Ottoman se consolidant la paix du monde, et il s'empreusers de transmettre à la Si hlusse l'orte, autentifi qu'il les autre reques de se Cour, les décisions

on quo des enseeptibilitàs etrangères unit per de une ten remore necentare. Mais le Sousaigne dat, de son coté, tampele de Su Hauteure, au milieu des circonnances de in plus haute gravité un appur moral qui paraissant nécessaire pour éviter les plus ficheuses complications, qui regeme de la Subime Porte a su, du reste empécher. Le Sousagne et qu'il appartient senlement una Gomettremens qui out de reconnaître in elle est encore maintenant utile, et qu'eux seuls pourrunt presente

the first tend to the first tend to

pas qu'après les avoir examinées avec tout i interés qu'il accorde sux Affaires d'Orient, il ne s'empresse de prendre la détermination la plus prudente, et, ca même tema, la plus atrie à l'affermissement de l'Empire Ottoman.

Le Soumgne suisit, &c.,

(Sign6) BARON ROUSELY

#### No. 418

# Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 2.)

(No. 281.)

My Lord, Therapie, October 0, 1839.

RECEIVED this night, through the Chief Dragoman, a meaning from Rechin Passas, stating at a late of a second of passing up to the White Cliffs, and that the Sublime Porte will not consent to that measure.

I sociose copy of the message for your Lordship's information.

I know thus message is the consequence of Russian dictation, to which the Porte cannot oppose resistance. I will reply, that I see no shadow of proof that the Admirals do entertain any such intention; that I think it probable the British Admiral will go to Vouria when his presence shall be no longer necessary where he is.

I have de,

### In the sales of a

### M Prederic Pirant to Viscount Pensonby.

My 1 at Pres, or 8 Octobre, 1849.

S 1 KI 1 D PACIFA CALL AND THE STATE OF THE STAT

et Française ont le droit, ou non, de s'étables à l'ontres, pour auns dere, des Dat danelles. S'en tount au seul foit de le présence des flottes dans lour station actuelle, le Porte expresse de rechef son opinion qu'elles lui surment rendu vraiment acruses d'elles su presentaient sur les côtes de l'Egypte et de la Syrie. Le Porte sait que c'ent aux Gouvernements Français et Anglais à diriger les flottes, prère que ces Gouvernements pe turderont pas à donner à leurs Amirana.

expectifé des ordres conformes aux déurs de le l'orte, avoir, de se montrer et agir sur les côtes l'gyptionnes. Mois, en attendant, on dit que les deux Amiraus sont convenus de vens moutles dans la base dite "les Taches Blanches," moutlige attobe dans les Dardanelles. Le Bublimo Porte représente à leuri Excellences les Ambassodeurs d'Angleterre et de France, qu'elle on consent pas à ce que les dottes viennent moutiler aux "Taches Blanches." Je vous prie de tenure fidélement mon message à son Excellence Lord Pousenby, et de lan présenter mes complimens. J'attenda M. Lapierre, et je le chargemi du même message pour M. l'Amiral Rossian."

Je mis, &c., (Signé) F. PISANI

### No. 419

# I means Palmerston to the Larda Communances of the Admiralty

(heeret)

My Lords, Porcign Office, November 3, 1839

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lardships, that Her Majority a Ambasandor at Constantinople has reported to me, that he has been informed that the Turkish Monsters have discovered the existence of a plot for the eventhrow of the present administration in Turkey, and for the establishment of another administration favourable to the ancient ceder of things in that country; and Her Majority's Ambasandor adds, that he was maked whether.

of there should be an attempt made by violence to produce such a change, the Ottoman Government could hope for aid from the British ships of war to maintain the authority of the Sultan against such persons as shall attempt to employ violence? Her Majesty's Ambassador replied, that the British Admiral would certainly not besitate to give the best assistance in 1 s power to support the Sultan's Government against an insurrection of that batters

Although Her Majesty's Ambassador does not himself anticipate that any attempt at volence will be made, at all Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it is expedient that Admiral Sir Robert Stopford should be authorized to attend to any requisition which be may receive from the Porte, through Her Majesty's Ambassador, for the presence of the British squadron at Constantinople, in order to support the Sultan's Government against an insurrection of the nature referred to: and I am accordingly to signify to your Lordships the Queen's commands, that an instruction to the above effect should forthwith be addressed to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford

(Signed) PALMERSTON

### No. 420

### Furesant Pennsuby to Purcount Palmerston,-(Received Navember 4.)

No. 285.7

My Lord, Thropus, October 12, 1830.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 281, I have the bossour to inclose copy of an official Note which I sent to the Ports on the subject of the first

1 have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

P & October 13th.—Recard Pasha has thanked me for the note inclosed

10

## Inclosure in No. 420

### Note from Fiscount Ponsonly to Rechid Pasha

Therapin, Getober D, 1839

THE Undersgood, Her Bestanne Majorty's Ambanasior Extraordinary and Plempotentiary, hastens to reply to the communication he has had the honour to receive from his Excellence the Minister for Foreign Affairs, relating to the British squadron now at Bestea Boy.

This is the fourth time that the Ottoman Ministers have manifested anxiety that does not seem very reasonable, the object of it being an Asty engaged to making most costly exertions, directed solely to aid in maintaining the integrity and independence of the Sublime Porte, but us his Excellency of Minister for Foreign Affairs has insteaded to the ragge compart of which his Excellency speaks, the Undersigned is called upon to say, that his Excellency has not assigned the least reason why any credit should be given

The Undersigned imagines the romain to be unforced.
The Undersigned has neveral times acquisited the Ottomas Ministers that he has not authority to direct the movements of the British Fleet. It would ill become the Undersigned to interfere with the duty of the British Admiral, when there is nothing in his confident that can be construed so as to give a shadow of appearance of any design that is not in perfect accordance with the most friendly feelings towards the Ottoman Government, and the Undersigned must decline assuming an unauthorized power, but as the Undersigned desires to relieve his Excellency from every uneasiness he may

feel, the Undersigned has a great satisfaction to being able to sequent his Excellency that the British Admiral seems to have the intention of going ere long to Vouria.

The Undersigned, &c.

Signed)

PONSONBY

### No. 421.

Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received November 4.)

No. 286.

My Lord,

Therapia, October 13, 1839.

I HAVE this morning received from the Sublime Porto the inclosed

I believe Ibrahim Pasha is driven by the necessities of his erroy, to commit the aggressions mentioned, and that those necessities will multiply greatly every day.

I have, &c . (Signed) PONSONBY.

### Inclosure in No. 421.

Bubitunce of Despatches received by the Sublime Ports,-(Communicated to the Representativem of the Fire Powers, October 13, 1839.)

TCPGI OGLOU, commandant un corps de troupes Egyptiennes qui fait partie des troupes cantonnère à Ourfa, se porta, il y a peu de tens dans le voumage de Sourik; s'empara des provisions de bouche qui s'trouvaient, pert possession des districts de Tzermit et de Erghans, s'es v'avoir afjourné quelque temps, il en sortit, emmanant avec lui quelques familles de ces districts, et retourns à Ourfa.

dans es es a la tracta en-dessus mentionnes, pour assorer par là la tracdans es es a la tracta en-dessus mentionnes, pour assorer par là la tracla la tracta et des paurres; mais Shukin Bey, Général de division
la l'Armée Egyptienne, so presents tout récemment dans les environs, à
léte de trois régimens d'Infanterie, d'un régiment de Cavalerie, et la
rorps de troupes irrégulières composé de mille hommes; il somme le Gonverneur de Souriek, Omer Bey, d'en sortir, et fit ses dispositions pour

Omer Boy, considérant qu'il n'était pas autorisé par la Sublime Porte à place, de la résistance, sortit de la place, bon gré mai gré, et se porta à

to a mixer des troupes Egyptiones non soulement troubleut la let et de control et en est est en est

Voulant rétablir la streié du pays et des routes, et protéger les habitans et les pauvres, en expédin à Erghana, Bustem Bey, Colonel de la Gardo Impériale, et l'on écrivit en consequence au Calmacam de Diarbékir.

L'Inspecteur des Mines Imperiales, Son Excellence Saadem Pache, vient d'adresser deux depêches à la Subhine Porte, pour qu'on les faste saron annu délas commont il faut agir dans ces curconstances, et dans le cas que cet état de choses empirals.

Le Pucha a envoyé en même temps à la Porte que lettre de Shukri Bey,

accompagnée de plusseurs pièces.

[brah un Pacha, établi aujourd'hui à Marache, sême le trouble et la décision dans les environs. Il a même expédié un corps de plus de 500 hommes contre Solyman Pacha, Ex-Mouhassil de Marache, sous le com-

mandement de Carà Mursal Oglou, Ahmed Bey, et Durzi Bey Chébib, et Carà Bairactar, Hassan Jazigè. Solyman Pacha évitant de combattre avec les siens, se retira à Caissar

Depuis le jour de son cotrée à Marache, Ibrahim Pacha livre à ses soldats tous les produits des fermes et des terres, &c., que Solyman Pacha possede, soit dans la ville, soit dans les villages de Marache, ce qui cause à ce dernier beaucoup de préjudice.

#### No. 422.

I wount Passonby to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received November 4.)

(No. 257.)

My Lord,

Therapia, October 14, 1839.

IN cepty to Admiral Stopford's communication to me, that he thought of going to the real that I am anti-ma, to the R communication are provided to the comparation of the real throught I thought I thought I thought I thought it would be highly imprudent to leave unexecuted any measures calculated to defeat an attempt, if made by him.

I transmitted to Sir Robert Stopford copy of my official Note to the Porte in reply to the demand, made by the Porte, for the removal of the fleet.

I have, &c , Signed) PONSONBY

### No 423

Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received November 4.)

(No. 248 )

My Lord,

Therapia, October 14, 1839.

I AM assured by Rechid Pasha, that the copy® of the instructions to links Pasha transmitted to me in your Lordship's despatch No. 132, and which I communicated to his Excollency for the purpose of ascertaining their authenticity, is very incorrect.

1 have, &c., (Signed) PONSONRY.

### No. 424

Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonby.

No. 162. Secret )

My Lord.

Foreign Office, November 4, 1839

October, your Excellency returned to the application made to you relative to the application made to you relative to the application made to you relative to the returned to the application made to you relative to the surface of the surface of the Surface against any attempt, by violence, to produce a change to the present administration.

I incluse, for your Excellency's information, a copy of an instruction to be I have been commanded by the Queen, to address to the Lords impassoners of the Admiralty in consequence of your despatch

(Signed) PALMERSTON

No. 419, page 484.

#### No. 425

# Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Paneous,

No. 163. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Persign Office, Nevenber 4, 1639.

YOU state in your despatch No. 281, that you have received a message from Rechid Pasha declaring, that the Ports will not consent to the British and French squadrons passing up to the White Cliffs.

With reference to this matter, I have to inform your Excellency, confidentially, that Baron Brunnow stated privately and insufficially, before he fest England, that he thought that the enseat solution of the difficulty which has arisen between Russia and England, about the entrance of the British squadron into the Dardanelles, would be the advance of British Pasha lowerds Brussa because in that case, the Lorie winner limit the British squadron, as well as the Russian, into the strasts, and all deposts upon this matter would be at an end.

Signey 11

PALMERSTON

### No. 426

## Viscount Palmerston to I (secount Ponsonly)

(No. 184.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, November 4, 1839.

I HAVE to acquaint your Excellency, that Her Majesty's Government approve the instruction which appears in a despatch of the followed Campbell, on the 5th of October, if recting him to comperate with the Austrian Counti-General in pointing out to Mehemet All the impulsey and mutility of any attempts on his part to resist the measures which the Great Powers may determine to adopt,

Sugmed

PALMERSTON

### No. 427

## Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonly

(No. 165.)

My Lord.

Parcign Office, November 4, 1639

HAVE received and last before the Queen, your Excellency's des

Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the Note, of which a copy is a closed in your dispased. No. 250 and with your like the processed of the Person the hit of October in reply to the Note or installed by the Person on the 28th of September, to the Representatives of the Pive Powers.

I have to instruct your Encellency to state confidentially to the Porte, that the Turkish Government must not attach too much importance to the apparently unfriendly and shifting conduct of the French Government aport the matters in dispute between the Sultan and Mehemet Ah, nor must the Porte give up the hope of seeing Frence ultimately come back to the portey will which the started and of finding her again juntification. Powers in a sincere and honest support of the Sultan. The French Government is timed, find of temp many expedients and copy in the case we wrisk test at home Mehemet Ah has, by a judicious employment of money and other means of personnels, won over to his interests a number of individuals at Paris, who

give a tone to conversation in private circles, and who direct the language of the newspapers. The live in traversment has not sufficient fromess of mode and stell ness of purpose to make head against these tritucates, and there fore, it has values to here im, use, and the for the norm tichalged rates, adopted the cause of Mehemet Ahlimstead of that of the Sultan, and expressed opinions exactly the reverse of those which it proclaimed in the beginning of the negotiation. But if the Porte is true to its own interests, and trusts to Great Benair and Austria, and if it acts with produce and patience, events will be more powerful than the seductions of Mehemet Alt, and France will, in all productivy find homelf obliged by the force of things to support the Sultan angusts.

h good PAIMERSTON

\_\_\_\_

### No. 418

## Lord Beaucale to Vaccount Palmerston - Received Navember 4

No. 140

My Lord

I senne, October 27, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a despatch which I have just received from Lord Ponsonby.

I have, &c., (Signed) BEAUVALE,

### Inclusure in No. 428.

## Viscount Ponsonby to Lard Beauvale

My Lord,

I BLVE List provide to report in facet Vices, that he breaked Course ment has a special to flor Markeys Markeys, that Million Alexandras to a party processor of Lappt, that Syria shall as a first his a health and that the lane of Cartin shall at that person the scatt of Melance Vices places to the result of Melance Vices places to the florest that a second to the person to the form of the Sound I to, I at According to the first second to the Perty.

And the state of the first the first that the first the

I presume Her Majesty's Government desire to carry its own views into carea, a lear dig at , the necessary and it is not different G very meet, they must be, of course, presented to the Sublime Porte for approbation, and the first the near the section. Perfectly the near groups of tary consent to its own destruction, though it may make no attempt to result the will of England and Prince.

But the Emperor of Russia announced formally through his Minister, that His for and Mapisty will his consect to so his other periods as a most will three and all at columns of the School Periods as a most superiod in the Porte in its observe of action and purpose to little School Periodical the propositions, will the French Government attempt to force them upon the Porte, and will England aid France?

W. Russia D. w. Fra. ct. assure the character of prefector of the point unportant portion of the Ottomao Empire; and can it be disputed that if

Mohemet Ali shall be enabled by France to obtain the great objects for himself and his family for which he has bree contending, that he and his family is if consider or rest upon Prince protection of their future security? If the Porte be enjoised or intimidated to accept the propositions, and even if Russian shall consider the will not the less follow that France will be the direct protector of Microsoft Ali and that the Porte will be a great they to itself a to Russian intimine out I have not the Porte will be on great the reserve the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, the Porte will have nothing to fear from the above to the out of the Alice to Alice the Alice to the proposition of the entire the following to fear from the above to the Ottoman Empire, the Porte will have nothing to fear from the above to the content to the content to the proposition of the entire to the above the above the above the content to the proposition of the entire to t

The views of Her Majesty's Government, if carried into effect, would see a a bready a time for the country, that a source we are view, execute a decision to to establish a permanent security at will be due to the source and of France if this good shall be prevented, and the elements of confusion and war be perpetuated.

(Signed) PONSONBY

St. Petersburgh, October 25, 1839.

### No. 429

The Marquess of Charicords to Viccount Palmerston.—(Received November 5.)

(No. 114.) My Lord,

From what passed between His Imported Manage and make for H. I no not trank the is operate could have entertained sanguing hopes, the Majesty's Government would entrust the defence of Tarkey in the first transfer of the could be a superference of the first transfer of the could be a superference of from Her Majesty, and the tone of your Lardsbip's conserts to a superference of the first transfer of the first transf

fathers of the Bacin's mission, and of the consequent disappointment and

mortification of the Emperor, I was glad that I could find in Count Nesse!

i was surprised to find Court Nemoleide better informed than I he could be, of the opinions of the individual members of Her M., exty's Government. His Excellency seemed fully slive to the justiness of the observations which I made to him upon the danger of awakening the pullousy of the public, or of the British Porliament, which as immediate it was wise in Her Majority's Ministers to avoid, not from selfsh considerations, but from the embarament and even jeopardy, in which our amorable upon the sufe and declared principle of opposing the views which the nature

Count Newcloude informed me of the suggestion made and I am to Baron Lemman, and Ly harmonic to an transcription, and the force found expedient for a Russian force to defend the Hosphorus, a British force about appear armitmeously within the Dardwelles. He said that the

Emperor had not decided what answer to make to this proposition, and gave me to understand that such a decision was delayed, in expectation of a further communication from Her Majesty's Government through me. His Excellency gave me no ground for guessing what that decision would in any case be; but my opinion is that, if Her Majesty's Government should engage in concert with Russia to impose upon Mehemet Ah the settlement of his dispute with the Parte, which they decided best, and not be highly to thereby become necessary, the Emperor will consent to your Lordship's suggestion, provided that France be not a party to the measure, and it shall not be deared that France shape about be admitted within the Dardanelles.

I must however inform your Lordship, that Count Orloff, in speaking of this proposition, has said that it was impossible that it could by the acceded to by Russia; but be had not then discussed the matter with the

Emperor

Count Nesselrode was fully convinced bow desirable it was that France should be, at least, not adverse to the settlement decided upon, and he seemed even to wish for her active co-operation for carrying it into effect bu. I think the Emperor's personal fee aga would be gratified by the combined action of Russian and British forces, upart from all others.

Count Nesselrode seemed very anxious for the arrival of the instructions which he says your Lordship promised to send to me; and he endeavoured to draw from me an expectation of the arrival of a special messenger before the return of the bearer of this despatch.

Copies of the raply of the Imperal Cabinet to the last proposition of the French Government are sent to London by this messenger, and will be con-capitated to your Lordship by M. de Kuseleff.

In speaking of Baron Brunnow's departure and his journey through Belgium. I endeavoured to draw from Count Nesselvede some observation upon the existing state of the relations between that country and Russis, and in speaking of the French Government I alluded to Doo Carlos But upon both these matters, Count Nesselvede preserved the strictest

(Signed) CLANRICARDE

#### No. 431

## Barl Granville to Viscoust Palmerston.—(Received November 7)

(No. 335.)

My swel

Parts, November 4, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt by yesterday's anssenger of year appatches Nos 351 in l 302, and of No. 9, Save

I the day communicated to Marshal Soult the instructions sent by Her Majesty's Government to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, relative to the anchoring the fleet under his command near Smyron. The Marshal expressed his obligation to me for the communication he told are that amiliar instructions had been given by the French Government to Admiral Lalande, of which he would send me a copy.

(Signed) GRANVILLE

#### No. 431

Viscount Pontonby to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received November 8.)

No. 289.) My Lord,

Therapia, October 16, 1839

I HAD yesterday the honour of presenting Her Majesty's setter to the Suttan and my on deathele also.

His Imperial Majesty expressed his great estafaction with Her Majesty's tetter, and the high value he attaches to Her Majesty's friendsuip

His Imperia Majests was preased so bonour me with a very gracious

I presented the Secretary of Her Majesty's Embassy, and the other members of it t H s M ...

The Grand Vizzer and the Seruskier, and the Secretary of State for F reign Affairs received me on my arrival with a the Palace, the sad Scraptor 1 where Sait di Abdal Midy i reades. An the usual order demonstrative of respect to Her Majesty's Ambamador were observed.

I had a conversation with the Grand Vizier and the Secretary of State -the latter interpreting. The Grand Viver said, that were the army of threhim on the opposite coast, the Po te wood not yeld that the Porte relied upon the friendship of he hand the made on a cassion to france. I replied, that the Pette might uspend upon the transity is begand and of Austria, and that those punters were attented the coversation was of some length. In crws us or averse lawth the d Pasha a. a. He early, the Grand I ver may not gover, but they were convinced that the would follow a trans or to be Pastia of Exapts consaids, and a sectod to would grad in a recoveration with the treated bear of the consection be we re "you and the kine of He said there were persons to any the Serial to so he to come one the Eastia, that these persons were the inverse ments of the wet he he the ties before the a and the su set was cotton, when I sail tent result on all plans to the dan also or the Plus a protect to the bull an teat the First was able to refere its experces, whilst Melicinet A most continue to me in greater there he hard only or and he support, that he or formation from a rough word the hard and da rde data if the army and coasty under lbrahim; that on the side of the Person there are up at any danger from an open attack from the Lash are lat lat were a low or I we libe react I by all the Powers. to a libration to the ferman and a tersted decar to the that ther for the laste about the poster of acceptance is the tions at a colored comes she I be he was their at cast these to an a contract of the what is the first the wall considered with its a ferrest . well no reces to take to M he not A there come at me we can so me adopted to be por part of of new arrest the frevery negt for water at that Paster's tert, and roking if not get ag up the best s create of his an in the of faccions

It ( ... t set d said that he wished me to write to material to S. a.

I we to to still the town son straw I go who an eter of not be as a first seem of the seems that a first some ar sear sait a content of the at the course of the learn the other was a way of the second and Beau. the grace of tem tesant just a mortar state of things.

2 have, &c. (Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 432.

Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received November 11,)

(No. 841)

My Lord,

Paris. November 8, 1839.

COUNT MEDEM has called upon me this morning, and made me acquainted with the contents of a despatch from Count Nesselrode, which he has communicated to Marshal Soult, and which is in answer to the proposition. made by the French Government, with respect to an arrangement between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali. .

The substance of this despatch expresses an opinion less hostile to the news of the French Goscerica it as I'm bulle have oute pot to insidering the conversations which passed between your Lordship and M. de Brunnow, in London. For although the Russian Cabinet does not positively approve of the plan which the Prench Giver near sugarsis, it speaks if that plan as affording facilities for bringing the present precarious position of affairs in the East to an end.

Count Nesselrode however states, that it is essentially necessary that the French Government should be ready to enforce whatever arrangement is definitively determined upon by the Five Powers, should such arrangement be refused or opposed by the Pashs.

> I have, &c . (Signed) GRANVILLE

#### No. 433

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received November 13.)

(No. 292.)

My Lord,

Therapia, October 22, 1839.

I INCLOSE copy of a Note from the Sublime Porte, dated 21st austant I have, &c.,

POSSONBY 1" gara

#### Inclosure in No. 433.

Note from the Bublime Porte to the Representations of the Five Pauers

(Traduction.)

Constantmople, le 13 Chaban, 1259 (21 Octobre, 1839.)

ON suit qu'aussitét après l'ardorment au trêne du Sultan Abdoul Medjid. le pardon que Sa Hauteure daignait accorder à Méhémet Ali, Pacha d'Egypte. à condition que les hostilités comerment par terre et par mer, fut publié, et annonce à tous les hants fonctionnaires de l'Empere; et que, bienifit après, les Cinq Punsances Albees se chargèrent de l'arrangement et de la conclusion de la Quention Egypticone

On sait aussi qu'en attendant la décusion des Cinq Purssances, et pour lanser les choses dans l'état ou elles étaient, la Sublime Porte fit savoir à ses généraux, dens leurs campemens respectifs, qu'il fallant érnter absolument, la circonstance arrivant, tout conflit avec les troupes Egyptiennes, et qu'elle ne cesse encore de fiure les mêmes recommandations,

Il était donc nécessure, qu'en attendant l'houreuse mue de la médiation des Paussances, Méhémet Ali Pacha s'abstint auxu de tout mouvement hostile On voit cependant par les dépèches successives communiquées aux Représentans des Cinq Puissances, que les troupes du Pacha, sous pretexte, Lintôt de propert is one is ill a retaile. , its a set of the second peu à peu portées en avant des heux qu'elles occupaient et au sont établies

dons diverses villes, bourge et villages. Les commandans de l'Armée Ottomans, se conformant aux instructions de la Sublime Porte, ne se sout pas opposés à ces envalussement de territoire ; ils se sont contentés d'en juformet le Gouvernement de Sa Hautesse, et de demander à cet égard l'expression de la volonté importale.

Or, seran contraire à la déclarat on officielle de la Sublime Porte qu'elle autorisht ses sujets à repousser par la force l'agression Egyptienne. D'un unte cote, il est impossible d'era yet a x habitans des lieux dont les Egyptiens realent s'emparer, des matructions pour qu'ile les y reçoivent.

La consequence, outre la difficulto qui residte pour la Sublime Porte de ce fest en lus-même, il ne lei parast pue convenable, après l'acceptation de l'intervention des Cinq Pussances, de pourvoir, sans les consulter, sax mesures qu'exige une affaire aussi délicate.

La Sublime Porte so regarde donc comme obligée per la nature de l'affaire num bies que par celle de ser rapports d'amitié avec les Cinq Punsances, d'en faire part à leurs Ropréen tans et de s'en référer à sux quant à la outrebe qu'elle doit adopter.

La procente Note est adressée à M. l'Ambassadeur d'Angletsere, de même que le cett & M. Internopee d'Autr be, a MM les Maintres de Rossie et de Prusse, et à M le Chargé d'Affaires de France, et c'est pour nous une occasion de los renouveles l'assurance de notre hante considération. RECHID (S gue

#### No. 434.

# Mr. Pro-Count Werry to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received November 16.)

No. 214

Aleppo, September 23, 1839 (Extract.)

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of my despatch of the 20th instant, to Viscount Ponsonby, which I hope will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

Since the date of my inclosed despatch to his Excellency the Ambaseader, aothing of any interest has transpired on this frontier, or within the jurisdiction of this Cousulate, which ments your Lordship's attention.

# Inclosure in No. 434.

# Mr. Pro-Consul Werry to Viscount Ponsonby.

Alegga, September 20, 1839 (Extract.) I HAVE further to inform your Lordship, that during my stay at Biregick, I had accuse to see a very respect be to estum from all as I che all that the whole country round is perfectly quiet, and that the only Egyptian troops that had crossed the river were two regiments of Infantry under Selim Pasha, tregulars (Bech-Besuks) under Colonel Maggius Bey. He added, that this latter, with the Bedouins and Turkish Irregulars, had only just returned to Osta, for he had beard toy had go as as a recommend tour along the Desert, in which they had advanced to a place called Ambra, the object of which, he says, is not known, though generally remoured and behieved to

find Souffook Bey and that tribe of Araba. I lay the honour to see and year Lerdalop, that the Egyptian forces continue to occupy on the frontiers between Amiab and Marach, the same poattion as when I last had the honour of addressing your Lordship, with the exception of several regiments, which have been ordered as here under.

Towards the south, for Hamah, Home, and Damascus, Iwo regiments

of Infantry, two idem of Caralry, and one of Artiflery.

To Actuch, two regusents of Infantry; and there are at present forming the garrison of Aleppo, two regiments of Infantry, and one idem of Cavalry. the Dragoons.

His Excellency the Scraskier Ihrahim Pasha continues to occupy Marash, and has with him about five regiments, four of which are Infantry, and one Cavalry, with a few batteries of Artillery.

At Aintab there are four regiments of Infantry, and two of Artillery. I have not received lately any advices from the Adana district, but I am assured that Achmet Menekli Pashs continues to be there with a corps of

From the latest advices I have from the Alexandratta district, I am happy to be able to serry at larger that the world be the more more full Byass along that range to Adans, are now perfectly quiet and secure; and I the all that at a count is the differ that it is no ac greatest tranquillity

I have farther to inform your Lordship, that on my way back to Aleppo. from Port William, I passed through Aintab, and I there learnt that his Excellency the Seraskier had ordered the Currassier Regiment to proceed forthwith to Albistan, said to be about eighteen hours from Marash; and upon my enquiring for what reason. I was told that one of those mountains, called "Grugh Dagh," had risen, and was completely revolted, in consequence, they added, of his Excellency having demanded their arms and conscripts

I was further informed that the inhabitants of this mountain were the same who had some short time back advanced on the Ginour Dogh mountains and who committed the late many depredations on the caravans, &c., tower to Bynns, and all that neighbourhood, and who had also, some time back, taken the Government oven employed in the mountains for the timber cutting in the same direction.

I was also told by many, whilst at Aintab, that the Seraskier Ibrahim Pass had still the intention of bringing the River Sedjour to Aleppo, and that he had sent for all the colonels of the regiments there, to combine meawater the court key. Since my arrival here Hearn that the Government rge quantity of baskets, spades, &c , to Aintab, by order of bla Excellency the Seemkier, and to be for the purpose of working the canal which is to conduct the River Sedjour to this place

In consequence of there having been no arrivals from Melatia and that direction. I am sorry I possess no sutcreating or correct information to lay before your Lordship with regard to the movements of the Sultan's Seraskier Sodullah Pasha, who I am assured is at Midatia.

It has been reported, to me that Sadurlah Pusha has collected in the direction of Malatss, Diarbekir, &c., a force of 20,000 Regulars, and that 10,000 have reached Malatin from Constatinople, which, together with Solyman Pasha's force of Irregulars, form a body of \$5,000 to 40,000 men. But this report requires further confirmation, us it does not appear to be at all authentic, nor is it mentioned from any other quarter

His Excellency Solyman Pasha (Colonel Sores) is still here, though hourly expecting, he mys, to obtain leave from his Excellency the Seruskier to repair to Siden.

His Excellency Limasel Boy, our Governor, in still in the Damaseus district. and is employed with his Excellency Sheriff Pasha in the settlement of the Hanoran offa r

#### No. 435

## Mr. Consul Werry to Fuscount Palmerston - Received Navember 16 )

N 6

My L

Daumania, September 28, 1839. I HAD the bonour of addressing your Landship on the 30th ultimo,

despatch No. 14.

The insurrection in the Agioun district has been pacified by his Exceltency is mad Boy and the forces under his pummand, not however without first destroying two villages. The tribe of Saffer Araba who, it was apprehended, would have made common cause with the Agleun population, were previously defeated by Ismael Bey's forces, one Chief Sheik, and twenty-

five Arabs, were taken and decapitated; they lost also, it is said, 25 000 s cep and 2,000 camels, which became booty to the Egyptian soldiers. Ismael Bey and the Caftan Bey, with their forces, have more proceeded to the Hacutan district, the Fellah population of which have hitherto refused to pay las clare de capples, a de la ze the Government I hear the chief S ciks of Haouran, with the major part of the population, carrying with them their effects, pro not s & , hav ff I to Borssee, a pave once more ente ed the Ledges. His Excellency Sheriff Pasha left Damescus on the 15th instant, with his suite, taking with him one battery of field-pieces, a regiment of light regular cavalry, and 500 irregular foot, which arrived here the day pravious from Aleppo, and is to be joined with 500 foot from the Linit Rechir's, under his son, the Emir Halif, at the Ledges, to form a junction with Ismael Bey's forces. Nine redoubts, to cover the springs, are to be erected. in order to render the position of the Ledges untenable to the mourgents. All the masons, builders, and carpenters have been put into requirition for this undertaking, and sent off to the Ledges. Not only the subjugation of tie Hamiran puga a con may be a progration after, but the chief in, of of rendering the Ledges a refuge and bulwork for the dwaffected and insurgents of the south of Syns, may be of doubtful mue; still it is the only plan which promises success to the Egyptian Government.

Your Lordship will receive from the Aleppo Pro-Consul, advices on the measures taking by his Highness Ibrahim Pasha, either to advance, or to maintain his forces in the positions he occupies, until the solution of the position helicon the Soutan and the Vice y first term general as a set in a pears or that the baypt in three are a need to return immediately to their old cantooments. The only indications which I have observed from bence to maintain the Egyptian forces in the north, are the sums of money which have been sent to Aleppo; and the medical men which have arrived from heace, have received orders to rejoin the forces, even at Orfa. Ibrahim Pasha has also sent orders, that the depôt of clothing at Acre should furnish the supplies to the army on the northern frontier. These, with the operations going on at the Ledges, decote that the Government is intent on frequing the army on that frontier, and, at the same time, is taking measures here to prevent, in case of an advance of his Highness Ibrahim Pasha, a reaction in the south of Syria.

In the Palestine jurisdiction, I hear there has been, in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, great uneasiness at the disaffection of a Sheik, having at his command a large population who can find arms. In other parts of Syria tranquility exists, but the commercial interests are in a languid state

The Government here a take measures to keep fow a and regulate the incommit rise and variation of specie, which is a grievance of long standing, which seems likely still to frustrate the intentions of Government.

(Signed) N. W. WI-RRY

# No. 436.

# Colonel Campbell to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received Necember 16.)

No. 81.) My Lord,

Alaemaine, October 20, 1839

ON the 13th instant I received a despatch (inclosure No. 1.) from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, informing the, that the Internution I J waster restrictions to the Austrian Consul General here to make a communication to the Pushs, and which I was directed to support.

As the Pasha was still absent, I merely informed Viscount Ponsonby of

to re specified desputes in osure Yo. 2).

M. de Laurin gave to me a copy of the communication received by him from the Internancio, and which forms the inclosure No. 3; and he, at the same time, received a Turkush translation of it, which he was instructed to give to Mehemet Ab

The Pasha arrived here on the evening of the 16th, and on the following morning, M. de Laurin saw him, and gave to him the paper in Tarkish alluded to.

On the morning of the 16th, I waited on the Pashs, and my despatch to Viscount Poissonby reclassic No. 4.) was inform your Lordship of the details

of my interview.

Inclosure No. 5 is copy of a latter from Honew Pasha to Mchamet Ali.

and inclosure No. 6 is the reply thereto,

Four Lordship will see by those two documents, that Housew Pasha did not, as Menemet A a save, offer to negotiate directly with him without the knowledge or sanction of the Great Powers, but that the proposition to that effect proceeded from Menemet All; and that Housew Pasha, so far from listening to it, immediately addressed in the Representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinople a Note, dated September 28, translation of which forms neclessive No. 7.

I have further the bonsur to inclose copy of a Note (No. 6) from Baroa Sturmer to M. de Laurin, transmitting another Note (meiosure No. 9) from the Patte to the Representatives of the Five Powers and which M de Laurin

was authorized to communicate confidentially to the Pasha.

(Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL.

Inclorate 1 in No. 436

Viscount Pensonby to Colonel Compbell

(See Inclosure 2 in No. 415, p. 459.)

Inclosure 2 in No. 486

Colonel Compbell to Viscount Ponsonby

(No. 29 ) My Lord,

Alexandria, October 16, 1839.

I HAD the honour to receive, or the ldtr matant, your Excellency's despatch of 5th instant, directing me to co-operate with the Austrian Counti-General, in the representation to the Paska, which he is instructed by the Internuous to make.

M. de Laurin has fully communicated to me the instructions which he has received, and I have asseed him of my most available and coordial co-operation in such manner or form as he may down best calculated to obtain the desired and

As the Pashs is still absent, although daily expected here, no staps have yet been able to be taken in the affair.

(Signed) PAT

d) PATRICK CAMPBELL.

inclosure 3 pt No. 436.

Baron Sturmer to M. de Leurin.

[See Inclosure I in No. 415, p. 458.]

## Inclosure 4 in No. 436.

# Colonel Campbell to Firecount Ponsonby.

(No. 30.) My Lord,

Alexandria, October 19, 1839.

IN my despatch of the 16th instant, No. 29, I had the honour to acknowedge the rece pt of your bace never a etter. In start, and to all your I've one only that I she also come to the contents of it, on the return of the Passa to this pace

The Pasha returned on the evening of the 16th instant, and on the

morning a veste of I water to ben, and thing him a see

I ment as I to the Pasha, that I was charged at your Excelency to say nort the demand wit is the laterance and access Mide later to state to him, and which that Consul-General had mentioned to me having already submitted to him on the previous day. And I said that I hoped and expected deat his logimess would conform to them, not only as being the wish of the Great Powers, but also that it was only just, and also of his own interest to make to his Sovereign the concessions required.

The Pashe sa I that I wild not constitue up A line what was "the distribution is an test, dr in Court Midentine so to lenthat he could have tologing to lear by grount up defens, as his future position would be guaranteed by the Great Powers, yet the same argument equally mired to his retaining possession of it; but that he was ready to pay for

Adapa any extra tribute beyond what he already paid.

I replied, that such a transaction could morely be considered as a bargathis off as any descens a 1 to Since a war in me he was borred to make aid, a more to be need to be a tributed best into a day the rate give to the beat of larger than the threat Point was a first gato as vanid it y agreea, it make between the Porte and Mile and Alwith of the ran chan-

He again said, that he could not give up Adans, but that he weeds not

pert to ye plant to los but

I dien entered on the subject of his sending back the Torkish lect, to and he of the the west of the flower of the ki, the he coase sinds all propers of the season that he would restore it so soon as the question between the Porte and himself should be settled, but that if he gave it up how, it would only be a had a telepher consisted hell a telepher to change his opinion either on this point, or upon that of further concessions to

If that will have too be a last by a last be removed However to the total of Superiors we two the Det. A second from I what he per to see this or menter to perfect the contract to contract the contract to Property of the Month of the Property of the Market of the a to the amount of a literated to

The Pasha promised me copies of those fetters, which I have now the honour to transmit to your Excellency (inclosurer No. 1 and 2), by which your Excellency will be able to judge how far Hosrew Pashas letter bears the interpretation or a desire to tree directly with Menemet An, without the anowledge or interference of the Great Powers, but it appears to me that the it is a Personal and a large to a large to the large to t Michigan

Copies of those letters have also been given to M de Laurin and to Count Medem

I learn from those two gentlemen, that the substance of their interviews with the Pasha was to the same effect as my interview; and in regard to the Consul-General of France, he has not interfered in this affair.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

PATRICK CAMPBELL

# Inclosure 5 in No. 436

# Hoeres Parks to Mchemet Ali .- (8 September, 1839.)

Traductions

J'Al eu l'honneur de recevoir la dépèche de voire Alteme et d'en comprendre le contenu. Elle est remplie de reproches, et Votre Altesse nous invite de nous éloigner des affaires et à lui donner avis de cels. J'écris la presente à votre Alterse pour lui témoigner que nutre amitié est sincère envers elle, et de cela Dieu en sat témoin, et que nous ne nourrissons aucun sentiment d'animonté envers elle. L'opinion qu'elle a de mos n'est pas juste, et malgre que tes reproches et les par les de votre Afresse contre moi avent rempli in terre entière, mos je ne me suis pas fâché contre elle et cela regarde plutôt à l'Empereur. Toutes ces paroles out causé entre les Musulmans et les Sages d'Europe du tort au nom de Mohemet Ali Pacies, et puisque " chaque individit dott ne dérouer à la cause des siens," cois m's beaucoup surpris en votre Altesse, et m'a même faché. Parce que le Capaudau Pacha est coupable, vouloir retent in flotte n'est pas une chose ramonnable, et nous ne le croysous pas. Vous avez ecoule les paroles du Capoudan Pacha, et si vous auriez envoyé la Flutte Impériale, cela aurait dié une chose convenable et donce Ce qui puis reganie mon éloignement des affaires, Voire Aitesse le sait, que de puis plusteurs années j'at resté reuré dans ma maison. La Providence, malgré mon désir contraire, a voulu que je devins Grand Vizir, et cela est Letter de la course Divine, et s' pposer, aumit ett e'appeaser à la voluité de Dien je craignais, et j'acceptais le Viziest avec la persuasion que Dieu m a e o Maintenant, Monseigneur, je rous prie besucoup de vouloir me pardonner cette faute do Grand Vizirat, punque cela pour moi était un destin de Dieu, par la mison même que je me trouvais un des premiers dans l'Islam, et je remotere as Tome Proposited qu'an derruse coupir je me trauve dans la grâce du Prophete et au service de notre bienfaiteur, l'Empereur, que je servicul avec rele. Votre Allesse connat tout cela minutieusement, et en le répétant elle pourreit se facher. Que Dieu donne à chaque de nous seins son cœur; en attendant, tichous avec zèle et dévoucment à rempir nes devoirs.

# Inclosure 6 in No. 436

Mehemet Ali to Horren Patha : 8 Rejib, 1255 (September 15, 1839).

## Traduction

J'Al eu l'honneur de recevoir la réponse de votre Altesse, contenant des exhortations qui nous engagent à nous rendre dignes de la bienveillance de notre Souverand, seul but auquel vice votre Alteane, qui, en rappelant la maxime " que chaque usdividu doit se dévouer à la cause des mens," n's pas fait une citation qui soit en harmonie avec l'état actuel des choses.

Monseigneur I Vous connuisses par le contenu de la correspondance toute cette affaire depuis son commencement, jusqu'à ces jours; je m'étonne qu'après l'avoir conduite au pour, es ell, est, i us éponivier un sentiment de petriotisme. Car vous n'ignores pas que feu le Sultan, de bien heureuse mémoire, avait daigné me promettre à perpotuité, l'Egypte et les Pachalica de

Saida et de Tripoli, que je refusal d'accepter en suppliant Sa Hautesse de m'acc irder, en consideration de ma servitude, la perpétante pour tous ces Pachal es et Sandjacka qui se troovent placés sous mon administration. Pourtant devenu Errand Vert, work ne mavez offert que l'Egypte ou un sejour de dix cuit me s. comme l'arha de cette contrec doit vous avoir appris a quel point est resurcice I nos atal té chez les Arabes. Neanmans sans egara a quarante ana de relations umicales et à la gloire que s'as acquise sous ses auspices de la Subiline l'orte, vous mordonnes de suisir et de vous envoyer Son Alterse le Capoudan Ahmet Pacha, c'est un camarade qui pour avor es un il fférend avec so de ses caprot, es s'est réligie chez un autre camarado. Au heu de vous servir de ce detnier, comme d'un médateur, pour rous reconciner arec le relugie, en empayant des moyens de douceur, vous me donnez un tel ardre, et vous écrirez sous d'antres formes aux officiers superes de a flette et peu etre s d'etres a se Veniment j'en a ete produce the field of the other total a parties of parties from " yawas deciare de ne nen fa e Sans reile accipae e as uvez tait, toit en disant dans les dapéches que viss mu ez en tis u fis é netour i And Enfind que y as elect our le point ai n'experier haib alle it larique sest ang An asside iran un ont tem a un. Note winn neur entre une auffe to thate a caffaire. Le fall est que dep se pose es ans nes to souve tous have it le terribres place of the sines and are . Dans a dre certain efter some dates que pour elle ngeth and the be prout to Profite or in core in groups are become so of fravance pources, or to a death asset for the a chalcut the per-un. et per e bien et ce atr ca ... Je se e ste me che t de a certerce pare to be a tre Altesar of live and the feet to be to a feet, mass to and to the remark that a very part and the end of the co que les journess ont publié a and other, as a secretaria soft Que qu'il en nort, purique vous to the fee to that fates on paragraphs on the cal make Dies what ques to the on at ata be no l'erte del race qu'et sa parte de mes with a servery sets. It say et it and a second paint es grands a golar view for the same a same red in order to mapped 1 say so I go I in act a so bettaches he has bes ners a well pe & bout space a parente par content of the Bone, par terrinor note distanced end and and act at the traver of pour ob to me ende la ellerrena Vale a Vana abece car lare e an ar grabeno a ar page ingrestre and present a contact and a basic to Value or i spent extoen up to a cite of Jugo i, a vote Messe intac needle se du c ... se que moi. Inshallah (Dieu fasse) que votre cour e et come vos her callet come a secretary part a part of secretary seems rendred and Musulmans les éloges des grands et des petits, et un nom unmortel et vénera dans l'austoire et dans la bouche de la postératé. Si votre Alteres approure mape post of the three processes of the transfer ages the anguire the Only to et us grands of a large de I ha pire, account toute partiable envers votre Altesse et envers mui, et n'ayant en vue que les esterile de la Siline Perte et coux de la Vat o Min ria e le ura are mesure adaptée à la circonstance et un service sendu à l'Autel et au Trèpe, service que votre Altesse soubaite si ardemment de rendre.

Inclosure 7 in No. 436.

Nate from the Sublime Porte to the Representatives of the Pive Powers.

(See Inclosure in No. 394, p. 429.)

#### Inclosure 8 in No. 436.

#### Baron Sturmer to M de Laurin

Bouyoukslere, to 7 October, 1839 Monnieur,

VOUS receves ci-incluse une copie de la dernière Note de la Porte sux Représentant des Cinq Grandes Puissances, que faute de tems je n'ai pas pu joindre à ma lettre d'avant-liser expédiée per l'Archiduc Lodovico. Vous pourez la communiquer au Pacha, si vous le jugez convenable, mais ce ne devrait être que d'une mamère confidentielle STURMER

# Inclosure 9 in No. 438

# Note from the Subleme Parts to the Representatives of the Pice Powers

IL est notoire que le Sultan à son avenement au trons a accordé le parden à Mehemet Ali, Pacha d'Egypte, et qu'il a même voule lus concéder heredité de l'Egypto. Un agent était dejà chargé de négocier avec lui sur cette base, lorsque par une Note les Raprésentans des Grandes Puissances firent connuitre à la Porte d'avoir été, à la suite d'un common accord de lours Gouvernement respectifs, chargés de régier et d'aplante la Question Egyptienne. La Porte ne manqua pas d'en immediatement informer Mehe met Ali Elle restait tranquille en uttendant le résoltat de cette déclaration que les Cinq Poussances devaiont simultanément foire à Mehémet Ali, tand s que celut-ci élevant des prétentions vexatoires qui ne tendesent à men moins qu'à obtenir l'hérédité de toutes les provinces qui se trouvent sous son admisistration, fammat en même tema savoir qu'il ponta se réserver jusqu'à l'accomphisococat de sea prétentions, de restituer la Ftuite Ottomane ainsi que d'obtenir des changement dans les hautes places; ce qui dépend uniquement de la volonté du Sultan : enfin, il s'est de plus permis d'expédier aux Pachas de Roumélie at d'Anatolie des libelles séditieux pour les exciter aux soulèvennens. Cette manière d'agir du Pacha d'Egypte doit être regardée comme une violation de fidelité, vu son état de vamelage , la Porte désire, punque las Grandes Poussances se sont chargées du réglement du conflit déplorable avec ius, qu'elles voudraient hien aviser les mayens pour disposer le l'acha d Egypte de revenir à ses devoirs, de rendre la Flotte Ottomane, de renoncer à l'herédité de la Syne, et à sa demande impropre de vouloir voir démis le Grand Vezie Housew Pacha, en substance, de s'abstenir à soulever les provinces fidèles et dévouces à la Porte, et d'attendre avec patience les arrangemens que les Grandes Punnances concertent entr'elles et traggeront bon de faire et que le Sultan devra susuite senchouper. Le Sublime Porte prie par conséquent, Mesmeurs les Représentans de faire parvenir cette communication à leurs Convernemens afin pour obtenir d'eux fes matructions neccessaires qu'ils se plairont après de porter à la connaissance de la Sublime Porte.

## No. 437

The Marquest of Classicarde to Viscount Palmoraton .- (Received November 17.)

No. 113 .

St. Petersburgh, November 5, 1889. My Lord.

COUNT NESSELBODE called upon me yesterday. He is very anatous to receive non-your Landson, the 1 ft, two open of Rev Majesty's Government, as to the best settlement to be efforted between Mehemet Ale

and the Porte, and as to the measures to be adopted to effect that settlement. But his Excellency is reconciled to the longer delay than he had anticipated in the arrival of such a communication, by the hope that your Lordship will have accertained the views of the French Cabinet, and obtained, it possible, its assent to the fine of conduct which Her Mayesty's Government may desire to adopt

Count Nesselrode has always shown benself sensible of the advantages. which would be gained by seconng the assent of France to the settlement. desired by the other Powers; and I think his opinion on this head, and perhape his wishes, differ in some degree, if not more essentially, from those of his Imperial Master. His Excellency repeated, what he had frequently remarked to me before, that the French journals were entirely wrong in asserting that M de Brennow's mission was intended to exclude France from acting in concert with Russia and England upon this subject; and be seems succerely to hope that your Lordship will succeed in concideting the spirit of the French Government towards the policy of the British Cabinet. He laid much stress the the openion of the Dike of Wellington that (a in was the feet on of Mehemet Ali'n possessions which it was most describle for the Sultan to egain, with a view to his own security; leading me to infer that, in his opinion, a compromise, granting to the Pasha any portion of Syria, was comparatively harmless. His Excellency told me that the Duke of Wellington had expressed a decided opinion, that if a first should intercept the communitions between Syria and Egypt, and act offensively against Mehemet Ali, For him Pasha wood ort days to all right a tranth open to stantingthe, and that he would even have great difficulties in maintaining his army in its present position; because a hostile army can make no progress, and can have no security in Byria, without support and communications from without by sea. But this last reflection did not lesson Count Nesselrode's desire that the Franch Government should prove, at least, not bostile to the arrangement which the other Powers may denre to effect.

I have still no doubt that Russia will agree to whatever arrangement your Lordship may definitively propose, and in almost any mode of carrying it into effect which Her Majesty's Government may desire, except the introduction of French ships of war within the Dardsnelles.

I late &c., Signed CLANSICARDE

#### N 43H

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received November 18.

No. 24 )

My Lord,

Berlin, November 13, 1839.

I READ to Baron Worther the copy of your Lordship's despatch. No. 164, dated the 25th of October, to the Marquess of Claurearde, relative to the minion of Baron Brunnow in England, and his Excellency expressed his entire approbation of it, more particularly of the new taken by Her Majesty's Government with respect to the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardsnolles; and that the best arrangement would be, that while Turkey is at peace, both of those straits should be shut against ships of war of all Powers; and he considered that this arrangement would be more conductive to the maintenance of peace, than an understanding that the straits in question should be open at all times to the thips of war of all cognitives.

With regard to the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that if for a particular emergency, one of those straits should be opened for one party, the other ought at the same time to be opened for other parties, and for instance, if it should become necessary that a Russian force should enter the Bosphorus, a British force should at the same time enter the Dardanelles and for which case it appears that M. de Brunnow's instructions did not

provide,) his Excellency observed, that however right and necessary it would be at a future period to come to some dutinct understanding on the point, he regretted that any time should at present be lost in the negotiation of this question, as he considered that no such emergency as that contemplated by the advance of Ibrahim Pasha on Constantineple could possibly arise, that all the accounts he had received from Asia Minor, and this morning from Athens, confirmed him in the opinion of the impossibility of Ibrahim's advance, from the present state of Syria and of his own army; but that Her Majesty's Government must be even better informed on this head than he could be. Convinced, however, as he was, of the impossibility of Ibrahim's advance, he begged me to convey to your Lordship his opinion, that it would be more advantageous to leave the question of the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles for a matter of future negotiation, (more particularly as happily at this moment, the British and Russian Governments seemed to have abandooed all distrust of each other on Turkish Affairs,) and that all the energies of Her Mujesty's Government should be turned to the settlement of the Syrum Question.

Baron Wersher added, that he believed the French Government would see with great satisfaction any discussion that may arise between Her Majesty's Government and that of Russia with reference to the atraits, as a means of deferring for a time the final settlement of the Egyptian Question.

1 have, &c., (Signed) GEORGE B. HAMILTON,

#### No. 439

Earl Granuille to Fiscount Palmerston. - (Received November 19 )

(No. 350 ) My Lord,

Paris, November 15, 1839.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatches to No. 360 inclusive.

I have communicated to Marshal Soult your Lordship's despatch No. 348, in which are recapitulated the proceedings which have taken place between the two Governments on the Affairs of the East, and in obcatence to your instructions, left a copy of it in his hands.

His Excellency this morning informed me that the French Consol at Alexandria writes, that the language of Mehemet Alias pacific; and although the Pasha said, that in the case of his giving up Adaon, it ought to be held by one of his sons under the Porte, still be believed that the Vicercy would conclude a treaty of peace with the Sultan on the conditions stated in the project of the French Government. On my asking the Marahal whether he had any reason to suppose that the Turk shiften in a first the despatches of M Pontous merely aunounced his arrival at Therapia, and at the time of their date, M. Pontois had not had any conversation with the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Marshal, at the same time that he expressed his hope that a penne would be concluded between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, seemed desirous that I should not imagine that the French Government felt any anxiety on the subject. He told me that the reports he had received from the French toes is at Beyreat at Damastes and at Areppe coefficient of the rears of any insurrections being apprehended in Syria, of a nature to give uneasing to Ibrahum Pasha.

I have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE

#### No. 440

# Fiscount Palmerston to the Marquess of Clawfourde.

(No. 163.) My Lord,

Poreign Office, Navember 19, 1839.

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your Excellency's

desputches to No. 119 increasive.

With reference to your conveniation with Count Nesselrode on Turkub tiliars, reported in your despatch No. 119, I have a state to your Excellency that Her Majorty & Government are waiting for a reply from the Business Government to the proposition made by them to that Government, through Baron Brunnow, and explained in my despatch to your Excellency. N. 152, of the 25th ultimo, and Her Majorty's Government anxiously hope that so reasonable an arrangement will most with the concentrance of the Imperial Cabinat.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

#### No. 441

Viscount Ponemby to 1 secount Palmeraton .- (Received November 21.)

(No. 295)

My Lord,

Therapsa, October 26, 1839.

BY the east post I forwarded copy of an Official Note from the Porte dated October 21st. I now inclose copy of my answer, which was drawn up in order to meet the wishes of the Grand Vizier to have from me arguments that might tend to show the Sustain the advantages of the pointy that and been persued by the Ottoman Ministry. The Note will be communicated to Hm Imperial Majesty.

(Signed) PONSONBY.

#### Inclosure in No. 44!

# Note from Viscount Personby to Reckid Packs.

THE Note, dated the 21st of October, addressed by his Excellency. Reclud Pasha to the Undersigned, affords a new proof of the fidenty with which the Sublime Porte adheres to engagements. The High Alues and friends of the Prete must find in such conduct, and come incitement to devote the r in pterrupted attention to the early and stable aetilement of the great affairs they have taken upon themselves to arrange; and the result will prove that the delicacy with which the Ottoman Government has acted, as in intimate accordance with produce. The interest of the Patha is to provoke the Porte or its Generals to act so as to enable him to strike some blow that with give him advantages in the field a rangement; and his is a position in which tis peritic to risk. His strength a not soud, but rests upon open mera, bases, and his army is not good, in not numerous is not paid as not well affected. The domination of the Egypt ans a Syra reopperate and who dare act, and is detested by the whole population of the country. The Pasha has the greatest need of some success admiss the Ottomas troups, that may give his partitions occasion to make, allow potrojous reports of laspower to decerte the untofermed war and to give feet to his extravagant claims which amount to the part is not the empire under the disguise of tussa age. Time has arready operated benificially for the State, for it has

proved the fidelity of the subjects of all ranks to their Sovereige, and belied the assertions of the Pasha of Egypt, that the Pashas and the people were the supporters of his protentions. Time has shown that the authority of the Sublime Porte is chayed throughout the empire, and that the enemies of the Porte have spoken falsebood when they asserted that anarchy provailed everywhere, and that there remained no empire to be the object of the friendly solicitude of the Allies of the Sultan.

It is easy to point out many more advantages that have been produced by the operation of time to making truth known; and the Sublime Porto will not fail to see the wisdom of the counsel given in the Collective Note of the 28th of July, by the Representatives of the Great Powers, which prevented a basty submission on the part of the Porte to the imperious demands of a rebel subject, and saved the empire from partition, and the most sacred prerogatives of the Sultan from the danger to which they must be exposed by land, the government of the Holy Cities in the possession of a man raised to a power much too great to be controlled by the Porte. It would be wrong, therefore, if the Sublime Porte were impatient, it would be a great error to not under the influence of such a feeling, for its only consequence would be to make the Sultan abandon a third part of his empire to the family of Meheinet Afi, and case up raised to dispute the most sacred of His Imperial Mejesty's rights. The Sublime Porte cannot have anything to apprehend, if it will continue he act with the prudence and firmness that have bullerto distinguished its conduct.

The Allies of the Ports are interested in maintaining the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire; and it is not to be imagined that England and Austria, &c., want the power to do so against a petry Class, if it should be necessary for them to exert their strength. The Ottoman Ministers are too well acquainted with facts to be deceived by the voin licasts of the Padus of Egypt, and the abound exaggerations of his partizans, but there are ignorant men in this country who entertain the most foolish sleas, and think, that to grant Mehemet Ah all he demands, would be to unde the whole Mussolman force, and to create the means of preserving the country from all danger. It requires little penetration, however, to see, that if what Mehemet Ab demands were granted, the effect would not be to unite Musicipans, but to disente them; for it is impossible that a Sultan could be safe on his throne, when such possessions as Syrin, Ambia, Egypt, &c., were placed receverably to the hands of a Pasha, and it is equally impossible for a Panks, holding such possessions, to be safe in the enjoyment of them, as long as there is a Sultan on the throne interested to wrest them from from them, and the consequence must be, that realisavy, fear, and liste, must predominate in the honoms of the Sultan and Pasha, and that umon (even for no hour) cannot exist between them, and thus it is manifest that the ideas above-mentioned, of strengthening the Massalman power by granting the demands of Mehemet All, are false, and that the measure is ridiculous. I proposed as a security for the empire, because it is in fact the partition of it, exciting a necessity for one portion of it to be always in opposition to the other, -a strange way of mak ag the will stream against external enomies.

The other is and his arms, as he altered we, that the Self me Peteron, be the first arms at a self of he other return of the Peteron and order the Other Community of the many enter, to receive him, to one that, on all accounts, requires a tention, but it must be resolved by the countderation of what is best for the

interest of all, including those inhabitants in question

If the Generals and Armies of the Sublime Parte were sure of making a successful resistance to the advances of the Pasha, there might be no doubt of the property of making it, and the Fire Powers might not interpret the act to be an infrogement of the engagement of the Sublime Porte, and the inhalitants would thereby be protected; but if there be danger that the Ottoman forces should be found not sufficiently proposed nor numerous to be respected for their efforts, it must be the duty of the Porte but to throw any that power in the defence of a small portion of the country which, if kept unbroken may selfer to restore the minimum of those dutricts for any rier, and amply compensate the inhabitants of those dutricts for any

temporary evils they may austain by submission to the temporary power of an invader. It is not necessary that the Porte should give any instructions to the inhabitants upon the subject, and produces requires that nothing should be said upon the matter to them, and, whenever it is in its power, the Porte will apply the remedy to the evils they are exposed to.

The Undersigned, &co.,

(Signed)

PONSONBY.

Therapia, October 25, 1839.

#### No. 442

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received November 21.)

(No. 296.)

My Lord,

Therapia, October 27, 1839.

I INCLOSE copy of a report from the Austrian Consul-General at Alexandria to the Internuoco. It contains interesting information upon accord subjects, illustrative of the means possessed by the Egyptians. I have acce beard that I rather has made some arrangement with his adversaries in the Ledges, by which he grants them large privileges. I believe this arrangement if it be made will prove to be of the patiers of more than one or two previously made between the same parties. A mere expedient to gun time.

I have, &r.,
(Signed) PONSONBY.

#### Inclosure in No. 442

M de Lauren to Baron Sturmer.

(Traduction )

(Extract.)

Alexendrie, le 15 Octobre, 1839.

DEPUIS mon rapports du 24 du mois passé et du 6 du courant, les affaires

de la Syrie semblent avoir considérablement empiré. Dans la nuit du 25 au 26 Septembre, les injurgés du Haouran attaquerent

les troupes de Chérif Pacha et les repousérent jusqu'au-delà des Posts de Barack sur a route de Damas. Le chef des troupes urequières, Hassan Agla et l'aver fut parte à ses a Damas et on des on lines un Conse. des aut retes route aux retes de renforcer sur le ramp es troupes du Hamette et a sur enviver des out tous de houele et de guerre.

Control des insurges, que que par partir en treparat copendant impueter bease of Menémet Me. Il apprehende que les en trens de l'exager nt et ne su exist par la dautres proposts. Coste a l'Estam de Passa est partir ne el indre La ciate de Hassar Lyha al coste de toutes excurse sations, et depuis les possure d'air la de camon agre out refuse l'imput e se trouvent a tre en este erre le camerte control. Convernment

Pear ce que regarde la dislocation des tres pesse l'étale du Pacha de la mere avoirt que le armi Bevicut operate au Serves de les contre le les de nite trates de la mere repport de 6 de ce mes. Ibraha a Pacha se trouve de la tenant neve pour de trates de la Marache et response la rise a rapport d'Alep de la Septement de la mere de la vent de la discouper Besaula et Diarrek r

Méhémet Als semble à présent approuver la première de ces mesures de son fils, mais il ose d'avair donné l'ordre d'occuper Besson et Diarbékir. Les travaux des fortifications de St Jean d'Acre et aux passes d'Alexandrie se continuent avec assiduité

La flotte Ottomane a reçu une grande quantité de biscuit et d'autres munitions de bouche. On en infère qu'elle pourra bientôt partir d'ies. Les équipages le désirent si ardenment, qu'il faudra à la fin adhérer à leur demande pour ne pas les pousaer à la révolte. Même le paiement de la solde arrièrée qui ent lieu il y à quatre jours, n'a pu apasser cette demande énoncée d'une manière presqu'impaineuse

Méhèmet Ah n'e par encore réponde à la Note du Consul-Général

Britannique concernant l'évacuation du Yémen.

P S .- 16 Octobre, 1839. Fezpédie ce rapport par le pyroscaphe de

guerro Anglass "Rhadamauthus."

Le Pacha est attendu d'une houre à l'autre. Mr. Campbell et le Comte Medern se sont decrares rêts à appayer de cur meaux le Mess ge quo je dois faire au Pacha d'après la dépèche de votre Excellence du 5 de ce mon. M Cochelet n'a reçu, à ce sujet, aucune unitruction positive, et il parait même avec parie a Balles Bey dans esse is des outres. França s plutôt que dans celui de nos Cabinets. Il a démontré que la non-application de mesures coercuives était le résultat de l'opposition de la France.

#### No. 443

Freedunt Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received November 21.)

No. 297.)

My Lord,

Therapia, October 28, 1839.

I HAVE the becour to transmit berowith copy of Baron Starmer's reply to the official Note of the Porte, dated October 21, which was forwarded to your Lordson in my despatch No. 293.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

P.S.—The reply of the French Chargé d'Affaires, Count de Larde, was much to the same purport.

# Inclosure in No. 443

Note from Baron Sturmer to the Subteme Porte.

24 Octobre, 1839.

LE Somment a pris commissance de la Note que son Excellence M le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères lui a fait l'honneur de lui adresser, en date de 31 de ce mois.

Il regrette plus vivement que personne les pénibles embarras que avectent a la babine. Perte es casa sur est les respira l'appendient au l'Asie Mineure; mais il croirait superflu de faire observer au Divan, que ces embarras sont inhérens à la situation du moment, et que, les circonstances ne permettant point d'y remodèr promptement, il est d'une auge politique de s'appliquer du moios à ne pas les aggraver.

Laisser fraterniser les troupes Ottomanes avec celles d'Ibrahim Pacha entraînemit, sons contredit, de graves inconvéniens; de l'autre côté, une lutte entre ces deux forces armées puorrait amener les complications les plus facheuses, car on ne saurait se dissimuler que tout nouveau succès des Egyptiens produinnt en leur faveur un effet moral mesleulable, et pourrait soulever des peuplades dont leurs écussaires n'out pas réussi jusqu'ies à ébrauler l'attachement à lour souverain légitique.

Le Sousagné est donc sur de remptir les intentions de son Auguste Cour en conseillant à la Sublime Porte d'enjoindre itérativement à sea Généraux et Commandans dans l'Asie Mineure, d'éviter sougueusement tout contact avec les troupes Egyptiennes, et de so retirer chaque fois que celles-ci ferment mine

6 H

de vouloir se rapprocher des positions qu'ils occupent. En agastant sians, le Subleme Porte p endra l'a titude la plus propie a man à ster la conhance qu'elle pace dans cappa. Les C en l'u ssant es ma ares. Le moment d'alleurs n'est pas loin, j'espère, où elle sentira toute la valeur de cet appui, et le Gouvernement de Sa Hautesse n'aura pas à regretter de l'avoir attendu avec patience.

La Sublime Porte n'ignore par que le gron de l'Armée Egyptienne n'est nullement en mesure de se porter en avant ; mais quand même il le pourrant Mehemet Ali est trop bien avisé pour ordonner un mouvement qui deviendrant pour les Grandes Puissances de l'Europe le signal de leur réunion matantanée contre lui.

Le perte temporaire de quelques portions de terrain dens l'Anatolie n'a pas auses d'importance dans la conjoncture actuelle pour balancer les grands intérêts qui sont en jeu, et faire devier le Minustère Ottoman du système de temporisation et de celme qu'il a suivi jusqu'ici avec tant de sageme. Le Sousagné est d'avis que les empètemens mêmes des Egyptiens peuveut tourner au profit de la Siblime Porte en a la vant d'artier les patrique contre Mehémet Ait, et en accélérant les effets de l'union qui existe entre les Canq Punsances.

En soumettant ces réflexions au jogement éclairé du Divan de Sa Hautesse, le Soussigné saint cette occasion de renouveler à son Excellence M. le Minutre des Affaires Etrangères l'assurance de sa haute considération.

(Signé) STURMER

#### No. 444

# Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonby

No. 169)

My Lord,

Pareign Office, November 22, 1830

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your Excellency's desputches to No. 298 inclusive

I have to acquaint your Excellency, that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the Note which you addressed to the Porte on the 25th of October, of which a copy is inclosed in your despatch No. 295, in reply to the official Note of the Porte, of October 21, respecting the continued encroschments of the Egyptian Army upon the Turkub territory.

I am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON

# No. 445.

# Earl Granville to Viscount Fulmerston-(Received Nevember 21 )

(Secret and Confidential.)
(Extract.)

I PAID my respects last night to the King and the Boyal Family of the Trans. He was a dispatch of the Last of the

Government, being strongly impressed with the great danger which in ght result to the independence of Turkey from the breaken, out of war was anxious to concest with the British Government the last of any of preventing a conson of the Turk shand Egypt at Armes or it had not use had actually componenced, of cancillo ug an army stree between them. As long as noth parties were in the felt, it is as long as a dress we advantage had been go ind by eath rutting words the Tark should be at an their work care violet an force, and when the start of navar assessment given to one might resure victory wer be other twas into our assouble to expect that the war rig voice fithe Brash and French tro error to world be stend to a or that their sourcest on might be effect a feat after the fifty rout and aspe sion of the Turkish Army, and other a treather as serrender in the Conclusion Pashs, of the fleet under his countral | 1 th par s.c. M. Lemet A : the position of affairs was entirely changed, and we had to consult with the total possible to do, sa well as what arrangement it was desirable to effect. His Marcily was not I sposed to deny, that the arrangement proposed by the Br 1 sh (raverement if it could be carried into effect, afforded a better seen by to the I rk so have be true the of the last repower by for combit we have rotal means samely, of compaling William this a rate Sycaand we to a not soulour l'empossible. A naval blockade could not fiert l'ul object. I save had enough or enothers, and the K ra all fitter ath my at Vera Cruz, and at Bueson Ayres, which were forced upon the French G a rame it by the rash supationee of its own Agents; and how, added His Masty could the two Governments undertake a blockage, which, it is of converse at feet v 1 to a V call at in convert it so also would have brexeette to the theers of the two experience for the latter upon the coast of Egypt and of Syria without great risk, and which would not turn out to be efficient? If there continued His Majesty navai means are the equate by an 1 North to the country the Parad on British to ver no other a to a town to east refered It the Equipment out of byring at cambot, or any may at affice a by tear ask to as igned to Russian troops, His Majesty had no heartation in and I, I it a fir more remeaverable blow would be inflicted upon the then to be of the Selection of the Take the party the less as an a pation of Consumity que new of Asia Minut, then by the cambring the administration of Mehemet Ali even all the territory which the Egyptians

The, my Lord, is, I think, the substance of the grounds on which His Many is a little to remove from the imputation of reconsistence at conduct in the Eistern Question.

DEGUCT IN the Present of the con-

#### No. 446

# Fiscount Palmerston to Earl Granville

No. 371. Secret and Confidential.)

My Lord, Foreign Office, November 23, 1839

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 18th instant, marked "Secret and Confidential," reporting a conversation which your Excellency had held with the King of the French on the subject of the Turkish and Egyptian Question, I have to observe to your Excellency, that the upshot of the remarks of His Majesty upon that occasion appears to be, that in proportion as the course of events has rendered the active assistance of the Powers of Europe necessary for maintaining the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire, exactly in that proportion, and precisely for that reason, the French Covernment has become unwilling to afford to the Sultan any assistance at all.

With respect to the notion, that the Five Powers setting in union with the builtan, have not the means of competing the Pasha of Egypt to evecuate Syran, that opinion is one which it can scarcely be worth while seriously to ergue, the dispority of forces between the two parties in such a contest

being so infinitely great, that resistance on the part of the Pasha most necessarily he vain

The King of the French, however, seems to be of opinion, that the Sulta a would be more seriously rapised and a niependence by receiving assistance from Russia, then by having his Empire practically dismembered, and by being deprived permanently of the resources of a large portion of his own territories. In this opinion Her Majesty's Government cannot concur. It is undoubtedly a misfortune for a Sovereign to be under the necessity afreceiving that yet have and from a other Severage to detend him against hostile attack. The receiving of such aid is a public and undeniable proof of great weakness on the part of him who receives it and real independence is not compatible with great weakness. Such a d also, if go a by the single act of the Sovereign will infor is it, entities that Sovereign to sak in return favours and influence which must treach upon the future independence of the Sovereign who has been protected. But if R issiz were to give assistance to the Sultan not as acting upon her own single decision, but as acting in pursuance of a concert between the Five Alfred Powers, such assistance would of course not bring after it any favours or concessions from Turkey t. Russia that we ld be injurious to the adependence of Turkey; and then the only question would be, whether too independence of the Turkish Empire would, permenently and for the future, be most affected by the temporary occupation of some part of the Took shiters on by a friendly Rasson force weath wir die me ta to restore that territory to the Sultan, and which would go out again when that tripose was accomplished, or by the permanent occupation of such territory by a hostife Egyptian force, which, having come in to conquer, would stay is to rethin and would by retaining practically sever each territory form the Turkish Empire. But surely there can be no doubt how that question must be answered.

PALMERSTON (Signed)

#### No. 447

### Baron Werther to Viscount Palmerston.

(Confidential) My Lord,

3, Lower Berkeley Street, ce 22 Novembre, 1839.

JE viens de recevoir la copie d'un rapport de notre l'égation à Constantinople. Comine les dennées qu'il recurere vius efferent mutetre e a que atrect je an en present de vons transmettre e te ce a avic a pienere ce the real mide la realwayer apies on amor pris en a scapee. Ce ta, pert to Combe Arreigenarck confirme ce que vous avez es la poute ce me e me compact a es que Melier et An ne veut pas même se contectes des terral new on le Cathert Français propose de lorabat lorner hereo averment et que le Vee Remaiste a obtenir le dutriet d'Anapa et les dennés du Latin.

> Veuilleg agréer, &c., WERTHER (Signé)

# Inclosure in No. 447

# Count Kunigamarch to His Majesty the King of Prusas.

Bire.

Borgonkidere, or 30 Octobre, 1889.

PAR mon très-bumble rapport, No. 65, j'as en l'honneur de rendre compte à voire Majesté de la demarche que M. l'Internonce d'Autricheeffecte sa Cont avait presente endate it seccession a Mere Lamb pour déclarer au Pacha d'Egypte qu'il ne pareiendrait pas d'amener la Porte

a un arrangement auque les Grandes Puissances, sons legide desquelles cile s'était placee, resterment étrangères, et pour faire comprendre à Mehémet Als, qu'une superiorité de forces matérielles ne suffirmt pas pour lui donner l'avenir qu'il veut fonder dans l'intérêt de sa famille, puisque, quand même le Sustan in orderant toures les on constitues pu'il der a la elles ne consplide raient pas sa position, et l'Europe de les sanctionnait pas. Je me suis permis de joundre au dit très-humble rapport l'office que j'avan adressé à M. .. Comte de Médem, chargé, durant l'absence de M. Roquerbe, de la gestion du Consulat de Prosse à Alexandrie, pour l'inviter à appuyer, an nom de mon Auguste Cour, le langage de M. le Consul-Gonéral d'Autriche, et à échurer le Vice-Roi sur sa véritable position.

M. le Comto de Médem vient de m'informer de la manière dont il s'est accuntté de cette commission, et comment le Pacha l'a reçue, par un rapport qu'il m'a adressé en date du 20 du courant, et que j'at l'honneur d'anacxer sei en copie. Votre Majesté daignem voir entre autre par cetta pièce, que Méhémet Ali a déctaré aux Consuls Généraux, qu'il n'avest james cherebe à établir des aégociations avec la Porte dans le but de terminer ses différends avec elle, mas le concours des Grandes Pousances; qu'il avast pris ample connausance de la dépache de M. la Baron de Sturmer, et qu'il appréciant beaucoup les coandérations qu'ells renfermuit, mess qu'il n'avait men à v répondre, annu qu'il se tenait à sa dernière déclaration, et que ce se serait que lorsqu'il connsitrant les résolutions definitives des Grandes Cours sur la Questico Omentale, qu'il pourrait emettre une réplique positive, l'auce de la question reposant sur des faits et non sur des ratsonnemens.

Il résulte en outre de ce rapport, que M. le Consul-Général de France, au lieu de s'unocer à cette démarche, est allé jusqu'a faire sontir au Pacim. que si dans la depèctic de M. l'Internonce d'Autriche il n'était pas question de moyens repressis, on changement de langage était du à l'influence de la France seule, que a'étant opposée à toute mesure cocrettive ; qu'à la suite de cette communication, M. la Consul Gauéral de Ruisie avait era devoir faire part au Vice-Ror du projet d'accommodement présenté par le Cabiact des Tuilenes, en lui observant que co secuit là dans tous les cas le maximum des concessions auxquelles il pourrait s'attendre, et qu'il devait être préparé protect à oldent moins que plus 1 que l'idée des meatires comminatures n était nullement abandonnée, et que ses prétentions relativement à la destitution de Hosrew Pacha avaient sie juges complètement madministica, observations auxquelles Mehémet Ali a répondu, que la Question Orientale avant changé de face par le fait de l'intervention des Grandes Paissances, il renoment à la demande du renvoi de Hosrew Pacha; que quant à l'Ile de Candle, il ne déciderait aussi à n'en désuter, mois que, pour Adans, il ne consentirant jamam à la restituer à la Porte, les défiles du Mont Taurus , Koulek Boghas) fermant la porte de se masson et le metsant à l'abre d'un coup de meso de la port des Turca.

Le rapport que M. de Laurin a adressé à M. le Boron de Stürmer sur ce su et renferme à peu près les mêmes détails, mas le rapport ci-joint du Camte. . It em étant plus pracus, M. l'Internonce en a fait un extrait pour sa tour. Je n'as pas encore appres os que M. le Colonel Campbell a ferit à Lord Possonby, m lu ce que M. le Consul-Général de Hussie a mandé à M. de Booténeff sur leurs entretions avec Méhémet Ali à l'occasion de la demarche Antricinenne; mais d'après ce que MM, de Medem et de Leurin en rapportent à M. de Silvemer et à moi, on ne saurait cependant douter qu'elle n'act fournt nas convelle preuve que le Pacha d'Egypte, aussi longtems qu'il se caoura soutenu per le France et à l'abre de moyens coercités, ne se

desistera pas de ses prétentions.

Je sain, &c. KŒNIGSMARCK

#### No. 448.

# Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received November 25.)

No. 2.) My Lord,

Vienna, November 11, 1839.

I HAVE the bonour to acquaint your Lordship, that his Excellency Lord Beauvare as smed me on the evening of the 5th instant, that Prince Metternich would be happy to see me on the following morning at 12 o'clock. I called on the Prince at the hour appointed, and his Highness immediately entered on the subject of the Eastern Question; he issured me emphatically, that the mass of Austria were consistently identified with those of England, whatever might be the difficulties that obstructed the realization of their joint views. He stated it as his confident opinion, that Russia and Prussia were in perfect manistry with England and Austria in their determination to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and that the professions of France were of the same tenour, although a disposition to give constenance to the preferences of Mehemet Ali was manifestly evinced.

"It would probably," and Prince Metternich, "be of some advantage to you to tell Mehemet Ali that I have, viod root, sequented you with the views of Austra, and that you can beer your own personal testimony to their complete accordance with those of your own Government. Endeavour to point out to the Pasha the magnitude of the risk he is incurring, and that at his advanced period of life, it would be the height of impolicy to sacraftee the prospects of the future to the assumed exigencies of the present. That no unreasonable conditions, such as the surrender of Egypt, will be imposed on him; that if he professes himself to be the faithful and obedient Sozeram of the Sultan, deeds and not words must prove his succerity; and that he would undoubtedly consult his own received in supporting the O toman Engine as any further encroachment would be contrary to the resolution of the Great Powers of Europe, and could have no other result than the aggravation of his embarrantments."

Prince Metterach then passed to the counteration of those difficulties which will be a set on a liby no means understantly prestors of territoral boundary, he gave the undoubted pre-eminence to those which involved the final settlement of hereditary rights and duties. Is, for instance, the right of succession to devolve on the eldest con alone, or on the family jointly or severally? Is the right of succession in case of their decease to revert to the Sultan? Are the Succession in case of their decease to revert to the Sultan? Are the Succession or Suterains to mentain an army and easy independent of the Sublime Porte, and not bound to support the Sovereign Power in the case of a foreign war? These, and samilar questions, the Prince pointed out as not having been much dwell upon, but in giving them the attention to which they were entitled, he by so means wished me to suppose that he did not attach great importance to the question of territorial boundary.

The Prince then rend to me the despatch most recently received from the Austrian Consul-General at Alexandra, the purport of which was the continued obstinacy of the Pasha in his territorial pretensions, as well as the detail of a conversation held with him on the subject of the surrender of the Turkish fleet. Prince Metternich concluded from the tenour of this despatch that there was a disposition to give way, and this the Prince evidently wished to impress upon me as his opinion.

the earlier part of our contensation, his Highness was, no doubt, aware that candour of communication and unison of action with my future Austrum Colleague at Alexandria, would be in perfect accordance with the instructions I had received from my Government, and that I had already, during my residence of nearly three years in Servis, given his Highness simple proofs of my desire to co-operate with Austrian authorities, in furthering the interests of an empire whose destinies I believe intimately associated with those of Great Britain.

Prince Mettermen expressed immedifiquite aware of the circumstance alluded to, and said be would acquaint the Austrian Consul-General at Alexandria with the purport of the above conversation, assuring me, at the same time, of receiving from him cordial support in the fulfilment of the object of my mission.

I forward this despatch to your Lordship under flying seal, through his

Excellency Lord Beauvale.

(Signed) G. LLOYD HODGES.

#### No. 449

# Lord Beampale to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received November 21)

Yo. 138.) My Lord,

Figura, November 10, 1839.

BRING uncertain whether a copy of Lord Ponsonby's despatch to me of the 28th altimo has been sent to your Lordship. I have the honour to transmit one with its inclosure.

I have, &c., (Signed) BEAUVALE.

#### Inclosure 1 in No. 449

## Viscount Pensonby to Lord Beausale.

My Lord,

Theragna, October 28, 1839

I INCLONE a despatch I received that lay from Colonel Casa, bolt—It reports a conversation between the Pasha and him. I do not understand what is said about Adam. I know of no propositions having seen trace to the Pasha; there was a demand made that he should give up the first

Signed) PONSONBY

#### Inclosure 2 in No. 449

Colonel Compbell to Viscount Pensonby.

[See Inclosure 4 in No. 436, p. 478]

#### No. 450.

#### Lord Bennale to Viscount Palmereton.—(Received November 25.)

(No. 141.)

My Lord.

Vienna, November 16, 1839

IN reference to my despatch, No. 138, of the 10th instant, I have the honour to transmit to your Loraship the copy of a despatch which I have received from Viacount Ponnonly, together with its inclosurer.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) BEAUVALE.

#### Inclusion 1 in No. 450

## Viscount Ponsonby to Lord Beauvale

My Lord,

Therapia, October 30, 1839

WITH reference to the despatch, No. 30, from Colonel Campbell, which I had the honour to transmit to your Excellency on the 28th instant, I now include translations of the two letters which form the annexes to that despatch

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY,

I'S -I raciose an extract from Prevent, 12th instant, just received.

#### Inclosure 2 in No. 450

## Hoseno Paska to Mchemat Als Paska

(Translation.)

Beplember 3, 1889.

THE letter containing your Highnon' reply has been received, and its received its representation to the property of the proper

Good can bear witten to the total shance of all malice or rancour in my horom during our long innerv sequentance, and how free I am from all the imputations cast upon me; these unjust reproaches and complaints, therefore, have in no way grieved me, however they have been felt by the Sovereign. I was much grieved from feelings of fellowship to see them ascribed to the immoor Mohemet Ali Pasha, so renowned for windom and discretion among Musiciana and European nations. Of a truth, the detention of the royal deet was not me, alleged and land have deep to be made to be provided as I am have deep to be made of the mulice of the Pasha.

However it may be, I repost to you again, that had the first been at our construct it was I have now to be a later to further a selection of far to come to the question of my retirement. Your Highnon knows that, having been in the intention of retiring some years ago, I at this period received the unsolimited conforment of the Grand Vizional.

God is the true cause of all occurrences, and apprehensive of provoking his of the hyperical responsive provoking his commending myself for assistance to the Divine support, which proceedesh not beau more

My Lord, I entrest and suplore your Highness to deast from this recent to the line in the better for at we are by them will the forces of at the Ottomans, we ought to give thanks to God and acquire the approbation of the Impenser of our happeness, the holy Prophet, by serving even to a reliest breath his Caliph, our Sovereign, and procuring the welfare and prosperity of our country. He has a trace of how wer these to go may a serving to you I have come and it accountry to remaind you of them. My intentions we have the start of the vigilent and realous, and that we will be not account to the start of the vigilent and realous, and that we will be come the objects of worn by to test

## Inclusore 3 in No. 450.

#### Mehemet All to Horrew Pasha.

(Translation.)

September 15, 1839

I HAVE received your answer about present matters, in which you mainfest your ancestly and say, "that as good intentions are shown in services, we ought to be diligent in giving proofs of our seal as fellow-countrymen, and that secure

the reward of worldry happ ness. While the correspondence which has already taken place on the second and a value of surplaces he that ye is should evities so much sea after may ng mast is a partle because, when our role master promised to great on her wer the a necum of Ex pt. wen the provides of Sevda, and Tripon, I a was to in set pt to in it at court I by ancient allegiance and services, and someted the conferment for ever of a little governments and provinces under my humble administration, a your it ... s well knows. However, in your capacity of Carl 1 to you feer as only the kingdom of Egypt, and having held on the street is the cight, en in a by you stated the or a of atterfer equal a management of the price Arabian process Wasterstates a comment of the state Cut of the state of the proof of the state of the state of the river a content of at a with a lagranger with at a to receive with tou, as col engues a constituents a sense to be you said served and him," while by other mounts y a war I re to st a see of the royal flort in separate letters. Or a truth, they total disregard to an analymeter abre of forty years statishing, abut for the careato and commentation want I count at the Sublime Porte, hart me exceedingly, and I made a suitable return to it by disdaining to comply.

Without understanding the coate of maters here while Sait Riffends was about to be dispatched (after the departure of Akiff Effends), in coply to your letters, you were a new arm and a quarter lay one up out he furtherend as a the Vere Powers had written so and so. The fact is, that those Powers, some yours ope said, "Astend ye to your own osucorns," In the letter which I now receive from your Highness, it is expressed, that in orden to ment the approximation of they brigher we are a recall with small a he welfare of his Caliph, our Sovereign, and our raor. I have no doube of the property and justice of what your Highness mys, and the Lord knows that I hold the same balish, but it is needless to my your cominch are not in accordsince with your acts, and I think that what has been written on this subject, in the newspapure, is enough. As you say, however, that you are not actuated within matter by any motives of interest or malice, God knows that I have also comme or desire beyond that of devotion to the Subarus Porte, and all state town do the exalted Ministers, who, like yourself, are free from interested and compared feelings. Our intentions are thus the mme, while our measures would appear to be dumitted. We are, therefore, in need of a wise, upright, and pions judge to decide our disputes, and declare on whose side right is, according to our laws and mentations, and thus remove this contention from among Musicalmust. Prompted by prom seed and uncerty, I suggest this to your Highnore; a created that you chart is a state of creation of the happy cause of removing this evil from among Musulmana; restore accuraty to manifold, and morit universal presse, by being banded down to posterty. redicet not on party spirit, or the columnias made against in, but turn your altention to sending to this place one or two persons from among the illustric v Utems, or exalted Manuters, distinguished for uprightness, shility, and mous devotion to the interests of the Sublime Porte, a measure on every secount

#### Incloure 4 in No. 450.

suitable, and which it is manifest will, according to your beneficial views, be

productive of the most ominent service to our country and religion.

## Extract of a Letter from Prevent.

(Translation.)

Present, October 12, 1839.

MUSTAPHA PASHA is in a sente of continuel alarm and inquictude, owing to the enunty of curtain Minusters at Constantinople who seek his over-three, while the distiffection of the Albanians towards him increases his bitternose. This is besef, but true; and know that in those parts the influence of Mehemet Ali is most paramount, while the inclination of the Christians towards Russia is undergused. The pleasure manifested on the triumph of Mehemot Ali is very remarkable

The Albanians are on the verse of outbreaking into revolt, and were it not for M sucha Pasha's party of five the same, this would have occurred before. The greatest want prevails, owing to the total failure of the crops and it is apprehended, that not even the influence of the and Chieftans will avail in preserving order, unless Mustapha Pasha should resolve on microuring the Albaniana.

#### No. 451

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received November 25.

(No. 200)

My Lord.

Therapid O ober 30, 1839

RECOID PASSA has returned me many thanks for my Official Note of the and a state of the area from per second to come a scale a to the Envoys of France as a Rows, which have gave a con-

the interest of the second of

The Covernment has at heart the interests of the Sublime Porte, and in

etrongly duposed to do what may be useful to it.

The Pasts.—The interests of the Subline Ports demand that nothing should be granted to Mehemet Ali, except the hereditary government of Lappi alone; but France has proposed to the Gress Powers an arrangement by which Adams should be given up now to the Ports, and Candia restored to it after the death of Mehemet Ali, and Syria be divided amongst his children, at the same period, and that the hereditary government of Egypt should be given to him. To give Syria to the children of Mehemet Ali on an hereditary powerson after the death of that Pasha, is the same thing as to code the hereditary powerson of a to him now.

The France Cover of the deposition in that the Samue Porter should grant to Mehenset Ali, independent of the bereditary government of Egypt some other fivours for life. Prance discovers with Figliant only on one point, namely, as to the means to be employed. France, in communicating the ideas to the other Governments, has not given them as her ultimatum; it workly a project. The employment of force against Mehemet Ali is considered by he Government of France as the agoal for his musch to Communication by the Government of the march of the Russians, which might bring on an European war. If the life is to the sandra to her othe Egyptian deed, the Ottoman theet will be burnet also

The Pasks.—The combined flects by going to Egypt might do other things

than born the fleet.

The Enroy.—The reason is too far advanced for the forets to go to F-gypt. We have not the advantages that Russia has; the Russians are at the door of Communicopie, they have the winds for them and the currents, and our fleets are at a distance from Constantinople, and they might find many obstacles in

approaching it.

The first two the tag there exist of a large state of alarge, and one-half would auffice for Egypt, and the other half for these parts (paragra). The Egyptian Army is not in a state to match forward, for money is wanting, and there are troubles to be quieted in different parts of Syrus, being a first search is half for the Figure Army to match forward; but at the worst, if the army should advance, and the Russians should come here, let the English and the Firstch come also; but, to conclude, I wish to know if you are already informed of the resolutions of the French Government?

The Encoy.-The Baron Brunnow, sent by the Emperor of Russes to

London, was the hearer of propositions that have been rejected by England, it is therefore very prepaler that after that having largered and particularly as Prince Metterisch is on the point of retorning to Victors, the Governments will not long delay coming to an understanding and sending me and my colleagues instructions on the Egyptian Question, and the Russians will fail in all their efforts to distinct France and England.

I had a long conversation with M de Pontois two days before his visit to Rechid Pashs, when he said to me nearly what he said to the Pashs as reported above. He was auxious to disclaim all partiality for Mehomet Ali and all pedonsy of England, and to attribute the wishes of the French Government, as expressed in its propositions, to the opinion entertained that Mehemet Ali would bring on a war, ite. I measured, one by one, the remone assigned for that opinion: he made no replies that secured satisfactory to himself; and the impression made upon the by the conversation, is, that the French feel it to be their interest to back out of the position they had taken, and that they will yield if Her Majesty's Government show firmness of purpose.

It will be evident from the language of Rechid Passa t at we say it is co of the complete co-operation of the Ports. I need not trouble Hor Markly a Government with reports of the steps I have taken to keep the Sultan on he right road, from which, it seems, many persons, mending his mother, thought it

would be better that he should deviate,

Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 452

Lord Beausale to Fiscount Patmerston.-(Received November 25.)

No. 1445

My Lord.

Figure, Nevember 16, 1839

collected in 1964 has been according to your Lordship's orders, the correspondence upon Turkish and Egyption affices, and before his departure I addressed to him an instruction of which I have the honour to inclose a copy it has been communicated to Prince Metheroich, who fully concurs in its contents. I have, &c.,

(Signed)

BEAUVALE.

#### Inclosure in No. 452

Instructions from Lord Beausale to Colonel Hodges.

Siz

FOUR arrive at A same on trans Victims, the supposed course of the negotiation upon the affairs of Turkey and Egypt,—will probably excite expectance of a result, the taute of which can be as a second of a result of the same of which can be as a second of an understanding between the Powers.

You have seen by the correspondence which has been placed in your hands, that he is me time past the attains or post in have been reason in lorder, and

you will not conceal the fact.

From Years, therefore, nothing is at present to be expected upon them, but that to be an ideal that the state of the research of the integrity of the Turkah Empire under the reigning dynasty; upon the defence of Communications of the conditions on which the right of hereditary succession may be recognized in the family of the Pasha; the Five Powers are already agreed. Nathray research to be locally upon which there is every prospect of their coming to a sufficient agreement.

If, therefore, Mehemet Ali were to build upon your arrival without deficitive instructions, a hope of security to bisself from dissensions among the Powers,

he would be decrived. A rush step taken by him would at once lead to consequences which would make him sensible of his error.

It is probable that England will have been represented to the Pasks as his enemy, as exciting and leading the opposition to him, and so aiming at his destruction.

If these decrines have gained credit with him, he will be little accomble to the truth, nor will it be describe to attempt to force it upon him; but an occasion may offer, it will be well that you should attee that the Braush Government has no feeling of ormsty or hostility towards him; that the order and accurity which he has established in Egypt are more valuable to England, by opening a short communication with India, than to any other nation; that the commercial prosperity of Egypt reacts upon us; and that for these reasons the continuumce of the system which blehemet Ali his created in that country, is of high value and importance to us.

In Africa we are friendly to his power, friendly to its development, and per usence, and increase: if we are less in Ana, it proceeds not from any host dy to his person, but because in Asia has presence acts as a sulvent to the cui, it is his person, but because in Asia has presence acts as a sulvent to the cui, it is her support which his conquests in that quarter of the global and her her support not replace, which they can only weaken and distray, and with his early to the sustain.

If the object of Mehemet Ali he really the establishment of his family at in a year. Africa that that establishment can be solidly fixed. There he we have a har pe freadly to him, there have received an long arms of which and exempt him from all four of attack; and, reconciled to the Porte, may pursue the mailide for of the good at at a to he has rain I will very factor for success, and with the certainty of transmitting at to his descendents.

In Asia, on the contrary, there can mover exact between him and the Sultan but an armed truce. He must either overthrow or be overthrown. But the chaptes are not equal; the loss of a battle expels Mehemet Ali from Asia, the gain of one opens at meet to him the road to Constantinuple, which is too strongly guarded for him to make an impression upon it. Full and final success is therefore expossible to him, the utmost be call guin in Asia is the temperary occupation of some additional districts; the interest he can lose may be read in the history of all conquerous whom checked in their career. And let him not december as of his impension that the defence of Co no to ple is but to post a tout se tender well a success something or separate a bear runs. If my and find it so: their defence of it results from no personal feelings, from no transient motives. It is founded on their interests. Aiming at the preservation of peace, they cannot risk that so great a spoil should become an object of contention, and to aroud this they mute their efforts to secure it to its present possessor Melienset Ali can never occupy it. His power can take no root in Asia unless he does. If, then, he is willing to pass away, as he has seen Buonsporte pass before him, let him continue his present cureer.

If he same at bequeathing his power and station to his family, let him accept what has been uffered. In Africa these objects can be secured to him, while in the his reign is but for a large

Hy ad see of Mchemet Al he wil be but tile accessible to these or a mar reason to the time yet come when they can with propriety be made to by these he should not be now give occasion for it.

You will reselve a great from all 48 as a new cate on whatever upon these suspects as a vector of our tovercasent the from it ascerdant which M make to appears to acreed upon all who approach his it is possible tour these rules to a ver have been unlikered and even to continuousled to have a leaving to the remain that I appear them to you leaving I to your fact and I send or to the continuousled debuy open to case apportunities of dange so we to advantage so so pre-in every year without however pledging your Covernment to the parties of measures or course of could et beyond the engages ments which it has already taken. These are public, but the mode of rendering them available must be left to the Government theef.

1 have, &c (Signed) BEAUVALE. No 453

Lord Beautals to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received November 25.)

No. 145.

1 COMMUNICATED to Prince Metternich your Lordship's despatch,

rence, requesting me to assure you, that there is no difference between England and Austria upon this question, and that these two remaining united would be sure to draw the other Powers into their aystem. So much error has atmosfrom general assurances of this sort, that I feel it means ent upon me to examine their real value in the present instance, and in doing this, I shall found insect partly on what I have board from the Prince, and partly upon what I have branch found other approximation other approximations.

Procee Metternich expects that the difficulty about the j Constantinople will be got over, and that England, Austria, a thereby enabled to set together. France will be deterred from any act tion to their determinations.

He will accord to the plan of settlement, he it what it may, which shall be a, I upon between England and Rusia. The more favourable it is to the force, the more he will profess to be pleased with it; but will make no difficulty from the conditions proposed, if additional facility can thereby be coming to a conclusion. He is already laying a ground for this, by the instanton, saying, that in proportion as the latter is made favourable to the proportion of the latter is made favourable to the

repeat to the Paris. He considers the delay which has taken p

mable to the Ports. He is in no horry to terminate it. Fire Powers upon one line, and to carrying through their a without a blow bong struck. During Prince Mittors quelmont moured the French A shassnoor that Austria a man for operations against the Pasha, and since the Prince's has confirmed this copression. The fact of taxan not cancer having been given would not weigh a feather if the question should ever come practically before bim for a decision, but they show the bent of his mind. If it were proposed to how to take part in an enterprise upon a singe scale. I have no doubt but what he would find motives for declaring it. A smaler me proposed by England and Runda with a defensive object, would stand a chance of a betreception, if the roundamement of the expense were to be secured, but ever would be reloctably taken into consideration, the main object of Austria being to get through this affair without the employment of force. To trake these statements complete, I should add, that Prince Metternich does not believe that any settlement that may be made between the Porte and the Pusha wid be final. Be it what it may, he commiters the renewal of the struggle between them as mayorable at no distant period, and only to be terminated by the destruction of one of them, that one, according to his calculations, being the Patha. This of course renders him comparatively indifferent to the terms of the arrangement now to be made, and mwilling to make ascrifices for objects which, according to him, are to be contested anew at no distant period.

Signed) BEAUVALE

#### No. 454.

# Lord Beauvele to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received November 25)

No. 147. Confidential.)

My Lord, Fierna, November 16, 1839

SHORTLY after Prince Mettermich's return, he informed me that Baron. Brunnow's report of his negotiation had been received at Petersburgh, and had made, with some exceptions, a farourable impression, but that the Hussian Government was delaying its answer until it should have received the report which the same negotiator had made from Johannuberg, after conferring with the Prince. He assumed that the reply of the Russian Cabinet would be favourable to the views of England, and that it would arrive in a very few days. There has since been ample time, by a comparison of dates, for it to have reached as he to along has been heard of it. Besides baving convinced himself that it wante on take all Product be the contract the as so trut the take to Perri and the process of the part of t Vienna regit Description of the second of the selection of a selection of and de and the Constant Anger Some Service of the Local enteres to treat areas of a second about a second a secon interes, by a never warrantee Selet to the a feet of the from a bune set to get described with the state of the learnest was a rethe contine a sear tree there has a san to laster me realist of the services.

Reel to the refer to a single the feet meants people active to a many a contract to the two contracts of the the perfectes the desert 4 a Charter 5 . Let 4 as a face a alaem all Mahouse a viv. 'to as of me - ac toroth Perali Paras of allow ent I want to the state of the stat where the William to be physical and the cally meapable of the enterprise but I doubt the expediency of relying exclu-

ely upon that measurety. Prince Metternich informed me that the Duke of Wellington's opinion, given to M de Brunnow, is, that if Brahim Pasha were to undertake such an operation, a few line-of-battle thips sent to Beyrout would be in such a raise, the Austrian fleet would co-operate? He answered that it would , but the manger of his gnover went for to convince me that it would not. In the event contemplated, the French squadron would to far co-operate as to enter the Dardauelles along with that of England, but to that its co-operation would probably be lamited, and Admiral Stopford, fluiding no one with whom to act upon the coasts of Sycia and Egypt, would probably abstant from acting there at action, and it would be an abandonment of an advantageous opportunity if we did not exert it. It is for this contingency that I would represent to Her Majesty's Government the expediency of providing in such manner as it may be an attempt to evade it upon the plea of the case being unlikely to occur. If, therefore, the demand is to be made, it must be in such a shape as will make an anawer.

> I have, &c., Signed) BEAUVALE.

#### No. 455.

Sie George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received November 26.)

No 27.)

(Extract.)

Berlin, November 20, 1939.

I HAVE the former to set safelye the reserve or year Lo don as desputch marked No. 133, inclosing despatches under flying seal to the Marquess of

Burnn Worther read to me yesterday a despatch he had received from Count Korn, statek, is ed Constantinople, October 30th; and as I considered that some of its contents might be interesting to your Lardsbip, I requested his Excellency to give me a short abstract, which he wrote down in my presence, a copy of which I have the honour herewith to inclose.

#### fuclosure in No. 455.

Abstract of Despatch from Count Kungamarck to Baron Werther.

Constantinople, le 30 Octobre, 1839.

LE Consul-Genéral de France à Alexandrie a fait sontir à Mehemet Ab que, si dans la depôche de l'Internonce d'Autriche, il n'était pas question de moyens repressifs, ce changement de langage était dû à l'influence de la France qui s'etait opposee à toute meure répressive.

Mehemet Ali a dit aux Consuls, qu'il consentirait à la cession de Candie, enter que pour Adana et les défiles du Teurus, il ne consentient jutune à les

restituer au Grand Seignour

#### No. 456

Bart Granvelle to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received November 27.)

No. 303.) My Lord,

Paris, November 25, 1939.

1 HAVE received your Lordship's despatches to No 375 inclusive. In reference to No. 368, in which your Lordship inclines, for my infocmation and for communication to the French Government, a copy of Viscount Parameter's people to an entire of the all and In the Puese, on the deat of October, to the Representatives of the Five Powers, on the subject of the continued encroschments of the Egyptian Army upon the Turkish territory, I have to state that upon my mentioning Lord Pontonhy's Note to Marshal Soult, that morning, his Excellency said, that a copy of it, which he had just read, was at that moment on his table; and be was sorry to observe that the language of Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople was calculated to excite hopes in the Divan, which the tral state of things could scarcely justify. I replied, that the statements made by Lord Ponsonby to his Note, of the advantages which the Ports had derived from its compliance with the request of the Representatives of the Five Powers, not hestily to submit to the conditions of peace imperiously prescribed by Mehemet Ali, appeared to be well founded. The discontent existing in Syria is stated by the Austrian Consul at Alexandria to give conederable unexamen to the Paulo of Egypt, and the report seems to be true, that thrahim Pasha has represented to Mehemet Ali, that in consequence of that discontent, it would be imprudent to march his army into Asia Minor Tile

Mars at answered, that from the last accounts roce ved by the state of topicate to the courses peterbrief to entit ser be and local condition to a great many and the local state at the nead day were notes and it is as a special trop. and we are the complementation of the second countries. But with respect to the Eastern Question, he hoped to transmit in a day or two to Count Schostians, a despatch which he had addressed to him and which would to-morrow be submitted to the Cabinet Council, containing observa tons on your Lordship's despatch to me upon the same subject, as well so foll explanations of the opinions of the French Government on the present state of affairs in the Fast

The Marshal and he was in momentary expectation of the despatches which were brought to Marsvilles by the steam-boat, of which the arrival had been nutified by telegraph, and his Excellency seemed very desirous to receive the confirmation of the report which prevailed on board the packet, that the Torkub of peace; but I observed to him, that the dissatisfaction which had mainfested itself among the officers and crews of the Turkish ships, and the difficulty the Pasha had in sature og thou demands for pay, might mifficiently account for his restoration of the steet, even though no progress had been made towards a peace with the Porte

> I have, ite., (Signed) GRANVILLE

### No. 457

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Painterston .- [Received November 28.]

No. 305 1 My Lord,

Therapia, November 7, 1939.

f AM agnorant what may be the intention of Her Mayesty's Government with respect to the officers of this country in their actual state, but there are many reports coming from persons who I may suppose to be in pomession of e formation, which are of a nature to ind se me to reseasce to care to the . c "Majority's Government to possibile and a man access

I see the a Walnut woll ten please the first " P Dayber & Rama t Bress & Starto Menutart Are, and it is growing the Porte might prefer colling upon Russes for aid, to giving ascent to the catablishment of that Pasha in Syret at the prezent time, and it might be argued that the Porte would do wisely, for giving Syria, or a portion of it, to Mehewet Als, was ruse up competitors for the Khalilat, and to shake the very foundation of the renuran Empire, and probably, to make its destruction certain; and the Protect write that would fall to Russia as the price of amstance, would be a minor evo, because it would necessarily be exercised mildly for a length of time, and with great attention to the wishes and frelings of the Sultan, in order to present, as much as possible, occurrences that might oblige the European Powers to interfere Russia, probably, would not demand any mentice of territory from the Porte, but would be contour or the the could be a of her to be used not a course sure and soud foundation

I Post to the the total and to be expected from England at I bearing of Ricorn, the state of the s disc et al fill a fill a fill a

, and the state of for a worse to be a second of second or as at the a lit a lar at to read one that we war any the transfer but to make at a to the decimal to the It is I yes be known you to be at the freeze I have . I was note to an be need a trust the after the were a to wish decreased to me a see addresses and by to within a

Porte itself. I have information of approaches having been made here by the Russian Mission, to the subject of a renewal of the Treaty of Unkiar Skeless, and I think it may be correct.

> I have, ke, PONSONBY (Sugged)

#### No. 458.

# Viscount Palmeraton to Colonel Hodges.

No T 8 r,

Free a Coffice No ember 28, 183)

I II AVE roces of your e specie, No " et oct a ... Nomber, reporting west justed to an account which you had were some Meltermeli on the proce g and I have to acquaint you that Her Majusty's Covernment approve the language which you held on the mean and refere or to your intercourse with the Austrian Coase General of Academia

I am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 459,

# Viscount Palmerston to Colonel Hodges.

No. 4.) Sir.

Poreign Office, November 28, 1839.

I HAVE received from Her Majesty's Ambanador at Vienna, a copy of the the entructions which he gave to you on your departure from Vienna, for the got co of your language and conduct of \$1 1. It a [1-3] " at ore and present a trace and action with one angle exception II . Majesty's Ambassador states, that Great Britain is friendly to the a rease" of Mehemet Ali's power in Africa; but Her Majesty's Government have the section of the power of Mehemet Ali in Africa, if by power . 1 a extent of servicess? occupation, because such increase or he was the cape a of the Abymmans, a on the Majoris s (it's are a sorry to see subjected to Malionmedian conquerors, or by effere to the partie territory of Tripot which he go to the lorder

hou was contorns yourself to other respects to the mateuctions given to you by Lord Beauvale.

> (fracty) PALMERSTON

#### No. 460.

# Viscount Palmerston to Lord Benwele.

(No. 149., My Lord.

Foreign Office, November 28, 1839.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch No. 144, of the 16th instent, transmitting a copy of the instructions which you have so con to Colonel Hodges, I have to inform your Freell now that Her Many & Grarer me tager and the general tenous of those matructions with one exception, which I have explained in a despatch to Colonel Hodges, of which I melose a

> I am, &c., PALMERSTON.

#### No. 461

# Viscount Palmerston to Lord Bermoale

(No. 150.)

Pareign Office, November 28, 1839

My Lord, WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch No. 145, of the 10th instant, report to want passen between Prints Morters th and your Excellency, relative to be arraige cont of the hast in Question which has been proposed by free I are to state that it a most on a Lably true that any such arrange. main would lead to be correquences which have Mettern hat he pates. that a to say, t an early renewal if the struggle between the so ton and the Pasha; and it is precisely for that I soon that Her Manney a Concression are so adverse to such an arrangement; but the arrangement proposed by Her Mesta a free coment would not be liable to that objection because it would red ce the power of M new et Al. wet in propert as compatible with by cond tion of a leet, or I word leave to the Salvan resources of all he la, subment in make a made him strong enough to resist any emeroschment on the part if the laws and increaser, it we be at all events, from the nature of the ga be far can r for the 4 as of the Sultan to come to be assistance in order to stop the first at a ky 1 the Pasha. I the D sert we v interposes be ween the two parties, and if the present proportion of their respective attroute had been materially altered in favour of the Bultan.

PALMERSTON (Segmed)

#### No. 462

# Viscount Palmerston to the Marquess of Clearscards.

(No. 172. Confidential.)

Perviga Office, November 20, 1939

My Lord. I INCLOSE for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despetch. which I have andrewed to Her Majurdy's Ambassador at Constantinople acquainting him confidentially with an observation made by Baron Brannow before he left England, on the question of the entrance of a British squadron rate the Straits of the Dardanulton.

J mes, dec PALMERSTON

#### No. 463

# Viscount Palmeraton to Viscount Ponsonby.

(No. 180.)

Foreign Office, December 2, 1-39

My Lord, I II WE to instruct your fixed leney to continue to use ter Luck shi Government to remark home, to make no correspond to Melice t A.r. Lat to trust to the support of the Albert To British Comment has taken to any but the cose of the men trades through the not few worths agelt to proce the lark of Concernso we correspond for the British Feet has been the B . Con the most want has our or preven on the Person for the pre- was by the Five Powers to sometiment that year to be to dell' not a Millione to France has for some " he and ear of our day some a we can be the only one that is practicable, and she has a source to personde the store I' were to adapt her views. It to vat Bretain had given way to France, and ad onsented to support the Fre ch proper use buston and frames and Rossus, would probably have acqueesced in them also, because those howers have inti-

1 See No. 425, p. 468.

mated that they would support any arrangement which England and France should have agreed upon. But England has stood firm to the procuples which she laid down in the outset of the negotiation; and her steadment has encouraged Austria to adhere to the same line, while it has made it impossible for Russia to adopt the views of France, even if she had been disposed to do so; because Russia, having contracted special engagements to protect Turkey, could not appear to be less friendly to that Power than England is. In like manner, the avowed desire of France to support the pretensions of Mehemet Ali, has led to no result, and will lead to none as long as the Porte is true to its own niterests. Lum, Re.,

PALMERSTON. (Signed)

#### No 464.

# Earl Granville to Viscount Palmeraten .- (Received December 3.

(No. 366

Paris, November 39, 1839 My Lord,

MARSHAL SOULT this morning read to me his despatch to Count Schattani, in reply to that which your Lordship addressed to me (No. 348). respecting the conduct of the French Government on the Turco-Egyptum

As your Lordship must have by this time received from the French Ambassedor a copy of Marshal Soult's despatch, it is unnecessary for me to report its The despatch appeared to me to contain little that has not been before adduced and already answered, and I did not feel myself called upon to enter into any extensive argument upon the subject. I contented myself with positing out several inaccurate statements that occur in the course of the acceptable; and in regard to the immunition that Her Majesty's Government in their manicty to restore to the Sultan the terretories now in postenion of Mehemet Ali, had lost right of the more important European Question, I see to topical and to the area and of I skey, a vis as fine to provide the street for the the European Question referred to, would be best accomplished by the course which I and had proposed, and that a combined operation concerted by all the Five Powers for the defence of the Turkish Empire, would be, in fact, to annul the Treaty of Unkur Skelessi. Marshal Soult, after he had flushed reading his despatch, entered into the question of the conditions of peace, to which Mehemot II I'm a large will be a P. Adana which he had possessed ever since the arrangement of Kutaya, he was willing also to withdraw from Dierbekir and Orfa, in short, from the oustern ande of the Euphraten; he was ready to accept only a life interest to the occu-With the transfer of the transfer of the property time I sayout to the would destroy the prestige of the Sultan's sovereignty, ce and that the spent has be one nell by MI met Misting in twenty-five years, at the express request of the Salten houself, the Turkish tex of the arm's man there at the man set the Wallah A and that these Holy Uties would be again exposed to the same danger, if the Egyptom troops were to be withdrawn from them.

I have, &c .. GRANVILLE. (Signed)

No. 465.

The Marquose of Clauricarde to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received December 5.)

(No. 125. Confidential.)

My Lord.

St Peiersburgh November 18, 1839,

IN consequence of a delay in the arrival of the post at Berlin, the messenger Fenessy was delained nearly four days in that capital, and only brought me your Lordship's despatches of the 25th and the 29th of October, on Wednesday night, the 13th instant.

On the following day I saw Count Nesselrods, who was surprised and and Acre to find that I was not instructed to make any common at the conthe same that the Tor Parpolar Question. He was that since to a hare over a some misunderstanding, because Baron Brunnow had reported to him that I should be charged by your Lordsbip with a further suggestion to induce Russia. to set in perfect unmon with Great Britain. I showed his Excellency your Lordship's despatch No. 158, and drew his attention to the passage in it which relates your Lordship's communication of the modification | 190 d l's éler-Majesty's Government to remove a difficulty, where they would allow a find and I assured him that the Government were sex acres to he happened concurrence in that proposition, to which no region let a leaf en

that he we have a second to the second second standard that such was the state in which Baron Brunnow's departure had left the negotiation, and the ex stones of the expense of the I to et . I with which he might, as he we are to consent to what England desired, I mentioned to the man are one who you expressed your hope that His Imperul Majesty would agree to the modification in question, and I sobsequently wrote to his Excellency a private note in which I a paragraph to that effect from your lardel gale ter, and I mine a more arguments from myself, that I thought might have weight with the Emperor 1 also allowed Count Novelrade to see your Lordship's despatch No. 348, to Land Granelle upon the condent of it. French Gavernment, as a further proof or the state of the state of the Majesty's Government pursued the wayt not more disposed to concur in or to pullate a departure from right principles and from an bonnutable course by France than by any other Power, and ready to unite with Russia confusity and in entire confidence for the execution of a just and wise policy,

Thus prepared, Count Nemelrode went to Carnico-Celos on Saturday nt tal me the I onone to call noon our gostern. He said he could not yet give me any official answer; but he told me confidentially that " we should

He said that the Emperor was in the best possible disposition towards England, and he should prepare a reply to be submitted to His Impersal Mojesty in a day or two, which he hoped would be approved of, and which would give nativiacion to Her Manage Course very fi feet & to to the the i the next steps to be taken in consequence, without delay

Count Nesselrode promised me to desputch a messenger, at the end of this we will be a subject to the of property be contained in a despatch to M de Kisseleif

It was agreed between Count Nessel . . . . . that this materials to be kept as secret as possible. It was the state of prices as the demand of the Alard P. a - rate - w M my tem a a know ledge of a street at the state of the Paratonake partners. for it, are tray as et to ever to preess to to which here was in the great to a character and Constating of a final 1 - a

converse to a refer to a set of the section of the set of the section of the sect More get An we hout the autice of meet erence of us Albert. The Russian

Consul at Alexandrus, however, has written, that the Pasha would cede Candia. of the Sultan would accede to his other demands.

It appears that the Emperor was enchanted at learning the contents of your Lordship's despatch to Lord Granville, in which His Imperial Majesty's own sentiments are admirably expressed.

I have, &c . CLANRICARDE (Signed)

PS .- I have omitted to state above, that the Pasha of Egypt declared positively to Count Medem, that he would on no account give up Adams and the purages of the Taurna; -a declaration that above the justice of the objection made by your Lordship to the proposition of the French Government, without any offer of carrying it into effect by force, if necessary, when agreed to by the Albed Powers. I now inclose a copy of an extract of the disputch of the Russian Consul-General in Egypt, which Count Nesselrode has given me.

Inclosure in No. 465.

Count Medeus to Count Neurelrode.

(Entruit.)

Alexandrie, le y Catabre, 1839

J'Al dit au Pacha : " il n'entre dans la pensée d'aucone des Grandes Cours de vous écraser, toutes reulent au contraire vous assurer un avenir d'autant plus certain, qu'elles resteront moralement responsables de la fidèle exécution des bases de la transaction qu'elles tendent à amener. Etles ont toutes le même deur et le même intérêt à une parification honorable, équitable pour l'Egypte et sans être desavantageuse pour la Porte, en d'autres termes, une solution com-1- ible avec la sécurité future et l'intégrate de l'Empare Ottoman. Aucune l'elles n'a consideré vos protentions relatives à la destitution de Hosren Pacha admissibles; co scratt vous accorder une ingérence dans les affaires intérieures du paya et intervettir les ebles de suzeram et de vaoul."

Méliécort Ali me répondit :- " Si par mante dans la tema sur le renvoi de Hoston, c'est les qui m'y a contraint par ses intrigues et sa duplicaté, c'otait la le seul moyen pour mui d'en venir à un arrangement définits et stable. Den o que les Grandes Coors d'Europe se sont chargées du rôle de Médiatri. affaires out change de face, et cette question est aujourd'hui pour moi d'un interet acconduce. Ce n'ent plus sur le renvoi de Hoirem que j'institerai, et je rononce entièrement à cette pretention. Pour ce qui est de l'île de Candie, I se per to a fine a pert to a te . The pomession, quoique importante pour moi comme position maratime, loin de m'avoir la restitution d'Adams, qui forme le porte de ma maissil, qu'on ne me la density or a to the contract of the contract o

meitre à la merci d'une attaque de la part de la Turquie Mon. La garantie des Grandes Cours vant plus que ces fortifications, et rous offre plus de securité pour votre avenir que toutes les fortifications du

Mehinet Ali -Punqu'il en est unni, quelle nécessité y a-t-il de rendre Adana à la Porte, elle trouvers la même caution contre une attaque de ma part dans la garantie de l'Europe.

Moi.- C'est precuément parcoque cette cession n'est des emms plus d'aucune valeur, qu'on mustera sur le retour de la province d'Adam au territoire du Sultan. Ce district, ayant éte donné à ferme à Ibrahim et non concède à rous, vous ne pouvez la réclamer comme proprieté. Si vons y avez fait des fortifications et depense des sommes impleases, personne se vous y obligent, o'est à rous-même qu'il faut vous en prendre et non à la l'orte, et cette consideration ne saprait influences les decisions des Grandes Cours.

M'Atract Ali. Je ne use decidero jamun à comettre la clef de ma maison, que la Porte augmente son tribut, j'y consentira, mais on ne me persundera point de res criban

#### No. 466

# The Marquase of Clauricands to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received December 5.)

No. 126.) My Lord,

St Petersburgh, November 22, 1839

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform your Lordship that, by the messenger who has the compact form Vesselvels consent of the Kron off a consent nicetion which will convey to your Lordship the consent of the Imperial Cubinet to the modifications of Baron Brunnow's proposition, desired by Her Majesty's Government

Bacon Brunnow will be directed to repair immediately to London, to con-

The Russian Government propose to regulate, by previous agreement, the amount of force to be employed within the Turkish Straits, and the limits within which their action shall be on fined

Signed) CLANRICARDE.

#### Inclosure in No. 466

## Count Nesselvade to M do Kinnleff.—(Communicated by M de Kinnleff, December 5.)

Monsieur, 8t. Pitarsburg, et §§ Novembre, 1839.

1. P. Marquis de Clantfearde vient de me remettre la copie d'une dépôche dans laquelle le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat a consigné un expose circonstancié des entretuens qu'il a cus avec le Baron de Brannow, exposé qui est entièrement d'accord avec les informations que ce Ministre nous avait transmises au moment de quitter Londres.

Il résulte des communications que l'Ambasudeur d'Angleterre était chargé de nous faire, que le Cabinet Britannique est disposé à adopter l'ensemble de nos propositions, à l'exception d'un seul point à l'égard duquel il croyait devoie demander une modification qui, si elle était acceptée par notre Cour, amément une entente immédiate entre la Russia et l'Angleterre sur les affaires de la Turquie

Le Baron de Brunnow nour avait dejà fast connaître les conndérations majeures qui obligement le Ministers Anglais à insister sur cette modification : la franchise de la connecte de la fast de la la Palma est in s'est de la connecte de la franchise de la connecte de la connecte de la franchise de la fast de

Die ge les o verteres siontances que Empere y avait fet adresser par to Banaria Programma Cana and Elementer et a portion according to an elementer time of the contract proceedings of the source terms to be proceeding to the Reserved to the processpacer, and sort amount of the obstrace with sec-In participate the properties of the deat consecuted at the consecuted at the consecution of the consecution sur of Clevet The a work, let as not be London by a reper the area is reprefra elser et avec un ega deser de far ter cater tout e les Puessances une entente qui no tradiano come a cos complica los, et assurera tia los le adot et l'intégrité de l'Empire Ottoman. C'est là en effet la seule pensée qui a servi constamment ile base à la politique de l'Empereur, et c'est là encore la règle invariable qui déterminers ex conduite à l'avenir ; guidé par ces principes, étrangers à toute vue d'influence ou de prepondétance exclusive, désireux de fure cessir un conflit que pourrait entrancer la chôte du trône du Sultan, notre Auguste Maltre n'héntera jamen à mettre de côté toute considération d'amour-propre, pour etterndre le but elevé que les Pummnees out en vue, et pour écarter, nutant qu'il p dépendre de lui, les obstacles qui seuls semblent sujourd'hui s'opposer à a solution de la Question d'Orient

L'Empereur, en adoptant cette résolution, a penue que personne n'était plus à thème de régier les détaits de l'artimpement dont il s'autait le caterire et dans tor par le sur les la la sur le caterire et des non origine à l'entière miniscrim de notre Augusto Maltre. Je vions par conséquent d'inviter le Baron de Brunnow à retourner sans délai à Landres pour mette de la consequent d'inviter le Baron de Brunnow à retourner sans délai à Landres pour mette de la consequent d'inviter le Baron de Brunnow à retourner sans délai à Landres pour mette de la consequent d'inviter le Baron de Brunnow à retourner sans délai à Landres pour mette de la consequent d'inviter le la consequent de l

déterminations que l'Empereur vient de prendre, dont je crois de mon devoir de vous prévenir par le courrier que je vous expédie aujourd hu

La manure duringuée avec laquelle le Baron de Brunnow a'est acquité de la mission que l'Empereur avait desgré lui confier. l'accueil hierveillant dent Sa Muerte la Reine l'a honoré, et la justice éclataite que le Principal Socrétaire d'État a'est più à rendre à l'esprit de conciliation et au sentement de modération dont il a éta constantiment atumé, nous sont garants que le chuie de ce Plémpatentaire ne pourre qu'être agréable au Cabinet de Londres.

Vousiles donner lecture de la présente dépêche à Lord Palmerators et lui en

lower copie, s'il vous en temognaci le déur.

Received, &c. NESSEL (CODE).

#### 10.467

#### Count Sebastians to Viscount Palmerston.- (Received December 6.)

Londers, or 4 December, 1839

I. E. Courte Sebutiani a l'honneur d'adresser en-jointe à non Excellence M. le Vicourte Palmerston, Ministre Secretaire d'Est au l'opartement des Affinités à donné l'ordre de transmettre copie à son Excellence, et de lus renvoyer, en mème temps, avec tous ses remercimens, la minute de lettre cevite à Lord Granville, qu'elle avant hien vouls fui confier

Le Comte Schestuni munt, lie

## Inclosure in No. 467

# The Dut de Dalmotie to Count Sébustions

Monneur le Coute, Puris, le 25 Novembre, 1839

 detads hier souvent reproducts dans ma correspondence je cross devoir reponseer les accusat un election caus a tre copenhe contre la marche saute par le Gouvernement du Roi et repondre à que ques assertions arronces paule me

parais contentr

Je commence par protester de la mariere la plus fermelle centre idee qui y est exprimer, que la braisse s'est constitute la protective de Mel met Mi. Cette idée à s'est quantité muse en avait pour que met passe de la passer mus à s'est. Not la braise et equi ve pour Mire set Militain presidention partiale. L'au se du passer et pour de la largue ment des diseauxiles et au la constitut de la largue ment de est arra gesment and des bases suit le contra la largue par la largue son exposer a partir de la largue de la maintien de la paix.

Lord l'admersion pretend, il est vrei, que nous evions comisencé par approuver les propositions du Cabinet de Londres. J'ignore absolument sur quoi pout reposer une pareille affirmation, qui se produit pour la première fois, et que je ne pui la comisence. Je deure que vous me fames myoir d'on pout provenir.

un peroli maleutendu.

Il m'est impossible, M. le Courte, d'admettre cette manière de preer le question. Il mt parfaitement vrus, et le Couvemement du Roi ne peut que se plare à le voir expoeler, qu'il a le premier menté les Pur de le contracte par pa tion qu'ils presidentent, le Gouvernement du Roi était desà parvenn à arrêter 1 1 1 1 1 et incementes, trop fablement appuyées per ses Allies, il avait indiqué à l'aubitie-A Mark the second of the second minnime des l'assurces. L'invitation faite à la Porte par l'Ambaisaileur de Prance, de concert avec ses Collègues, de ne conclure men avec la Vice-Roy mans assir consulte les Cours Europeennes, l'engagement echange, sur notre demande. entre les Cours de Londres, de Vienne, de Berlin, et de Paris, pour la protection de l'independance et de l'integrate de l'Empire Ottoman, sont des faits égulement constant et que je n'entende certes ne deseroner ni révoquer en donte ; mais per se se é a company de la co meraton, il fandrait commencer par établir que les supulations de notre projet , so seed that I spent to the creation of n'admettons en aucune focon

Sans doute, c'est une atoution facheure pour un sonverun que la nécessite d'accorder à un sujet temp paissant l'investiture héreditaire des territoires principes austi en faveur de Mehemet Alt, cette investiture héreditaire, appliquée seulement dans de maindres proportions. Le différend chistant entre la France et l'Angleterre ne soule donc pas, cela est évident, sur une question de principes, mais bien sur le mode d'application, sur des appreciations de détail. Lord l'almenton admes par l'implement n'aurait pas fieu davantage si à l'Egypte on ajoutait la Vice-Roi par la atipulation formelle du tribut en argent et des secours en housines.

et en vanneaux qu'il serant tenu de lui fonrnir. Encore un coup, il y a là, entre les deux Cabinets, non pas divernté de principes, mass dissentiment sur leur application; et aucun des deux n'est autorisé à pusser dans ce dissentiment le droit d'accuser l'autre d'inconsequence et de contradiction.

Lord l'absention dit, il est vest, que pour en arriver à accorder à Mehemet Ali la totalité de ses demandes il n'était pas sécessaire d'absoncer i abord l'intention de donner secours à la Porte contre ses exigences. Pour repondre à cette objection, il suffit d'etablir quelles étaient d'abord ces exigences, et à quel point nous sommes purvenus à les réduire. Mehemet Ali, dans la present acultement repoussait avec emportement l'idée d'achitées l'héredité par les moundres concessions territoriales, mais declarait qu'il entendait garder aussi les districts nouveaux occupes par sen fils après la bataille de Nexib. Il trelamat de plus, comme condition absolue d'une parafication, le renvoi du Grand V e Aujourd'hui, non seulement il renonce à ces deux clauses exorh consent, sauf des restrictions qui ne sont probablement pas son dermer mot, à abaudonner l'île de Candie, le district d'Adam, et il offre sucore d'elever la somme du tribut qu'il pase à la Porte. Pourrait-on soutenir que des modifications

de cette importance ne méritent par d'être prises en consideration?

Luc autre objection élevée par le Califact de Londres c'est que nous auriona rendu nos propositions plus inacceptables encore en reponunti et de la façon la plus peremptone, la pensee d'en venir jamais à les appayer 1 1 1 to co. . . . . plus de portes aujourd'hut que Mehemet Area a species les ter el st fondos par une aliegat a cur a a me a police attactore are to be by I prothe contraction of a contraction ages to de this they speed the company Cart as not a city of a six literate of a given aft seed to a the participation of the et the consumer street of the first statement of the first statement of the construction of the constructi victorieuse. Les motifs qui nous fa-auent preferer une semblable marche sont evidens. D'une part, l'interêt vraiment important pour l'Europe est celus de la defonce de Constantinople, et on pout même dire que tous les autres intesous le point de vue Européen, sont subordonnés à celui-là. D'un note sous tant qu'on n'etait pus cectain de s'accorder aur les conditions à pr 👵 . Melicinet Ali, il cut éto plus qu'austile de so livrer prematurement à la de con n des voirs de contrainte auxquelles il pourreit devenir nécessaire de recour - - r the or a stant party of the property a to result to of the man we have be discovered

I so a settle for a language of the pour wines region til 1 co co to to to to to to the court of the productive will the east of the and the contraction of la regonistica actuello. C'est que la possesson des Villos Saintes de la trace est nécessure su Sultan. Si, par la possession, il entend le droit de souveraiseté, that the state of do l'Islamisme, perdrait une portion du prostige religioux sur lequel s'appiuse en partie to punsance. Nous en summes convangeus, et nous mettons un si grand prix à la conservation de tous les élemens de cette phissance, que loriqu'il y a quelques mos on repandit le brut que les agens entretonis par le Sistem en qualité de chef de la religion, à la Meeque et à Meame, araien pur la Vice Roi, je chargeai le Consul-General de France de lui faire à ce mijet de vives représentations ; c'ost probablement le fait auquel Lord l'almersion veut faire allumon. Je remorqueras en passant, que ce bruit, ausa bres que tant d'autres repundus à Constantinople contre Meliemet Ah, était complètement faux. Quorqu'il en sort, aujourd'hur comme alors, je reconnus que la l'orte doit garder son droit de souveraineté sur les Villes Santes et sur l'Arabie tout comme sur la totalité des autres territoires gouremés par le Risinia a many a l'ajontera, que l'idee de changer cet etat de choses étable sans confestation depuis vingt and, se presente à moi comme une combinairon toute neuveile qui po pourrant que compliquer au détranent même de la Porte, une question ai diffique

ne à. Le fait est que jusqu'il, cette idee n'avait pas été mise en avant, et que l'Ambie était universellement considérée comme une dépendance de l'Egypte,

comme liée au sort de ce dernier pays.

J'ai parcoura en quelque sorte le cercle des objections élevees par Lord c'ain reson cours o repetique de crois o reproduce qu'elles reposent en generale et des objections ou des erreurs de foit d'en est encore une dont l'hême presque à parler. Dans l'opinion du Cahinet Britannaque, le rappe de M. l'Ami et le com a cu pour ell' t d'attenuer la force morale de l'acte qu'el aveut signo pour promettre à la Porte l'appai de la France. Je ne comprende pas, je l'avoire, comment le changement d'un agent dipiomatique pourrait amener ce résultat en présence de la déclaration mes ceuse renouvelée par le Gouvernement du Roi qu'il persute dans en politique bienveillante pour le Sultan. Je n'en creu pa l'av n'age et a l'amet le le con competent en pas dans

des explications qui prendrasent un essectère personnel.

Lord l'almenton, dans la depêche à laquelle ju réponds, exprisso le regret qu'il oprouve du desaccord survens entre la Fennes et l'Angleterre. Il ésumère tout ce que son Gouvernement a fut pour le prevenir. Au nombre des témoignages le re-lescet dance pail our a donnés. Il co-pte l'al and in d'a mesures de regueur auxquelles il avait proposé de recourir pour forcer Mehémet Ali à rest for priata tement in flor. Ottomane Principe Mis Conte, peat ette serais-je en droit de remarquer que ces mesures n'out pas été sculement les ausces par la Prance; que toutes les autres Cours les ont jugées dangerouses, impretier a et a ma ces a mo pres upusa e, et par su sant une a safer e, le Convernement Britannique même, livré à sa seule impulsion, les cut écurtées après y grout mitrax réflèclis. Au reste, il est loss de um peuses de contester les · ntamens concilians que le Cabanet de Londres a portos dans cette grande affaire. Ha me se sont arrêtes, j'en suis bien convience, que devant une conviction errouse à mon avis, mais encere et profonde. Une conviction non moins énergique, quoique contrare, a da egalement surmonter, dans notre esprit, l'impulsion de mutimens t et auns bienveillans pour nes Albes; elle nous a réduite à la nécessité de person and a ratherent or entirent mass on none resort cette plante que nous avons fast aumi longteme que pomble, tout en qu'a dépendu de nous pour + a termer, pour le dissembler aux vonte les u tres Cours

Je : uus souvent demande, M. le Comte, comment il se faisait que les donn Cabineta un fament venus à ne pas s'entendre sur la question qui semblat. to mieux futo pour les mettre d'occord. Je visa vous dire toute une penace. Cela tient surfout à ce que la Prunce a principalement en en vue le côté Europeen de la Question, tandis que l'Angleterre s'est trop préoccupée des considérations relatives à la position respective de la Porte et du Vice-Roi. Near ages no mes propose agant tout, de faire meter or la grate act of a La avaitable for a contract of theoretic que la Rosse musicon et à for more sur a Piete, it, dute may be expected a co-protectoral and a six the a voite recessor de a currere et de le 1 ; mer en care, moite sans not ar le son l'preserver en Egape et en Sand i d'arte l'happie Orthogan, nous arong en consumment prise it a cert it quit by a c pas grows important de muyer à Constantinople l'independance ce les copre certe i le pendance same rough they be thest play to take not. It has been availpar d'alaret se o processe s'imème but que nous, et abre à l'an le pers e les saue je remarque dans le depêche à laquelle je reponde, il no se trouve passus met se ton passe return qui le Calmet de la comment autre de la seconda de la comment solution à donner à la Question d'Orient qu'un réglement territorial plus ou mome à la convenence du Sultan et du Vice-Rai.

Veuillez, M. le Comte, donner lecture de la présente dépêche à Lord

Palesoriton et las en lasser copie.

(Signé) Agrées, &cc.,
MARECHAL DUC DE DALMATIE.

No. 468

Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 6.)

(No. 306.)

My Lord, Therapia, Navember 18, 1839

HIS Excellency the Internuous acquaisted me that M. do Pontois had and to Namek Pasha, "que la Porte ferait bera de s'arranger directement avec Mehemet Alt." The Internuous added, that he had redoubled his efforts to keep things in the same in which they are, and that he did not doubt of my doing the same.

I know also that the French Minister stated to an acquaintance of more, not many hours ago, that the French Government disagreed with the English upon it. quality is McLuret A. herause the time was not proprious for acting the great question with Rimms; and was of opinion that the Porte or got to patch up preservables with Mchemet Al. that there should be then established a protectorship for the occurry of Countantinopic by the Great

Powers

I think it my doty to co-operate with the Internuscio in the support of that policy in which we have noted together under the sanction of our Governments, and I have done so to the best of my power. I told Rechid Pashe, that I doubted M de Pootou acted under matructions from his Government, when he advised the direct arrangement should be made with Mehemet Ali; became I doubt if the Frinch Government would give such instructions at the present time, without the concurrence of the British Government; and I had no knowledge that any such concurrence had been given by the latter. I mid the Sublimi F to a lit at a Transaction of what the Governments of England and Austria have decided to do. That, were it the fact that the Egyptian had the power increasity to attack the Porte, he could not exert at at this season of the year. That it would always be time enough for the Porte to consent to the partition of the Empire, and that no present danger existed to hurry on the adoption of such a measure.

I have nothing better than rumour in evidence of any change in the former policy of the Majorty's Covernment, and of the adoption of French views of the question of this country; and I cannot consider myself authorized by such

rumours to deviste in the least from the old track.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY.

No. 463.

Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonly,

\0 \>

Foreign Office, December 6, 1839.

t HAVE to acquaint your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the language which you held to Rechid Pasha, as reported in stated to have given to the Turkish Government, to come to a direct arrangement with Melicinet Ali.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

#### No. 470.

Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston,—(Received December 9.)
(No. 378.)

My Lord,

Paris, December 6, 1839

HAVE received your Lordship's despatches to No. 387 inclusive Marshal Soult, this morning, told not that he had received despatches yesterday from Constantinople and from Alexandria, but that they contained no very interesting information; nothing, in short, which could lead him to form any apinion whether peace was likely to be soon concluded between the Sultan and Mahamet Als by a direct negotiation between the two parties. It is believed, he said, at Constantinople that the Russian Minister is strongly urging the Turkest Government to make an arrangement with the Pasha without the intervention of the Albest of the Porte; and Rechid Pasha complains of the danger of the present uncertain position of affairs.

The French Consul at Alexandria writes, that the attempt at insurrection in the Hacoma has been entirely put down, that the whole of Syrians in a state of tranquility, and that thrahim Pasha is employed in collecting tribute from the country; that the Egyptian Army had been paid a considerable portion of the arrears which were due to it, and that the officers and crews of the Ottoman fleet had received a month's pay from Mehemet Ali

M Cochelet writes, that Colonel Campbell was ill, and unable to attend to business, and he does not mention that Colonel Hudges had as yet arrived at Alexandria.

I have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE.

## No. 471.

Mr. Count Young to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received December 10 :

(No. 32)

My Lord,

Jernestem, October 16, 1939

I HAVE the honour to apprise your Lordslop that active steps are be not seen in Fig. 1 (not report to the local tate of the local lines weeks, loaded with guns and other works attores, have been discharged there, and all the artisans that could be found here have been sent down to work there.

Signed) W T. YOUNG.

## No. 472

Mr. Consul Werry to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received December 10.)

(No. 16.)

My Lord,

Damaseus, October 25, 1839

THE last despatch I had the honour of addressing your Lordship was No. 15, under the 28th ultimo, which will be a long time in reaching your Lordship's hands, as will be hencefarward all the intelligence from Syria, the consequence of substituting a suding vessel for a steamer, to be employed to the conveyance of the mails between Alexandria and Beyrout. The interruption and delay will be still greater, with regard to the communication and intelligence with Bagdad and the Persian Gulf.

It is stated by the Government here, that the insurgents in the Ledges have made their submission and returned to their avocations in the Haouran. Only four redoubts, in here of aims, have been spected by the Egyptians, on the border of the Ledges, east to be a condition supulated with the insurgents:

but I have heard that the chief came of the pacification is by orders from his Highness Brothim Pasha, to settle this affair as speedily and in the best mainer possible. Neither his Excellency Sheriff Pasha nor launel Bey have yet returned here with their forces; I am informed that the former will proceed to the southern Druse also with their forces; I am informed that the former will proceed to the agricultural preparations for the scanon, which have met with interruption; and his hard mean will be twenty had because the total will interruption; and his hard mean will be twenty had been and but partially, pacified when the Haouran insurrection was renewed, to regulate affairs there and forward the agricultural preparations, which have been, in a great measure abandoned

The Castan Bey has been recently employed with his irregular Annada Cavalry to defeat the Arab tribe Zem of the Desert, bordering the Leogea and Haouran district, from whom very considerable captures of focks and normals have taken place, which cannot fail to tend, with the former captures, to importensh the supplies of this city.

The Mutual Cheef, Sheek Hussens Shebib, in the neighbourhood of Soor, who is at the head of 500 horsenien, which numbers have conjected from the remnant of the late Emir Gewad, continue to interrupt the roads and distorb

that part of the country

Such to the state of this part of Syria; what is going on further south I aim not perfectly informed on; and the measures of the Government and complexion of afform generally, confirm the observations I had the honour of making to your Locality in my last despatch, that his Highness Ibrahim Pasha is anxious to put the south of Syria in a state to enable from to be at liberty to act with his army on the northern frontier, accordingly as excommances may a quire.

I have, &c . (Signed) N. W WEIRY

#### No 471

Mr. Pro-Consul Werry to Viscount Palmerston. - Revenued December 10 :

(No. 22.

My Lord,

Aleppo, October 31, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, copies of two despatches. I addressed Viscount Pontomby, under the 11th and 29th of this month, both of which will, I hope, used your Lordship's approbation.

Since closing the last despatch to Viscount Ponsonby, nothing further of outcrest has transpired in this Consular district menting your Lordon,

attention

Thave &o. F H & WERRY.

#### Inclosure I to No. 473

Mr. Pro-Conrol Werry to Viscount Ponsonly

My Lord,

Alep, le 11 Octobre, 1839.

ME trouvant indisposé à ne pouvoir pas écure moi-même pour le moment, pe la ser partir le steamer pour chez vous, sans donner à votre Excelleuce connaissance de ce qui c'est passé dans nos contres depuis la deroière dépèche que j'es eu l'honneur de vous advesser en date du 20 Septembre passé.

J'at l'honneur maintenant de vous noumettre, que les forces Egyptiennes sont toujours dans les mêmes positions à vous marqueen précédemment, à l'ex-

6 P

d'Antioche, et l'on dit que Achmet Ménékii Pache a reça l'ordre de Sa Hauteme le Ser agrer de se repute per

Nous avoits appris aussi depuis quelques jours, que le Séraskier Ibraham Pacha réunit à Murache un nombre considérable d'ouvriers en maçonnerse et menulaerie, et la voit court que c'est pour y construirs des redoutes et d'autres fortifications; rependant il y a des personnes qui assurent que ce n'est que pour y bâtir des hépitaux et des casernes : dans peu de jours nous pourrens savoir en past ce pe en est. Ju, que se par un come source que son Astesse le Seraskier compte de faire non quartier d'hiver à Marache avec le corps de troupes qu'il a avec lat.

L'esprit de sédition qui s'était mamfesté dans une des montagnes d'Albestan dont j'ai en l'honneur de vous parler par un dernière dépêche, se trouve, à ce que le la little de la little de

dirigies contre les habitans de cette montagne.

J'as aussi l'honneur de vous dire, que depuis que les mesures de guerre cat censé dans nos contrece, le commerce a repris un peu de faveur, et ai cela dare,

je pense que les interéts de nos nationanx front de mieux en mieux.

Son Excellence Solyman Pacha so trouve encore so, mass ayant demands a Sa Hautesso up congé pour aller vour sa famille, cette permission lin a été accordée sous la condition de retourner mi sous peu de jours.

J'nt l'honneur, &c., Signé) P. H. S. WERRY

#### Inclosure 2 in No. 473.

### Mr. Pro-Consul Werry to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord,

Aleppo, October 29, 1839

I now do myself the botour of transmitting to your Excellency the little that has further taken place since that period, on events in this district meriting

your Lordship's attention

The Excellency the Seraskier Ibrahim Pasha continues to occupy Marash with the same force; and the Egyptian troops on that northern frontier, and within this district, continue to hold with little or no change the same positions as I had the honour of noting to your Lordship in my last communication. But it is generally supposed that his Excellency the Seraskier will, on the a, thin has a local and a local and the same positions a popular base bend-quarters, leaving, however, the troops in the same positions they now hold

This Exertlency has caused a second "Salyan" to be taken from the inhabitants of Marush.

I had the honour of stating to your Lordship, in my last communication, that he has a last to be a lost to be called the prograd meaning, carpenters, and workings, supposed to be either for the erection of fortifications, or for that of burnehs and hospitals for the forces.

About five days ago the clust trovernment architect of this Pashalic, M. Vincent German, received an order from his Excellency to repair unmediately so that direction, for which district he has left

other furtifications have already been erected at Marsah, and that the chief

architect's presence in that quarter has for its object to superintend the erection of barracks and hospitals at Amiab; and it is said, that probably the same buildings will be required at Marash, as the forces there are to hold, during the winter months, that position, which contains at present no suitable quarters for that season, from which it appears that his Excellency the Serachier has the intention of keeping during the winter season, the whole of the forces concentrated in the same positions they now hold, all along the northern frontier of Syria.

I beg also to observe to your Lordship, that the Government here and the side of this case that a large of the side of the case of all sorts, as also of animuotion of both, much greater than has ever been practised in former years by this Government, and ever since its

occupation of this country.

reported in town, and, from all I can elicit, appears correct and nuthentic, that the country by the Sultan's authority, to furnish conscripts for the army, rose and then sent a deputation to the Egyptian commanding officers of Orfa, inviting him liver up that place and the surrounding country to the Egyptian and the surrounding

through other channels. The Drugonau has also had some conversaries with a Christian who has just acrived here from D arbitur, of the Gadban family, whose account of the affair corroborates with the above report which I have had the honour of noting to your Lordnlap, and further adds, that he met the properties of the from Orfa, and that it was reported they were on their way to Marchan

Chermook, as your Lordship is aware, has, ever since the occupation of Orfa by the Egyptian forces, a Mussellion named there under that Government, and is distant about three days from Mardin, and two from Dischekir.

The information that I have been able to eliest from this person, who has read to the Solitan transpared officers is, that the force at Malatin, under Sadullah Panha, and to be of about 10,000 men, has been withdrawn from that place, and marched to Carpoot.

I have no late advices from the Adana district, but I believe overything there remains without any further change since the last time I addressed your

Lordsh p.

I informed your Localship, in my last, that resistance to the Government had taken place in the mountains nour Byess, on the continuity of the range of the Takes, his result to the molecular to the form the Alexandretta district respecting the case of that undertaking; but I learn from different and courses here, that the malcontents of those mountains had began to give in their submission, and to pay the taxes in the same manner as the Emaries in the Latakia district, who had also some time back extraced symploms of discontent, in consequence of the demand made for the taxes, but who, I tearn from our agent there, have returned to their duty, and altogether, I may say that the whole of this consular district is at present pretty tranquit.

Although the malcontents in Syria against the Egyptian Government are general among the population, it may be said that the whole of the population of this country is instructed to this Government; arising from the forethle concracted with such great rigour, and a train of circumstances growing out of the wants of a too grasping Government inconsistent with the means of the people.

(Signed) F H. S. WERRY

#### No. 474.

Mr. Consul Moore to Procount Palmeraton .- (Received December 10.)

(No 32) Mr Lord,

Beyrout, November 7, 1889.

THE information I have the honour to transmit by this month's packet, tre Alexandria, a but limited.

During the last fifteen or twenty days, the communication between Tyre and Acre has been interrupted by a party of insurgent Mutualis, an heretical sect of Mahommedana) to the number of about 400. These lay in wait for travellers whom they sob and murder, as well as plunder the caravans which pass that wav They lately served from a Court part, after relieve were some some some afe on condition of his conveying a message, on their part, to the Governor of Tyre, demanding 50,000 plastres, and a supply of ammutation and provisions from that town In the except of a role to Jay differential an our morning med. the town. The inhabitants of Tyre are without the means of defence, and have applied in great alarm to the Mudir of Acre for protection. It is doubted however, whether he has a sufficient force at his disposal to keep the Matualis in chieft meanwhile our commercial will the start and the last

Trade is almost entirely suspended at this place, who have the party attributed to the anxiety and suspense which exists going of the request to the present state of the relations belwaxt Mehemet Alt and the Porte

Accounts have reached Beyrout, that Ibrahim Pasha has directed troops to

murch towards Malatia, Diarbekir, and Martin,

Solyman Pasha arrived at Sidon from Aleppo on the 24th ultimo, and has since varied Acre, at which place considerable military stores have lately arrived

On the 22nd instant, Mahmoud Bey, the Governor, communicated to the European Consula here an order from his Excellency Sheriff Pasha, prohibiting the introduction of arms into Syria as an article of commerce.

On the 31st ultimo, an Egyptian brig-of-war touched here, bearing treasure the payment of the ten . It Syres and co to st follows, a steamer, supposed to be the Egyptain frigate "Nile," passed within eight of this port steering northward,

I have, &c . N. MOORE

#### No. 475.

Sir George Humilton to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received December 10)

No. 29, Confidential :

My Lord,

Berlin, December 4, 1839

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches to No. 19, together with their inclosures.

There a Change I A new at the Care has mad to me part of a despatch addressed to him by Marshal Soult, in which was inclosed a copy of year I oblay's despatch to Lord Gravelle of the 23d of O. Jan arked

No 348 I a M rotal be in by stating, that although the language held by your Level start For high about on he has been been strong an tranchant) than formerly on the Turkuh and Egyptian Question, yet the was seen to Her Minist to Governor tool the state of all re markets to and of the means to be employed for bringing about an arrangement between the Porte and Mehemet Ali, were still too exaggerated and too madmissible to

coincide with those of the French Government. The Marshal commented in rather severs terms on some of the passages in your Lordship's despatch to Lord Granville, saying, that some of the sentiincids were exaggerated and others to mades and that he was preparing to answer them in the most peremptory terms (dans les termes les plus péremptoures). I merely observed to M. Humann, that the Marshal seemed to find some difficulty in putting his intentions into execution, as a considerable time bad clayered stace the despatch in question had been in his bands, and no answer had as yet been returned.

M. Humann then read to me extracts of a despatch from Marshal Soult to

the French Consul-General at Alexandria.

I was much struck with the language of this desputch, for whilst it reprimanded in gentle terms the conduct of the Consul-General in having gone too. far at different times in his conversations with the Pasha of Egypt, in his assurances of the protection of France, and of the interest she took in Mehemet Ali's welfare, thereby perhaps contributing to the Pasha's obstinacy in making himbelieve that France was more disposed to the aggrandizement of Egypt than to the maintenance of the Porte, yet this slight expression of disapprobation at his conduct was so interwoven with flattery for the Pashn personally, and the M. I I was so profess to les a st days to the Lasta of the a true will. which his " genus and glory " inspired the French nation, that I am despoted + Joh M. Calabar word has not in realty it is by my a Margand Soult, and that, in fact, the desputch means nothing. It however terminated with orders to M. Cochelet to state to Mehemet Als, that if the French Govern-1 . Int , hence was put present as a marging of the larbest Empire and the aggrandisement of the Pashs, their choice must inevitably be the former; and that the Paulia would best moure the continued protection of France by the moderation of his deniands.

Although evidence was not before wanting in prove that the complaints which had been received at Vienna and Countentinople of M Cochelet's lan-, age at Alexandra were well founded, yet the emitence of the desputch I have I sel the basis of quality to your Label p. 1 are but the label to your ment have even thought it personary to take notice of it.

Baron Werther informed me yesterday that he had received news direct from Alexandria, anothering renewed compliants of M. Cochelet's language

I bave. &a., GRORGE B. HAMILTON (Signod)

#### No. 476.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Polmerston,-Received December 10 )

No 33.

My Lord,

Berlin, December 4, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the Ruman Minister has the moment informed me that a Russian Cabiant memonger has arrived at Berlin on his way to Stutgardt, bearing instructions to Baron Brunnow to proceed to London without delay, to negotiate with Her Majesty's Government the Solley 7 11 .4 I fell a did you Her topic stars down later to the control of the state of required for the protection of the Porte.

The messenger has not been detained a moment, but has been desired to

proceed to Stutgardt without delay

I have seen Baron Werther this ovening, since the recoption of this welcome intelligence, and his Excellency has begged me to congratulate your Lordship on the success of your policy, at the same time that he takes no little credit to lumical for having invariably predicted that Her Majesty's Government would have reason to be extisted with the conduct of the Emperor on the Turkish

Barren Miccolors are enther a formed in that Const Name has been chiefly instromental in bringing about this happy event, but that he had the by John Lynn Lees are the property of the control of the " isne adva tages we restate to be but I be at all the ar Skoleses

I fare, &cc (Signed) GEORGE B. HAMILTON

#### No. 477

## Viscount Palmerston to Earl Granville.

No. 394) My Lords

Foreign Office, December 10, 1839.

IN a convergation which I had with Count Schustum on Thursday last, I took occasion to remark, but in a friendly manner, upon the considerable naval preparations which the French Government is unlong at Toulon. I observed, that there is now in the Levant a French squadron of nine said of the line, all heavy and powerful ships, and that we learn that an additional squadron of eight said of the line is filting out at Toulon, which, when complete, will give France a fleet of seventeen said of the line in the Mediterranean. I said that this great armament cannot fail to attract attention and to produce remarks in this country, and that it will incritably become the subject of discussion when Parliament meets; that people will naturally ask

who it is that so large a force is intended to act against? It was be said, that such a ficet is not wanted against the Russians, who have only twelve indifferent sail of the line shut up in the Black Sea; that it cannot be meant against the Turke, because they have no fleet left; that it is abviously not directed against Mebemet Ali, because France not only declares that she will not coerce him, but of late has in her negotiations openly protected him; that, consequently, there remains only England and the English fleet against which these great preparations can be made. I said place to at face a show white come I have a come to may a restrict the tone and language of the French prem is calculated to countenance the notion, that in France, at least, these naval preparations are believed to be destruct to support some system of policy adverse to Great Britain, and I malanced an article which appeared lately in the "Journal de Paris," and which openly boasted, not only that England would be forced by Franco to submit to, and even to sign and guarantee the independence of Mehemet Ali, but that Gibraltar was to be wrested from us and to be transferred to the Spaniards. I said, that I myself attached no importance whatever to such newspaper articles, but they were at least indications serving to show which way public opinion and public feeling in Prance are travelling.

Count Schastani secreting to entertain some doubts of the necuracy of the report which had reached Her Majesty's Government on to the caval preparations at Toulon, I gave him the details, and stated that the French force now in the Levant consists of—

| The Montebella         | 120 Gun | . The Dudame | 66 Guna. |
|------------------------|---------|--------------|----------|
| Herende                | 100     | Generaus     | 80 .     |
| Jéna.                  | 90 11   | Tritos       | 80       |
| Japiter<br>Santi Petri | 66      | Trident      | H() .    |

that the squadron which is equipping at Toulon is to consist of-

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The Souverain
                   100 Guns.
                    30 11
   A 11-4
   Maria
                    30
                       .
                    40
   Sec. 1 1
   V r Marse he
                    recently brought from Brest.
   Satura.
                    BB
                                   ditto.
   Octab
                   120 ,, expected from Brest.
                    90 ...
 - North to
```

I said that we are going to put three line-of-battle ships into commission, in order to relieve three others now in the Mediterraneau, and whose time of service is out; but that if the French should make so large a mival armament, it is obvious, that we may be obliged to convert this relief into a reinforcement, and perhaps even to make a still further addition to our ships to commission.

Count Sebastian said he would certainly report to his Government what I had said to him, and would not fail to mention the friendly spirit in which my remarks had been made; but he assured me, in the most positive namer, that the main wish and guiding principle of his Government, in regard to its foreign relations, was to maintain unimpaired its alliance with England, and to render that alliance as close and intimute as possible; and that, consequently, be closed only that a local to the first part as when of high the large towards England could by possibility have entered into the metices which may have a like ditta (any respect to order the appropriate of this squadron of reserve

I think it will be desirable that your Excellency should take an opportunity of adverting to this matter, in conversation with Marsial Soult, in the same manner in which I touched upon it in my interview with Count Schastians. For, notwithstanding the friendly professions and declarations of the first transfer is impossible for fler Majesty's Government, not the first transfer to the Touches bears in mind, with respect to Majesty which have in past periods setured the Monarchical, the Republican, and the Importal Governments of Ferners.

The desire of possessing Algiers and Reypt is not a recent ambition on the second living the second living of others, it is also contain that when the war broke out in 1803, he contemplated an attack upon Algiers, with the Government of which he was, for that purpose, endeavouring to pick an unjoint quarrel. Algiers is now in the possession of France; and the French Government in labouring to establish an Independent State, consisting of Egypt, Syria, and Arabia, to be placed a der the protection, and to be subject to the efformer, of France; to be, in abort, to France what the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh wishes Torkey to be to do so.

If there plans were accomplished, it is easy to see that Timis and Terpolished soon he absorbed in the same political system; and France would become practically mistress of the whole of the southern coast of the Mediteeranean

Undoubtedly, the full execution of such a rast plan would be attended with difficulties hardly to be surmounted; and when once its nature and extent came to be generally seen and understood in England, any British Government would be compelled by public opinion, to resist the further respects of such a scheme by war, if remonstrances about prove ineffects. But in matters of this kind, prevention is causer than remedy, and the earliest steps are always the wisest and the most effectual; and therefore it is that Her Majesty's Government have deemed it expedient to lose no time in noticing this apparently uncalled for augmentation of the French fleet.

Probably thinks, that if the Prench inval force in the Mediterranean were very much superior to that of Great Britain, such a circumstance would test to go to the history and the Proper work to be credit force would be able to negotiate in favour of the Property of the credit force to have seventeen, besides the whole of the Turkish and Egyptian Beets, which how, by a train of circumstances of which the history yet remains to be fully explained, are in the possession of Mehemet Ali

1 am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON.

## No. 478

# Earl Granville to Viscoust Palmereton .- (Recreted December 12.)

No. 390 y

My Lord,

Paris, December 9, 1839.

I HAD an interview this morning with Marshal Soult, and was immedistribe on my entract of , his are a cold a constraint appendice communication be received yesterday from General Sebastians, of the Russian of Her Majesty's Government, and express to me to the Research force should enter the Bos or a series was of a the story opera tog Powers shall enter the Damane was Set and a refer to Murster the series are satisfactory than this communicative because red it as the removal of the gr it obstacle to the satisfact ry in the not the Eastern Q the r and when I observed that Mehemet Ali, being away that tea tax s of a class Green P were would be united in defence of Constantianale and I no congret today the hope of sowing dissension among them by the advance of the Lax ton. Year traineds the capital of Turkey, and be therefore disposed to at ele t tourre a de con tions of peace than those on which he now are stern and a setlearly fully concurred in the justice of this observation, the Miramit and amore should write by a correct the day to t start Separation motivering hier to express the satisfaction with which the King and the French Government had received this communication.

His Excellency mentioned to me, that the Prench Minister at Sear and and west , to him that the flaren de Brinnow had received on the bir of him month, instructions to proceed directly to London, and that on the 8th he purposed setting off for that destination.

> I have, &c Signed GRANVILLE

## No. 473

# I wround Palmerston to Earl Granulle

No. 395, Confidential

My Lord,

Poreign Office, December 12, 1839

WITH reference to your despate . No. 300 of the Cip cistant I have beat your hand the first County Schooling i read to the year tool you desputch Warm South in which for Mars at the preat sounder or with we be a remarks error of that hard this the Remark Carried was disposed reserve the present with Migratia to revenue up to 1 . Let the late and it at Haron and when expected the return to to be present and the marshal stated, I at the proof it was at and appear but the Reason prodown to the section of the west and the title of the section of th to the error to a the T for Queents out even except at these person no which had read to one and a re-front banch views so littlesent as to render further negotiation upon them apparently nacious,

(Signed) PALMERSTON No. 480

### Vucount Palmerston to Barl Granville

(No. 396)

My Lord, Poreign Office, December 13, 18 ...

IN your despatch, No. 291, marked " Confidential," of the 9th matant, your Excellency reports, that Marshal Soult had stated to you on the morning of that day, that, in the same despetch in which General Sébastians had apprized he a of the communication and has been received in Hard and a gold or ment from that of Russia, about the return of Baron Brunnow to London, Count he astronomal state to discreting to media the the service was a bar a received in England of the intended equipment of a reserve squadron at Toulon to second to the American Reserved and your hard being set a second the explanations given to you by Marshal Soult, respecting the appointment of

I have to state to your Excellency in reply, that in the despatch relative to the Affairs of the Lovant, which Count Schastians showed me a few days ago and which I mentioned in my preceding despatch No. 395, there was a despatch relating to what I had said to Count Schastiani the other day upon the subject of the intended equipment of a fleet of reserve at Toulon, and that passage contained very nearly the same statement which Marshal Soult made verbally

to your Excellency as above referred to

But this explanation leaves the matter much as it was before, and entirely evades the real point. Your Excellency should, therefore, ascertain from Married Sect after the resonants of a firm that the to equip a equadron of reserve of eight sail of the line at Toulon, in addition to the nine mil of the line already in the Levant; for it is the equipment of such a marting moderate maps to at of an internal Action to court and t to which the observation of Her Majesty's Government has been directed, and if it should be the intention of the French Government to carry its active navaforce in the Mediterranean to the amount supposed, Her Majesty's Government would be glad to know that fact before Parliament mosts

Lum, &c., PALMERSTON (Signed)

#### No. 481

# Lord Beauvals to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received December 15)

(No. 15L)

Mr Lord.

Vicano, December 4, 1839

I HAVE the bocour to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a despatch which I have this day received from Viscount Ponsonby

I have, &c.

(Signed) BEAUVALE,

#### Inclosure in No. 481.

## Viscount Ponsonby to Lord Bouwale.

My Lord,

Therapia, November 15, 1639

BY the last post, I informed your Excellency of what it was said had pass ! between the French Envoy and Namick Pasha. I have since heard as ows (through the Dragoman) from Rechid Panha, "that as soon as he (Rechid) knew it from Namick, he made known to M de Pontou his surprize that a French Minister had given advice which the Porte could have expected only from the mouth of the Representative of Russus."

6 H.

On the 12th, M. de Pontois had the interview I have before mentioned with Rechid Pasha, and then told him that his conversation with Namack had been an elambar, that he had not spoken in consequence of instructions from his Convertment, and had easy given his own parties at opania. Rechid replied, "that the Sublime Porte having formally accepted the mental on of the Five Powers, could not with consistently eater into negotiation with Mathemet Ah; that the Sublime Ports would wart till the Representations of the Five Powers received uniform instructions relative to the Egyptian Question and that the Sublime I are which be ready to the obtate under their mediation and if at the Sublime I are would not enter into negotiation under the members of only one or two of the Powers."

Rechal Pasha deared that I would rust assured that things were altered since the time of Sultan Mahmoud, and that a foreign Minister could not now intrigue at the Mahein; and that a most perfect concert exists as an at the Ministers of the Sublime Porte, and the Porte would not allow itself to be

influenced either by Prance or Russia.

M. de Pontous dined with me yesterday, and in the evening he went much at length into explanation of the grounds of his opinion, "that it is improper to coerce Mehamet Ali, and is proper to make an arrangement with him upon his own terms, or on the best that could be obtained from him for the Porte." When examined, it appears that the grounds he alleged, resolve into one feeling. namely, fear of Russia attempted to be disguised. His main argument is that if Mehomet Ah is distatisfied, he will order some movement to be made in Asia , it discusses flower mass because in by the Porte Touls to pose bow the armount and to a me to the I rectest way I come that But to be a least a record to a viter wint might be done by Melanet An unless the Porte should be abandoned or France and to glast event acre true that Mehemet Ali could give the Porte and war or about an I would that there were any proofs of Mehemet As having the success to take such movements us ought to alarm the Porte | 1 am our the Porte we, may and consepor Research and a neckness parents of brance and his and act are the option to a base at tell as I take treatment escaping I ago the in action from the way make a grant of

Leaber letty and M. de Poet a as to the other points there, part of be greated a now a least as tour that it is recessary to so the and paer. M. hemet Al. It or so a control of a source between true of the analysis of the area of the area of the property of a source true of the area of the area of the property of the area of the

of the object for the attainment of which it is to be adopted.

I should not be excusable were I to trouble Her M esty a Covernment named with 1 to be, and which happily has been unequivocally disapproved by the Ottoman Minister. His Excellency the Internuncio and I, are indefatigable in our endeavours to encourage Rechid Pasha and his Colleagues to persevere in the wise policy they have adopted.

J have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY.

#### No. 482.

Viscount Pontonby to Viscount Palmeraton.—(Received December 15.)

(No. 808.,

My Lord,

Therepus, Nonember 17, 1839

Prince Heatchen (the Russian Dragoman), a very few days ago vinted Rochid Pasha. It is his way to enter into conversation upon the affairs of Luripe, and the discrete of Princis which is then have I and and the affairs of Luripe, such things as he wishes to bring under the notice of the Pasha. He said, "The Russians have heard that he, Rechid Pasha, had promised Baron Roussin before his departure, that the Porte would not renew the Treety of Unkiar Skelesse."

To this Rechid replied, "I am glad you have mentioned the subject, and coabled me to state the fact. Barron Roussin spoke to me on the subject of the renewal, and I said to him. 'The Treaty has still two years to run, and when the term has expired, the Porte will act according to circumstances.""

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

PONSONBY,

#### No. 483.

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 15.)

(No. 309.)

My Lord,

Therapia, November 18, 1839.

The schowing is a report most to unity a private triend it is an ideal to be learned from Rechild Pasha, of the conversation between the Pasha and

M. de Pontous, on the night of the 12th metant.

M. de Pontous said, "France had proposed the restoration of Adams and of the defiles of the Thurus, and France is disposed to obtain the restoration of Candia. France thinks that the government of Arabia should be so organized as to loave no danger to the right of the Sultan to the Khalifat. That the above opinions had been communicated to the Prussian Government, and had been highly approved of; that they had also been communicated to the Austrian theoretical and let the rope has were said to be and last that they had also been communicated to the Austrian three rights and let the rope has were said to be and last that they had also been communicated to the Austrian three rights and let the rope had also been communicated to the Austrian three rights and let the rope had also been communicated to the Austrian three rights and let the rope had also been communicated to the Austrian three rights and let the rope had also been communicated to the Austrian three rights and let the rope had also been communicated to the Austrian three rights and let the rope had also been communicated to the Austrian three rights and let the rope had also been communicated to the Austrian three rights and let the rope had also been communicated to the Austrian three rights and had been bightly approved of the rope had also been communicated to the Khalifat. That the above opinions are represented to the Prussian Government, and had been beginned to the Austrian three rights and had been communicated to the Robert Rob

Rechid Pasha asked him, "What is the opinion of the British Govern-

tues U'

M. d. Pontous.—"It seems the English Government continues to some upon the tests and af See at the Ports, that perhaps the English Government might a six to come to See task of S. Jean d'Acre to Melicinet A.

Recht Pasha sail. The Porte will not exter money and it is unless under the mercation of all the Pixe Parties with it execution. Plant the S. one Pirte won I refuse to consent to any regulation which should not extend to object the partition of the Engine.

Rect. I Passa reported to the Council of the Porte the above conversation, and the Council of want the Jasha had said. The Sultan has also been undersequented with the anti-provence Rect of a council to

This was also common acided to the system distress beech much lit appears that he than it M or Porto's armed at engaging the Puris to not without the known second consent of H o M says Government.

It may be doubted if the account given by M. de Pontois of the sentiments of the Proposition General to the perfectly accounted what would do have an entry be correct, and mean attacher no thing

(Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 484.

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 15.)

(No. 310.)

My Lord,

Therapia, November 19, 1839.

THE "Nile" Egyptian steamer arrived that evening at Constantinople. I know that stighter was to be a to this country at I I present I to 1 be brought the widow of Israel Posts, son of Mehrmet Ab. That may comes

<sup>\*</sup> Rechid says be then expressed kinnelf, to avoid mentioning the English Government in direct terms, has that he standed to show that he would not act without Eng-and P

under the pretext of taking possession of the fortune of her late father, the Cazeakter Arif Bey; but the chief object is to try what she can do for her father in-law the Pasha. She has the reputation of possessing great abilities, and to here formerly had great influence in the Harem of the late Sultan, and to be well with the Sultana Vahde. I cannot learn whether or not she was employed when the Valide wrote to Egypt. I spoke to Rechtd Pasha on the sal cet of the act a root the cover he applicate a or the flatt about at the Galhané. The Internuncio has spoken to him lately on the subject, and the Pasha is well on his guard.

I have, &c., PONSONBY

#### No. 485.

The Marquess of Clauricarde to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 17.)

(No. 130.)

My Lord, St. Petersburgh, November 30, 1839

I HAD the heatour of a conversation with the Emperor on Sunday last

which naturally turned upon the Affairs of Turkey

I found His Imperial Majorty in the best possible disposition towards England. He expressed the lively satisfaction he felt at the prospect of drawing right to the law to the set of act is pulse harmony and in concert with Her Majesty's Government. He mid, he rejuiced in the good understanding that had been brought about, and did me the bonour to pay me some personal compliments.

The Property was of the opinion which prevails here, that Ibrahim Pialia cannot attempt a march upon Constantinople, and that the question of a foreign torce . newthe director of the Taken Str to add not are

7 .e Emperor, indeed, seemed to think it probable that the Sultan and Melioniet Ah would settle their differences, without waiting for the advice or interference of the European Powers, and that such a conclumon of their differences was desirable.

But this opinion is not shared by Count Newschoole, who assures me, that he feels confident that the Sultan will rely upon the efforts of his Allies, and will not acttle his disputes with the Pasha without their intervention, and his tronger or are the over a to the contract 1 . should be determined by the Great Powers. the same of the same of the same of test me to Willy son to at notice, and ton saturate at make the first the second

His Imperial Majesty spoke in reprobation of the connect of the French Covernment, which, he said, had not surprised him, inasmuch as that Government had only acted towards us in thus, as it had done on all past, and as it

would do on all future occasions.

The resent the baron Brompow had been so well received on an hate a to hope that he has been been and as in the not open to to the British Government; that he had perfect reliance upon him, and that be had therefore sent him orders to resume his negotiations with your Lordship.

I assured His Imperial Majesty, that I had no doubt Baron Brannow's return to England would afford great satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government, and that he would be received in a manner satisfactory to His Imperial Majorty

In talking of Turkish Affairs the other day, Count Orios maked me what would be done in the following case, viz., if France should hold aloof from the Convention for the operate measures of the Alkes against Mehemet Ali, and the Porte having called for the Allied Forces to guard Constantinople, and those forces being in the Bosphorus and in the Sea of Marmora, if she, France, should also maint upon her thips of war passing the Dardanelles?

I replied, that I did not know, but that I took that to be a question which the Sultan ought to determine, upon which Count Orioff agreed with me.

The news of the cessation of negotiations between your Lordship and Count Sébastiani having been spread abroad, the Russians in general express their pleasure at the prospect of an estrangement of the British Government from that of France, and of the alliance between Russia and England being

The French Ambasasdor, although he has seen your Lordship's despatch. No. 34% to Lord Granville, persists in asserting, that his Government will altimately come to an understancing with that it Her May say and he says that Mehemet A is possive rection of the French processing afforces a fair excuse and reason for by Covernment to home are that processing and but to pers at in upl doing and piener g against the judgment of the other Great

Powers the crase of the who is afterly threasmand.

Although I have so pesitive crow de mon what to rest it I think it right to state to vier Lordel in oper without the Ris or Contern soft contents to contine Mahon at A. to E. spa or line at El Arisco. I Cook the Line or Carret weath over the best lary of his territory to be feater as one president by Control of art at the Bergon, at I Dan useus, or as muce suggested by your Lorash ; rom to, tortress of A re and by the Bean Sex

I lave & CLANRICARLE Signid

#### No. 456.

# M. Wagner, Prussen Connel at Alexandria, to Count Kanagamarck.

Alexandrie, le 26 Novembre, N. S., 1839 M. le Courte,

PAR man rapport du 7 du courant j'a ea l'he ne r de vous readre ce pre des arrangement que j'us pres pour mon installation ici, amaique de ma première

entres away M et A y Pactor

M le Comte de Medem m'ayant presenté il y a quelques jours à Boghos Ber, tat de l'acha, quen 16 et M. Mer et terene et les Reations Exteneures, et l'ayant informé que j'etan moins pour ma légitimation. comme Gérant provuoire du Coumlat-Général, d'un firman Imperial, d'una lettre Visstielle, et d'une patente, lloghos Bey m'a prié de lui envoyer ces pièces po i les feire enregistrer, et conformément à l'unige étable ici, je les lin ai transmisses par une note dont j'as l'honneur de josndre sei une copse.

Aucun fast marquant n'étant survenu depuis mon arrivée ici, je n'as à vous

mander, M le Comte, rien d'interement sujourd'hui

Le Pacha, après avoir itérativement tenté en vain d'amener la Porte à un arrangement direct de ses différends avec elle, et fatigue de l'état actuel d'ince titode, parart attendre aujourd'hus avec autant d'impatience que le Corps Consulaire d'Alexandrie, une décision definitere des Grandes Puissances dans la Question

in I que la brient de mon so our lei me permet de juger des vues du Party I ford her a way as a releas que pourrement lui être imponder et des compressions que com estan el ren la sum porté à crone un un des entretiens que just en avec MM des l'in antique raux, qu'en ne saura l tire e aux une come ux printire des déclarations et des propos auxquels le Pacha s'est launé entraîner à l'égard des concessions territoriales, par suite des commanusations que MM es Capacite I car et le Re la la avaient factes de projet d'arrangement mis en avant par le Cabinet des Tuilenes.

La water tree que sent la remora e dans language que Machier A a tera out diffrent (a sile allegar, live with some area ears if we protection, purset I control qual regular la capación de la concerción de april. or pear or portance, et depris 2 acts, vin ar a sector re Meh met Ali a élere à cette occasion, ainsi que dejà précedemment, dos prétentions qui parament madmumbles, mais on no murait crosse qu'il y persate, et il est même probable qu'il ne les a sames en avant que dans l'espoir d'obtenir de entir manière des conditions plus favorables

Ce qui a augmente jusque de matrite et les prete i ent du Pacha lars côte il s'aperçuit qu'ils ne sont autorise : . . . . . . . . . . . pre cis., et que le I so re les Cinq Possane : Ven que a mees du dise de regier à un commi.

accord in Question Tures-Egyptienne, n'est pris encere ascune résolution definitive, et que des vues et des intérêts opposés pourraient facilement troubler

C'est un fait digne d'attention, que la première nouvelle des démarches collectives que les Representants des Cinq Grandes Puissances à Constantmople ont faites pour assurer la Porte de l'interêt de leurs Cours et pour l'angager. à cenoncer à tout arrangement direct, a produit sur Mchémet Al. la plus grande impression : il en fut consterné et parut sentir l'inutilité et les dangers d'une resistance à la volunté unantime des Cinq Pausances.

Autant que les ouvertures fintes molément et qui ne reposent point ser une tor schile restout sterdes, autual a effet peut-on se prometire d'une nemarche. c ollective que les Consuls Généraux pourraient être appelés à faire esprès de Méhemet Als pour les intemer, comme une décimon definitive et arrevocable, la résolution de leurs Cours à l'egard de ses différends avec la Porte, et je partage apation de plusieurs de mes Collègues, que Méhémet Ali se soumettrait à cette décision, fut-elle même beaucoup morne avantageuse pour les que les conditions qu'il pourrait attendre d'un arrabgement direct avec la Porte.

Mélièmet Ali sent tous les jours davantage les difficultés de sa pontion, il s est aliené l'espect des Cabinets qui sont intervenus dans ses différends avec le Porte, en se refusant à accepter leur médiation et en femnt par ses ouvertures directes à la Porte des tentatives de a'y soustraire. L'essu d'exeiter à la revolte les populations des provinces restées fidèles à Sa Hautesse, a complètement tchous; l'armée d'Ibrahim Pacha ar trouve paralysée par les rigueurs d'un contat nuquel elle n'est point secontumée, ainsi que par le manque de vivres et la sufficielé de ser communications avec la Serie La present de la thate fig. the end of the regard case pressure assumeth constitute an mendent heureux pour Méhemet Ali, ne manque pas d'offrie de grands meon-vérneux, le Pacha s'est vu obligé, pour calmer le mécontentement inejours en secont des equipages, à leur fure payer un mois de soide, ce qui angusente son 2 4 372 5 7015

n te M ernet & 1 dersent de jour en jour plus difficile. méliorer; et la marche auge et correcte qu'elle a suivie n des Grandes Pouseances, ne manquete pas de lus en

\*\* C C ... . . . ein bei bei gene ein ber beimenilles, le jeune Sultan qui, des ann as and a cree was a secure of sympathical des Conq Purmanece, a prop se se locte, et ellet ( h ) to Table a professional portion of the contract to the contract t ce area Wax to prove tame exact, to party the Mary Tee, was seen to runne late a real and reta as an arrayed on pair a out cases complications. Acces at a reaser process for the acces of the the state of the s so averable que lest o to que to a active e rece une prompte intervention des Cinq Poissances, ce euo com, no second probabilisment po se borner à faire s'implement constitue de la seunamme et irrévocable au Pacha d'Egypte

WAGNER

#### No. 457

Earl Granmile to Viscount Palmerston. - (Locused December 19.)

(C vondental)

My Lord, Para December 16, 1830

WITH reference to my despatch No. 392, I have to state to your Lordship, that I had a conversation last night with the King, in which this Majesty, in spenking of the respective naval forces of England and France in the Med-

terranean, estimated the number of English shaps of the line to be fourteen, and the number of French ships to amount only to thirteen; and His Majesty added, that many of the french ships were short of their co. and a concer-

I have, de , GRANVILLE. (Signed)

#### No. 488.

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received December 22.)

(No. 313.)

My Lord, Therama, November 24, 1839.

YOU'R Lordship's instructions to No. 167, sent out eld Malta, were brought here on the 22nd by Her Majesty's steamer " Phonix;" and, late in the same day, mossenger Bornard arrived with your Lordship's desputches from No. 137 to No. 161, both inclusive.

I am happy to learn that Her Majesty's Government approve of the measures taken here. I was guided by my belief, that the conduct recommended to the Ottoman Government by the Internuncio and myself was the best the Sublime Porte could pursue, whether it should be ultimately supported or abandoned by any, or all, of the Great Powers.

I communicated the contents of your Lordslop's instruction No. 165, to Reclad Pasha, and his Excellency and, he trusted that England and Austral would support the Sultan's rights.

This country seems to be in its usual state. The Government is obeyed, and the revenue collected as heretofore. I am told, that the Hatti Sheriff published at the Guihané, on the 3rd of November Inst, is universally approved of, and that Offeman and Rayah subjects desire, with equal nexisty, to see it carried into expection.

The accounts received by the Internancio and others from Alexandra, speak of the state of Syria as being very embarracing to Thraban Paulia, and say, that country is with difficulty kept in subjection by the military force.

I have, &c. (Signed) PON CABY

#### No. 489

Viscount Possondy to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received December 22)

No. 314.)

My Lord, Therapia, November 27, 1839

THE Internanceo has been so good as to commun ate to me the latest entelligence he has received from Alexandria, which I melose for your Lord ship. I have seen a very intelligent gentleman, (Captain Ford, commander of the Ottoman steamers ) lately arrived from that place, and he says, the Ottoman sudors are in utter despondency; that they received only one quantit's pay, that Ahmed Pastia as held in contempt, that the Egyptian troops have seventrein

nthal pay one to them; that Mehemet Ah is detested by all but as enced at Bradum is extremely feared, that in his (Captain Ford a) opinion, any houster betalting the Pasha would produce his certain fall at once, that Mehemet Alt is extremely alarmed at his postion, and this last fact he has eathered from authority that cannot be doubted. He thinks the Pashs will offer to send the freet back. It is said the French have recommended that step; and it is - c sent thing Mehemet Ali could do, as the fallacy and humbug of his power is presty well seen, and concession will not now hetray "le secret de la comodie."

I have, ac. PONSONRY Signed)

#### Inclosure in No. 489.

#### M de Lauren to the Baron de Sturmer

Alexandrie, le 17 Novembre, 1839.

MEHEMET ALI se resigne de plus en plus. Il ne gatera tien aux affaires pour . Ile de Candie, soit paren vers le la lorger tre avant ou apres sa mort. La Piotie Ottomane lus est à charge et demande à haute voix à être renvoyre. Depuis le premier Ramazan elle est payée du Trésor Egyptien.

Abmed Pacha a appris que bléhémet Ali déure se concilier avec Hosrew Pacha. Dans ce cas di restreat ir qui loci di e returerat a la Mangue. Cet homme (Ahmed) a une mine misérable. Il se néglige par rapport à sa tenue et a sa o se et cere dans le a par et Frair de la continue à lui prer amitié, mais il le voit plus rarement que par le pané; il ne lui communique plus ni des nouvelles importantes, ni des plans, de des, de sorte qu'il s'adresse souvent aux Consulats étrangers pour ever les pouvelles de Constantinaple et d'Europe. Le Hatti Chérif ne l'a pas surpris. A la première nouvelle qu'il en a cue il en a temogné une grande jose; mais plus tard forsqu'il s'appreut que Méhèmet Ali l'appelait une œuvre de la ruse de Hosrew, une stopie, de la disparse de ment nouvelle au su se e appressent s

Il y a une chose qui préoccupe gravement Ahmed Pacha. Il a appris que le Consul de Sucle qui l'es ur son arrive à l'année à base le passion Consulaire en aigne de salut, a été reprimandé par son Gouvernement. Bien qu'il paraisse ne pas reconnu re time ce qu'il y a de rea pel laiss sa fefection il sent cependant la valeur des reproches que s'est attiré, à cause de lui, l'Agent d'une Paissance Européenne.

Le pyroscaphe i Peut Chewket," a apporté sei, outre les Princes Persans, canq exemplaires du Hatti Chérif du 3 de ce mois. Méhémet Ali voulait les confisquer, mais le Sieur Tossitza, recommandataire du bateur, ayant perde du tems, il eut le chagrin de voir ce Hatti as répandre comme un feu roufant parmi l'Escadre. Il y fit une impresson difficile à décrire. Malgré la défense la plus sévère, des officiers de tout grade se present autour du bateau pour en prendre les détails, et sont doublement impatient de leur captivité.

La population d'ici no s'est pas encore prononcée là-desses. Méhémet Ab appréhende que l'opinion de l'Europe ne devienne plus favorable au Sultan. Il m'a dit dès le commencement, que c'etait un sete conseille par Hosrew Pacha dans le but de rendre le Sultan populaire, de jeter de la poudre sur yeux des l'opés se e le rendre le Sultan populaire, de jeter de la poudre sur yeux des l'opés se e le rendre de la Miller d'un le la la la l'ait le ses sort se l'ections, mais de persesté à croire que le Reserit Impersal en question est imposible de executer. (con serve de les conscient l'aire de la conseil la force l'en sait qu'il n'y a rien à faire avec ceux-ci dès qu'on ne veut pas avoir recourse à la force l'

Pinsère de tout ecci, que Méhémet Ah, qui parlait autresos des institutions qu'il crécrait, si jamais il arrivait au poste de Protecteur de l'Empire Ottoman, et qui dit même vouloir introduire en Egypte le Code Civil Français, na pas au fond envie de survre l'exemple du Grand Seigneur. Il cheechera orpendant à le ron or. On dit qu'il a dejà pris à sa solde deux journaux Français, dont deux à Paris et un à Marseilles. Ils lui coûtent 180.000 francs par an.

Vo l'importance du sujet, je ne manquerai pas de soumettre officiellement de by comme es es es es l'obs un erientes de est ou a les sur le state. Chest

Les troupes de Méhémet Ab qui se trouvent dans le Yémen sous les ordres de Sélois Pacha ont battu les Bédouins d'une mamère assez décauve aux environs de Mocca. Un ne connaît pas encore les détails de cette affaire, mais un dit que le chemm qui même à Sana, capitale du Yémen, est maintenant ouvert aux traupes du Pacha. Les Auglais, qui ont demandé l'évacuation de cette province, ne manqueront probablement pas de faire des remontrances.

Dadieurs, Melemet Al. n'est pas très content de cette victoire. Le commerce du case pareit e le transfer à 4 ieu et la cust vat le de cet arbele soudre occur de par la guerre. I handre est à present dans le cas d'acheter sou cas la Yuch, et le voir qui Morco e se entièrement de sie de aper

Les Primers l'ersons sont traites noment par le Parla, nouvrir us le ne sent pas sales ans. Ce le nort de recent en première visite au l'accun qui est aute les voir avantent aussi l'aure leur arrive.

her deserve a cola Syrie es premades son a l'ordre o cour

La cure el suma el menor per ser con que manor en en entre el conserver de menor el mar agentere el menor es un en menor el mar el Manar de dans un el dans en el Mar el experiención a une sonatorno sa sia sante. Cette da menor el menor e

Or of serious less efforts de M. de Pearles tendent à ce que la Porte s'arra e recommande de la Porte Celasen de tre commandant la la cesta de la commandant de la pour que la la celasen de la celase

#### No. 490

# Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston - (Received December 22.)

No. 3153

My Lord, Therepis, November 27, 1839

Described a letter, of which I inclose copy, from Mr. Redhouse, who is the day for to the first test of the Almera Paris, and that attend that Admiral Lalando recommended to Almed Pusha, to carry be Took at free to Al candria. I replied to the letter that I would not a great that the latter that I would not a great that the latter that I would not a great that the latter that I would not a great that the latter that I would not a great that the latter that I would not a great that the latter that I would not a great that the latter that I would not a great that the latter that I would not a great that the latter that I would not a great that the latter that I would not a great that the latter that I would not be a great to be a great that the latter that I would not be a great that the latter that I would not be a great that the latter that I would not be a great that the latter that I would not be a great that the latter that I would not be a great that the latter that I would not be a great that the latter that I would not be a great that the latter that I would not be a great that the latter that I would not be a great that the latter that I would not be a great that the latter that I would not be a great that I

By chore of par Ford, a gentleman who deserves my most entire can the material and bonous, and of sense, and ability, called upon me, of the law, I am that he had pade the containing the both R. H. and the containing the bonous was a transfer of the material and the law of the

which is the process of the first tent of the Park of the Honor will be a first and the first tent of the Park of the Lasting of the Honor section for a little section of the process of the first tent of the fi

Co, a born in the value and to Capare seed. When he had be a did not as affects and to Capare seed. When he had a compare seed when he had not a compare seed and the first year were a discovered when the compare seed as a material and the notation of the contrary to compare a discovered when he compare seed as a material and the compare seed as a seed of the compare seed of the compa

"Avalories wife to a cousin of Segion Ray, and at first offer his arrival todged in Begins Boy's home to Alexandria.

When As a.c.s was at the hote. Captain Ford said " If you can manage to get off I was treatings to accurate toq. What reasons have you for attenting your que on? The buff or level that Ahmed Pasha had been deceived by as he was and him, and the wood tearn as not and the Unitedan Pastra was the series was not acted the same way . I am here as a wal her present, and I to own I stan be nex reme to ver I will test year was has pened . storm are one long record a desire to go to Constants or de and they and What you were and such to I mater a to betray us and and on a them said It yestempt to escape you will be shot there is a prior set you you at Comment on a If you do get there, such means will be employed against you as, you may remember, were used against --- who wert on z to the huse-one Letters to him were written and left to be intercepted by the Russians, by watch it was made to appear that he was a spy, and the Russians that hun."

The Captam said, "All this is naturally said by those persons, for trey wish to terrify you. But, to come to the point, you wish to go to Constanting de-As you are afrect. I can and you, I will we you a passage, on concation that I shall deliver you up to the Ottoman Authorities, but I will promise you all my influence to cave you from danger, provided you will give a faithful account to If serew Pash a fall ful took place and dis son y by so come that you can

hope to be in security

Captain Ford continued, "You mentioned France. What part did the French take in the affair? Would the Capudan Pashs have on hit the flast to Alexandra, if the French Admiral had not, as it is said be on the contraction ragement to him to do so?" Avidick replied, "If it had no were for the Final Via J C C was tasta wash never have brown the fleet to Alexandria. It was his intention to have run down with the floot about 100 miles from the Dardanelles, there to have waited for accounts from Constantimople, and if they were unfavourable to him, then to have taken a ship and made

" When the Ottoman fleet arrived at Be- ka Bay the French ton-and it are and and closed the Ottoman fleat. The conda lies was stop in the conda Pashs to communicate with Admiral Librarie and I View was the Dr The Virtues of Viscous with there are not made on the Problem report to the Copy on the a, have good lead the one is of the French Core ) at mer nat a trend it de de present to me to 1 a some of the south that the to prove we are as known than the A real factor to the transfer with the same two that her same reby a clear comment the days from fighting, but not to use force. The to an an her spans of the news from Constantinople", which determined the for he was and britting the flet be at to tempelson at M lot A coast coast meas for preserving that country. The Admiral replied, that her mover see vesas our voyage! You will pass the . Ver and far a sand cancer are therefor the present, but nobody known

as a seal test est, and I recommend you not to communicate with the

to Bey returned, and Ahmed Pasha was over, and with the are tell and bad passed and what make up is that to grow to be made e o A s and made sail, and he as far as of blinder. A say at rewards a French ber a war . I do t am or daten the quarter a new by Admiral Labor to I can for the target Palars I she and the Mestagea Pala some in come and to the row part by the Rolls Re and the Done of book we then there are to per se e west lake a had see The trooping or March Para to size a first the state of the s

Ha Bit I shore a distable to be because Page 1 I et Press emplacere no eta como esta ha to not a set but I was at the Substitute Als, because it was not thought prudent to put it into that Posha's power to use it against the

signers if he should not consent to act as they desired and expected. The Kanta Bey Sheriff was then sant off as the fastest mane, corvette to A examdrag to invite verbally bet Parsa to accept the flet, and two boars after he arrived, the Nic steamer was sent to Ahmed Pasha with Sheriff, taking oack Melienet An's answer. The corvette ren well of A somena. It may be observed here the Codain had arrived at Assending the next ony later the corvette, and tost two days a termaces a French steamer school ag 1. the French fleet Le Papan," I believe brought to Alexandria the Dragoman

The Ottoman fleet arrived and Avidick sova that the appearance of the Rhadabatth as occasioned the ire of the cur ance of the Or on an five, alo the port and that it was said that the Free hit and M. Cichelet approved of it ast the heal shittert sum it sauce at attack. This is hearsay respected

by Armen & it is not state next to at I sown known go

Captain here was one ned by the in remains which it was expected Avients might is c, to take every means to long I. it Consider explanate he succoeded by a sadora taken in escape the watch these of the halpfull spies; and breach 254 most away and care to Core a Choq! He was taken or tagent has to the time I have when after as in he collabor. Fire a se on that the affair thered Avidick to attend him in the evening, when the war see of a. A. I have since called at Captain Ford's, and told Mrs are that he wishes to see the Captain, that he was perfectly content and to thems North Copins hard has heard from Captain Walker, that As see comments and the in that the Grand Vice line given been a by one way you what he ared from Ahmen Pasha and les my in to brus, cas tann t to Consect depopulation

> I mye, &ce (Signed PONSONRY

#### In ware it No 470

## Mr Redhouse to Viscount Ponsonby

MI. REDHOUSE bega to present his respectful complements to Lord Production at the state of the second rever from Mr. Waghirm, of Alexandria. In a note to Mr. Bedhouse, Mr. Waghorn states h. , son, that the Pasha of Egypt is coftening, and that peace will soon be trace, sa . , that before the end of five months, Melwaret Ali and Hoscew with to the and that at about the ter Me Washers will be up his wife. to s, and a few days here, and see the place lumnelf with her.

P. Carlo P. Latte of Francisch Francisch in diegost He may the French Admiral actually advised the step that was taken, saying, " a got a same to you have not be the line of all a whole post at low re and on a another matter. It would, per a mentionly relatively up to see the person who among from the mit at making the and it is true between the free or Towner Andrew Andrew or the managed was that no consequention should have provided when to Turk all Plant and the business, it is that should be expressed along the legit shows will not be wher sen of the netermination taken by the Capadan Passa of going over to Melicinet Ali

#### No. 491

Instructions from Count Nesselende to Beron Brusson.-(Communicated by Baron Brigurow, December 29, 1839.

(Private and Confidential.) (Extruct.)

#### DELIMITATION

A (1)[ S pouves être convenien d'avance que tout en qui vous sera possible discrete time to make a Sol . The section of the diffuse from the de notre Auguste Maltre. L'Angleterre parait determocée de renfermer la pun-

<sup>\*</sup> That is, the story of Liceraw and Fla I having the a story of the contract o Pashs bad, as here described. The afficer even solely to tay to the fire the same fire the Rule Bey .- P.

sance de Mehemet Al, dans les limites de l'Egypte soule et l'Autriche partage. sous ce rapport is view his limited the Lattures as is que nos propres vieux

Mass prog it present, I'de afterre vest pre in ce l'une manage moins positive sur a mesures publis a rout dem have contre le Partie a Egypte sel se reresant aux e de a que a sent fit est par les Puissances. Le est possible par lessances de Carrier de la dres e la pas a recoulter de nursention he was a leasure, to be term, saw after as amounted desecution. nécessaires pour parser e au bet que a un to as proposons en commun

#### STATION NAVALL

Your onna sect dia a sesteminations a accuches notre turniste Mastre vientur barre ce ha May te I e coule co ree it mount la aquite a perta re que consucrer par a note so mailouvela tra de a notere ces de a terra a et de mettre ce prompe à l'abreca toute certifiede pour l'avent de aurait dans ios caronadas en a mace at da e e lat e presenta are littanen d'une cuts tople were no serveto er a a no e sit o apporter toomer! account une they have at a great part of a book of a method one consequence of realist des aures Person es ena les arres et les entres con Lerr Pamerston a andhener - there a fire les entreue a qu'i a rise men vous, ainsi que dans la of the contract to I have exceed an Marphath Contracte I and sea also be determ or le and to displacement et versign men et être admis aborque la blutura casta e qui le se secast assi ave ne ca tiot ve ca a rez son en trastant to posset we ver use to be tree 4 a 11 as to maint excepts over lesnot so, et pe scar pere cours a Me se Mate and attende to the trat que to constater Lucieri, et l'adam hait que presiden. A l'action des Alays

#### COMMESSERENT

Je vous ai fait part des intentions de l'Empereur relativement a la sta onof the Variation of the Population All-fee property of the Design of the and der, er tout cortace avec to a to a value in anague, the He of re-

I send period pass of , no content for a product la necessary promy to a name to the tenter to the ex de se retain no octre et a agri co commune

Dans ce cus. l'Empereur doit naturellement désser que ces vaissesux

sortit placés sous le commundement de notre Ameril

l'as réciprocité. Sa Majesté consent d'avance à la même disposition, ai des voimmenue Busses étatent appetés à region les l'ouire les Allonie les cires de In Syrum at the fire

Vous voudrez bien M le Baron, se pas perdre cet objet de vue, dans vos explications avec le Ministère Auglani.

# No. 492

Bir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmeraton.—(Received December 25.1

(No 17

My Lord Bertin December 14 1439

I HAVE the con- r to me oute or the recept of your Lords up a nes at mat he 2 . The west of speed

I have look a sit rest to come a strip your Lordship. I have had free with on the non-non-thinken West and the first will there is nest regard to be a stand to be tree parently about 8 of Los a Its parties of land a Bon on a contract to make the market May stype and the case with the or the abstract on he are that it in glob least a fer some or a let orn to restron.

I communicated to his Excellency the copy of Marshal Soult's answer of the 25th November, to your Lordship's despatch to Lord Granvi Baron conduct of the French Government, with reason to Transact It said remains

unanswered, and qualified the whole of Marshal Soult's paper as a weak pro-

At any rate, the result of Baron Brunnow's present musson to Eagland is likely to do away with the objections raised in the latter part of Marshal Soult's despatch against the policy of Her Majesty's Government, where the Marshal says, that whilst England coundered the Oriental crists more as a territorial than an European Question, and whilst her attention was too anich drawn to the respective positions of the Porte and the Viceroy, France on the contrary proposed to avail berself of that crisis for annulling the exclusive and dominant protect on which Russia had begun to exercise over the Porte, or, at any rate, to prevent that exclusive protection from (in a manner) legitimizing itself. It win probably appear necesitor that France has meaher been the only nor the most successful Power in preventing such a protectorate.

I have, &c., (Signed) GEORGE B. HAMILTON

#### No. 493

Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received December 25.)

No. 405.5

Paris, December 28, 1839 My Lord.

I HAVE the besour to include to your Loroship a copy of the obesch which His Majesty the King of the French delivered this day upon opening the Session of the Chambers.

I have, de. GRANVILLE. (Signed)

#### Inclusure to No. 493.

Speech of His Majerty the King of the French at the opening of the Chambers, December 23, 1839.

, Extract 1

MES rapports avec les Phiasances étrangères ont conservé us caractère par to ar et bu se e un que present l'interst commun de l'Europe. Notre parties or correct aver reas to salience breton of the correction ce to atom, total succession and a terms of any party of the I transpersioner of the state of the and the appre Ottoman. Notice publique est pers d'assurer la constronce le 1000 té de cet Empure, dont l'existence est a coccobe le au maintien de la paix generale. Pros elloris ont au monte reure, a prieter dans l'Orient le cours des bouldités que noue avions voulu prevenie et quel sque muent le conjuit orsigni a ces de la France des intérêts, j'as l'espérance que l'accord des Grandes Puissances amèvers bientôt une solution equitable et pacifique.

#### No. 494

Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received December 20.)

(No. 407.)

My Lord.

Paris, Docember 23, 1839.

I HAVE the honour to inclose an extract from the "Eclaireur de la Mediterrance, which is confirmatory of the answer I rep ved from Marshall Soult, in reply to the question I put to him, by your Lordship's directions, resecting the number of Preach ships of the line in come ssion to the Mediterranean

GRANVILLE

# Inclosure in No. 494.

# Estract from the " Eclaireur de la Méditerranée."

L'ESCADRE de l'Amiral Lalande no se composera plus que de six vainteaux. Le trois poets "le Montabello" eta t du numbre de ceux qui ocyment que per leur retiur en France mass on apprent au ourd hai meme que ce viassant reste dans le Leviat. Au mon ent ou le Groverne nent leur augmente son issandre de trois vaissants de plus, et donne ordre à l'Amiral Stopford de se maintenir en Orient, nous faisons rentier une partie des pôtres.

M le Vice-Amiral Ducampe de Rosamel, Commandant supérieur de l'excadre de réserve n'est attende à Toulen que cans la prette re qui staine de parvier proclame. À rette epoque le ri va-seaux de vent etre retain au port, savoire les trois vaisseaux attendus du Levant, les deux de Brest, ensurte "le Neptane," "l'Alger" et " le Marengo," plus les deux fréguées " la Belle-Poule" et "l'Anazone."

## No. 495

# Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received December 26.)

(No. 410.) My Lord,

Peris, December 23, 1839.

THE attenuate then the cremen of the perm of he Chambers prevented by secre Marsha S. C. C. in runs, I lote, lawver, a secret interview with his Excellency before dinner, when he expressed to me has been that I are saided by the King, and of which he had lost no time in transmitting to me a copy.

I answered, that the expressions respecting the advantages to both countries of the hard because France as France as the starting and regard to its being the policy of the French Government to secure the preservation and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, could not but be most satisfactory to the Majoria's Government as to legal would be not that part in the Majoria's approximate to the agree to the agree to the starting of the constitutional through of leabella and the part to the starting of the constitutional through of leabella and the part to the starting of the constitutional through of leabella and the part to the starting of the constitutional through the starting of the part to the starting of the constitutional through the starting of the part to the starting of the constitutional through the starting of the part to the starting of the constitutional through the starting of the part to the starting of the constitutional through the starting of the part to the starting of the constitutional through the starting of the part to the starting of the constitution of of the constitution

S good GRANAILLE

#### No. 496.

# Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerstan .- (Received December 26)

No. 3163

My Lord.

Therapia, November 28, 1839.

DIRECTLY after receiving Mr. Redboune's exter sent home r my despate \ 11 and home I but sent the Beautiful I was said to get that he will be eated to a support that me to I was said to get an indicate the bardanelles to Al natural I have now received but Excellency's answer as follows:

"When he, Rechail Pasha, onw Admiral Lalande in the Archipelago, the Admiral tool him the state of the wife with the Camera Pasha the other said he was going with the feet to Rhodes, and that, perhaps, he might go to Candra. That he, the Admiral, made no opposition to the project of the Capadan Pasha, for three reasons:—1 He had no instructions respecting an event entirely unforced p. 2. That if he had instructions to oppose the project, he had not the torse necessary to deat he may but low pash to Past the lash of careed that he had no other object but to go to Rhodes, or at most to Candia. But it

appears," continues Rechid Pasha, "that from the report of the Dragoman of the Capudan Pasha, who has found means to embark by stealth at Alexandria, and is arrived here, that the Admiral Lalande had not spoken the truth to him (Rechid Pasha), for the Dragoman declares that Abused Pasha informed Admiral Lalande of his project to join the Egyptian fleet, and that Admiral Lalande approved the project, and that he encouraged its execution, saying, that when the two fleets should be united, the French fleet would join them, and then what could they have to fear."

I report everything I have heard, and your Lordship will judge of it; but I wish to observe, that it is possible Admiral Lalande may have said what it is stated be did say, and have had in contemplation only the danger in which America Pasha asserted to Oil bias if it was exposed of hearing given up by Hostow and Ilab it the Maria at a his fact was exposed of hearing given up by Hostow and Ilab it the Maria at a fact of the Capadan Pasha to guard against that danger it measurement the project of the Capadan Pasha to guard against that danger it not seen at the one that what the Alit ral so did Rechid Pasha does not not receive a train the Oil count if it was that the North and the Alit ral so did the Rechid Pasha does not not see that the Oil count if it was had a far project sail at the Oil count if it was had a far project sail at the Alit ral Lordship to the Lordship floor and the Prench squadron, and it is the asset why at V, and Lordship reconstruction of that they should be no constructed and with the Alit ral Lordship to the country for its preservation, and

I and it say what cree may be be to Avidack but Avidack knew that what he said will be come after to the house. As meader as well as the first on the land of the said of the

There are, I think, many things that give a strong appearance of truth to Avallek's statement, but I cannot feel that it is true of an honourable man like Admiral Lalande.

Why did the Capadan Pasha communicate with Admiral Lalande, and avoid the "Vanguard?" The Capadan Pasha had told (before) Captain Walker, that he would communicate with the "Vanguard"

1 suve, &c PONSONBY.

#### No. 497

# Fucesent Pensenby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 26.)

No. 318.)

My Lord,

Therepie, November 30, 1639

THE charge brought against Admiral Lalando, of a sort of complicity in the defection of the Capadan Pasha, appeared to me to demand close investigation, and I have not fulled to use my best efforts to obtain the best materials to be submitted for your Lordship's judgment to act upon.

I inquired the opinion of the Internment as to the moral character of the Description Avidick, upon whose veracity much depends, and his Excellency has replied as follows:

"Avidek Schun, Arménien de nausantee, a servi pendant dix années con sécutives en qualité de premier interprête au Consulat Imperial d'Autriche à fortine, où il a contaminant fait propos de le servi, d'irtell croce et d'une pre ité uréprochable. Sa pontion extrémement précaire, et le peu d'espoir qu'il avant d'etre nomme employe effectit du tronvernement le périal, le desidèrent en 1836 à donner in démusion, et à venir dans cette capitale, où sur ma recommandation il fut admis au service de la Porte, comme Program de l'Amirauté. Ses services zélés et fidèles, ainsi que ses manières manuantes, lui valurent bientôt l'estime et la confiance du Capondan Pacha. Lorque celui-ci

pert en dermer lieu la foneste résolution de se rendre auprès de Mébémet Ali, Veslick employa en vain toute an rhétorique pour le faire renencer à son conpuble et amistre dessein. Condamne plus tard à partager la captavité de la flotte. t'attomane, et vivement pénètre de tout ce qu'il y avait de faux et d'attentant dans sa position à Alexandrie, il commençait à être atteint d'une grave affection morale, lorsque le Capitaine Ford, une de ses anciennes connaissances, lui offrit les moyens de partir furtivement pour Constantinople. Des son arrives ici, d fat appele che f Grand V r a later, Caret aumment de boute, el que, sur la recommandation de Pethi Pacha, et ayunt su les rapports dans lesquels le neur Avionch avait Me avec wer l'admit au tet au sut inc un Sa Hause-se avec un traitement de 2,000 pustres par moss, et la promesse de lui assigner the traces I do no famile. It must headen durance transferrant a un Rapport détaillé sur la défection de la flotte, qui est destine pour le Grand Vizir. Des qu'il sera acheré je vous en enverm une come."

Your Lordship will observe that his Excellency the Internuncio gives his lest mony to thateen years if good and ad, and shows his continued esteem

and regard for Avidick.

I applied to Captain Walker, who furnished me with a report, which I moless in original, and which corrects an error in the statement of Captain Ford, and corroborates some facts mentioned by Avidick

I applied to Rectal Passa or on con- and trease the report of his Excellency's reply His Excellency has promised to send use the official report.

to be made to the Grand Vizier,

I regret to say that this affair of Admiral Lalande and the Capudan Pasha I as wen public from the first. Rect of Pather has been one privately test be intends to send a copy of the Report of the Dragoman Avidick to M de Pontosa, and will attack him on the subject of the conduct of Admiral Lalande.

It is said in Pers, that the Prince de Joinville hurned away upon bearing that the affair of Admiral I stande was likely to become pulse, when he took have learnt from Smyrus, where Avidick was on his way here.

l have, de , (Signed) PONSONBY

#### Inclosure I in No. 497

## Captain Walker to Viscount Ponsonby

My Lord.

Constantinople November 24 (839)

This account given by A. J. R. Drag amon to the rate Capitalan Pashir who a saturate of from Alexa to the way to the energy or seasons e a me the statement I have to marrly the actions of forecasts at a year to a native is me to of to a remain to the party has restore to to makere as for alloud I was at the time stade to comprehe I the id to they appear to be as assterl for he this person a statement

I will a street be the street as we see Broke Bay which agree we to be been a very surfer determination to being John at the and there we are the reason to a season for the D. that I was to a complete the second about the reports he had received from the wine, a part is a complete to the abandoned the facet, for which purpose he housed his flag in the "Fevze," the fistest enter, and a ship built

by husself, with the intention of proceeding to Alexandria.

The next part of my statement I have to remark on, is that relative to the refusal of the Capadan Parka to allow me to communicate with the " Vanmard," which change took place immediately after his interview with Admiral Laurie Hough I had precan a present to above ton to stop r to on how I for your Free and the same for bedream of R ourt Support, this is accounted for by Avidick, in the following way that the French Admiral approved of his going to Alexandria with the fleet, but strongly advised him not to acquaint me with his intention, and on no account to allow me to communicate with the " Vanguard," which was then in such!

I must here beg to point out an omstum in the statement made by Unplain Ford to your Lordship, in which the part relating to me has not been noticed I may also be allowed to point out another error, which is, that the kaya Bey sett the fleet in a Lurk sh curvetie on the morning of the 7th the day previous to the French bing of war joining, which took place about noon on the 5th and not after the French commander had communicated, as stated by Captain Fora to year Ledship.

I can corroberate that part of Avadick's statement, relating to the French commander being accent, and by himself and Osman Bey the Ris Acceptal, when he visited the sea is in command, for I remarked to the Rear-Admiral on that occasion, that it was quite uncalled for, it not being customary to visit Januar others, with a fleet moder weight this took place on the afternoon of

The 'Pay're ' French steamer, joined the Turkish fleet on the morning of the I th and parted commany the alt moon of the same day, In- 4-Tick on board and the mis countries at Alexanoria, on the cotal I found that this person had by in these for some days.

I have now my Land remarked upon all those points in my former state-

ment, which bear upon the communication made by Avidick.

I have, &c., J. W. WALKER, R.N.

#### Inclosure 2 in No. 497.

# M Prederic Pisans to Viscount Ponsonby

Théropia, or 29 Novembre, 1839 My Lord,

J'AI della en l'honneur d'informer votre Excellence, de la part de Son Exertience Reclad Parent, de ce qui Vouck, cu by at Deignar du Carmucan Ahmed Pacha, raconte de la conversation qui a su lieu entre le Capoudan Pacha et M. 'Amiral Lalande, lorsqu'ils se sont reacontrés sur mer.

Votre lacencines a est channer avec ra son de ce p elle venult d'appre dee et a conseillé Réchid l'acha de bien a'assurer de la vérite du rapport qu'en lui

Sor Excedence après as le appris 1 e ma nere poutrre de Son Altesse le l' me V eve e le chromat la sen à raquet a Son Alterie, m'a charge de resectant de contrau sacre en la Dreiva de la large et cue co-

La Flate Oil and of the re backer would be a street of in t april an Parla faint sie preparable pour a let a bure. La viessa au Art ra-Fra us, a representation of the following of arriva a bird du various Ameri. Octobra Are a servicus off is the in observation qui sest of one entre les based to the Al pred La oa por o d'anore, de la mort to so the Malitimon, et exercis in a qui en apent has be et enn es a son restore de le se la that la Mexaner pour la restor à la fluit berptience. It knows ha ande op las let a lette lee et engages beaucoup to Caponda l'act mettre - cea e sant que l'Escadre Françaite or joi ideal ousse our flotter tool at, if had off on it an air mostly for a ren a crandre "

Réchid Parka m'a chargé de répéter mot à mot à votre farcellence, ces paroles on Drogman

Je min, ko., FREDERIC PISANI. (Signe)

## No 498

Fisement Possenby to I account Palmerston - Received December 26

No 319)

Therapio, November 30, 1839 My Lord.

| HF ARD, yesterday, from Her Majesty's Consul at the Dardanelles, of the arriva on three British has of battle ships in Bearka Bay, where they east suchor. The news had reached town out a said remains were must by some of 6 1

my colleagues. I replied that orders had been given some time ago, that measures of precaption should be taken assess the threatened attack by Ibrahim Pasha, and any possible attempt that right he make our that painter against the Ports. I said the same thing to Rec it Pasta, test he should have an answer ready if questioned.

> I have, &c , PONSONBY Sweed

#### No. 499

Viscount Pansonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 26.)

(No. 320.)

My Lord.

Therapus Acrember 30 1839

I COMMUNICATED your Lordship's ice ractions No lab to benera-Chrismowiks, and I am happy to report that he was returned, and this he is high prate as by the can es ner la mot , 1 at 8 a. b. 4.

are there as I in ser water ever it was be required or prince to en a relation and the researcher as he not not age asked of puller, how at or her of an arms on I have ear won tersor I adjed him, a I have not a great I because a month me I will your last sy hard seen with which this has a fitted Recall laws should a super large to the to said to Research with the present to the set to the while were established upon solid tone and it the same of the system or policy he has induced the Sultan Alberta de la companya de la company

I go the Pass of the state of the state of the Utta Ar y no San Day Man Man A and An A great of a first and a first form of a first form bed spe to he of the property of the special section to get an to an other constants and the same of the from the seat of his power, and . . . . same true a creat to the same extent his distance from this capital.

There, de PEASONBY

#### No. 500

I swound Ponsonby to I secount I ameraton. (Received December 19.)

No. 121 5

My Lore

Therepia, Nevember 20, 1839.

WITH reaches to the atch No. 309. I have to inform your Lordship, that there there are the man I is anythe to assert that M on I had been I wit a mean that France would support the measures of Her Majesty's Government, he they what they might, for the settlement of Egyptum Affairs, provided there were a positive certainty that Austria would act fully and fairly and ratio

5. de Pontres has sought conversations with the General several times. and in one of them he distinctly stated that France was ready to unite with Fig. 1. 1 a a function warmer our one

The General doubts, as I myself do. if M de Poutous has solid authority for enving what I have above reported, but however that may be, it is proper ! she is a acquaint your Lordship with it.

> I lave, &c Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 501.

Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received December 26.)

1 No 34"

My Lore

Therapia, November 30, 1839

LAST might Gen rol Circanowski had a long conversation with M. de Panto s, we s was in this acuse on a visit to me.

M or right s with a value of a Note written to ourt and and to the French towerse a to be the many effect - It is as the Statut had be by and I am is much take the onsequences, that the measures property by the hard tentermen such on he accepted; that the measures proposed by the French Government for the arrangement of affairs seem to be appropriate, but nevertheless the rights of the Sultan could not be abandoned; and that Russia would therefore reserve her freedom of action in consequence." He observed, in reply, that the concluding part of this Note was in contradiction to its commencement.

The General asked, what is the date of Count Nesselrode's Note? He replied, that he did not well recollect, but believed it was subsequent to the departure of Baron Brunnow from London, adding, "the whole was written in an ambiguous manner, but in a very elever style."

M de Pontois pext said, that the Russians had written to the Turkish Memeters that Count Medeta, at Pacis, had informed the Roman Government that Murshal Soult has said to somebody, that the Ottoman Government had g ven consent to the entrance of the English and French fleets into the Sea of Martnore, that the Russian Government would not give entire credit to it, but they warned the Porte that they would never consent to the execution of such + 14E 45

M de Pontois then turned to the old project of the French, of which he had before spoken both to the General and to me, namely, that the Sultan should declare that he grants Egypt as an hereditary government to Mehemet Ah and his been, and Syria as a government for life", reserving to the Sultan all his rights on the Holy Cities.

The General asked, what will be done if Mobomet Ali refuse to accept the grant? M de Ponton east, that Mebernet was a clever man, and would not refuse, for he will see that the Sultan " nous force in main," and will oblige us to abandon him Mehemet), and to join the others in opposing him, if he should threaten the Sultan

The next subject was Austria. M. de Pontoss and that the Austrian Government was the great cause of the difference of views between France and England. The Austrian Government told the English that it was right to ma ) San and cars for Move art A i as a real of lightle san or the to , the French that they are right not to concer in the measures of exercise against Mehemet Ali, and declared, that not one Austrean soldier should be sent to aid in such measures.

The General observed, that R was necessary to await tall the opinion of Proce Metternich could be fully known assee his resumption of the reins of alteration in the views of Austria, because Prince Metternich, speaking very lately to a person 'who was not named), said, "The best thing the Sultan can do is to make concessions to Mehemet Ali, and arrange the affair with him, but who shall propose this to the Sultan !- certainly not L"

M. de Pontois then said, "In our official correspondence we see that Recladwas sent to England to arrange a Treaty offensive and defensive between Turkey, France, and England - France is quite ready to accode to such a Tresty but now all trace of that transaction has disappeared. It appears to me that it would be advisable that Rechid renew the proposition,'

The General replied, "You have just told use that the Russians complained to the Porte against a supposed consent given by Reclind Purhs to the admission

<sup>·</sup> I wish to observe here than M de l'outeu did not spink of the succession of Syrus being licht in the children of M. hetzel All. The General dies not know whether this was the effort of damps or but on P.

of the French and English fleets into the Sea of Marmora, and it is impossible. that such a step as that you now propose can be taken by Reeh d w thout his having a positive certainty that his proposition will be instantly accepted by the French and English Governments.

M de Foncois asken the General if he had read the report of Baron Brushow to his Government of what took place in Loudon. The General

I do not see any need for comments apon the matter contained a this Report 1 har Lorush p will easily acted the yellow alay under the plaster of

PONSONBY

#### No. 502

# Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston-(Received December 26)

No. 326.)

My Lord,

Therapia, December 1, 1839.

I HAVE this moment received a Report from the Dragoman, of which I one lose an extract, thinking it in portant chough to be transmitted without unity to your Loresty ..

> I have, &c . PONSONBY. (Sugned)

## Inclosure in No. 502

# M Prederic Pianni to Viscount Ponsonbe.

(Bacterat.)

Pire, et 1 Décembre, 1639

"HIER ausoir, in a dit Rechid Pacha 1 , as va M. de Pontois au Seras, ou il est allé avec M de Sercey qui a cu sui a creme la Su ca . Il si dit à M de l'octore que je vois clairement pie a France catego les mete é de Me cenet Al. Je rendo justice à l'A eterre et à l'Aurille ces seux Pu stations of adent chandement les ntérets o la Sublime Porte. La France tucks do nous et passe à nous arranger directement avec 11 accet Al mais je rous declare , it la l'inte ent provincion de pas trader avec Mil met l'un directe ment avec lan he par a negre state some some P marce. La Parte vent trafer cette quest actives to compare deciting treations Parket excitable Pert is a reponda que e est une erroir. Je crotte que la l'experience que la Porte s atrange one matter avec Me effect Me et is a pre de l'Parta a las invover co mata M Car a qui il violat parler sur cette affaire. M de I stone a dit or med on a M Cor que la brance ne voi ait pas ereproyer ia rece contre Mel net Ar. parer per le est personnee que la conseque que sera Larrywee des Rosses a Constan nopie que a como fica tont ce po Autroche a rapper à propos qu'il soit fait. Mais . Autri le qui est tressante avec la have , as your pas one for emplois to force controlse Partial attracts. Si I A stricke consent A corp of the la force alone on post lengtover was about tanger de la part de la Russie. Il tore he s'est engager à in tire d'accord la France et Angleterre et la France des are qu'elle se conformera aox propositions le . At tricke

R el d Pa, a considere l'opposition de . Autriche à empioi de la force comme ayant pour but de ne pas beurter la Russie. Frice manifemant de quoi it a'agit " La Porte denre savoir si elle doit in berner M. l'aternonce de ce qui s'est passé avec M. de Poutous?"

#### No. 503

# Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received December 26)

No. 161)

My Lord.

Figure, December 17, 1839

I HAVE this day shown to Prince Mettermen, Marshal Soult's despatch, No. 64, to General Subastrap

He considers it as a very weak production, the reasoning of which is responed upon the Marshal by the accessities of his position.

were there ago the Austrian Core of the kg of reported that Coloner Campbell had notified to the Vicercy, that the occupation of the Yemen by the Egyptian troops regarded. England alone, and that in cases wherein she had not to act with her Allice, her action was apt to be more prompt and decinve than

where she was bound up in an allumee.

In reading Marshal Soult's reasoning about the Holy Cities, Prince Metterthe second of the state to seat the soul I seem that I sent I for that a to push the evacuation of the Yemen, we should take from Mehemet Ali the only motive he has for continuing to hold them, they having no other value for him than as leading to the occupation of the more valuable district to the south of them. At the same time he begged me to remark to your Lordship, that of the three Holy Cities, Damascos and Jerusalem, if restored to the Sultan, woold be accessible to pilgrims, but that Mecca could not be made so, unless by the consent of Mehemet Ali, as it is undoubted that he exercises a much greater controll over the Amb tribes than is possessed by the Porte; so that the forced resultation of Mecca to the Sultan against the will of the Panka might become in its consequences a source of mortification to His Highness, and of future dissention between him and Melicinet Ab.

I have, &c., (Signed) BEAUVALE

#### No. 504

# Lord Begavole to Viscount Palmerston.-(Recreved December 26)

(No. 162.)

My Lord,

Vienna, December 17, 1839

WITH reference to your Lordsh p's No. 149, I have to state, that the idea of giving the Pashalic of Tripoli to Mehemet Alt, in exchange for Syna, was suggested some time back in a report from Constantinople. Prince Metternich mentioned it to me at the time, as a plan which might possibly be made available in the course of the pegutintions; and having to-day reverted to it in the sense. I apprized hun that it was not likely to most the views of Her Majesty's Government, and requested him to express no opinion in its favour, without having come to a previous understanding with your Lordship. He will conform to this recommendation.

I have ac., (Signed) BEAUVALE,

#### No. 505

The Marquest of Classrounde to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received December 28)

(No. 133.)

My Lord,

Berlin, December 21, 1839

YOUR Lordship's despatches to No. 169 inclusive, have been received at Her Majosty's Embassy

In consequence of my temporary absence from St. Petersburgh, Mr

Bloomfield immediately communicated to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, your Lardship's despatch No. 100, announcing the gratifying intelligence of Hee Migesty's intention to aids it recit in marriage with his Highness the Prince 4 hert of baxe't obourg and Gotha

Mr Bisomireld interms me that be has also communicated to Court Nesselvode the armines for convict Lordship's despatch, No. 348, to Lord Gracy he and your No. It 9, expressing the pleasure with which Her Majesty's Government had learnt the satisfaction which Baron Brannow's report of his reception by Her Majesty had occanooed at St. Petersburgh.

I have, &c., (Signed) CLANRICARDE

### No. 506.

# Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received December 29.)

No. 327 My Lord,

Therapin December 3, 1839

In CLOSE the report made by Armick Standard to the brand Very Your Lorded part is a chart to do so to some respects rote to report ess to by Captain but I a can particularly to what to made a late to do and brails question. What do the breach to to who have a fact that the Capment Parameter for the research to the report to the formed Veryer Lagrant for the men Labour Standard has been about to the report to the formed Veryer Lagrant for the particular to the real time formed Veryer to appear to the formed Veryer to a course be real time and the real time and the second desired the formed Veryer to the formed Veryer to the fine of the second desired the formed Veryer to the fine of the second desired to the second desired desired

Al ma ladane charty hel ced neste to Capudan Pasha to carry the Ottom there a base to a fire the test of the Park to go with the O mean fleet area and a peace with Mehemet Ali, upon the cond that the at a ser or the sorder to save that firet from fall at the has be Rosses, a Cheenan a con log a peace the views of the French Congressions of walks Army Laborate stere when extremple trace is steR I are not retail I mont of been pour new by H sorw and II II Parson, and that they had a speed he posts is to as a best age to their more in trace with the representaand a second of the second second and Admiral Laborde knew the rate or but he as have be ad as such as he there has the Campana castes has proclaimed his accession; and that tend among Pastas land been reappointed by the actual Government to be Grant A turnal ti may be hard to say by what so, a the Commander of the servery to an intimate Ally and friend of the Startor I to, was maken to a cost the Admiral of the 9 'I is Port to it r since a tirbe is to wheal to others crement the control of the disk of the regression of the that peace a lot crift of the Ores of the real terrator Mehoriet Au, to a farm he Grand and the State Porte. It was so were on as we set at least a community of the necessary from the second and view every well of ever is I your W street but but the amount P . a previous to the meeting of Admiral that I was spot to a see with that British ship,

The Citi. a ket who have been in perfect safety against the Russians, or any other which is a lay and it could have been there puned by the lire is a law to take a hard required, if it proved true that the Russians were a subject to the could come from Russia, and to aid in russing the Turkish people to protect their country.

I have submitted to your Lordship the best notices I have been able to

obtain, relating to the interpreter Avidick, and what else I have seen or heard, that may throw any light upon the affect; the question is, has Avidek spoken the truth? The opinion here is that he has; and if he has, the observations I have offered may not be musplaced; if he has not spoken the truth, they are not applicable.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) PONSONBY

### Inclosure in No. 506

# Andrek's Report to the Grand Visier; November 30, 1839.

APRES avoir en tre Constant raje avec tode a flexe il tomene, nome sett as arrives a (sa soli on house nome someties pour receive r he has there et et et en soli on house someties (overtes pour receiver he has the et et en soli on the solid et et en solid et

Outre ces circonstances graves, il parait que le Capondan Pacha soupconnait que Tahur Pacha seruit sommé à un place, et comme il avait une grande attimonté contre lui, la seule penaée d'être supplienté par Tahur le mettait qui déseapoir. Voyant que le segour de son adversaire à Constantinople so prolungeait, il s'inquiétait davantage, et il fit pactir pour cette capitale un de seu complexée et acre de lépérit à d'appende par avait aussimme au somméter de que Tahur Pacha fet renvoyé à son poste (Ardin). Dans cet intervalle, la flotte a pris le mouslage de Nagara Bouroou, et deux jours après sous rimes retenumer le dit creplayé avec la répanse aux dépêrit s du til quant eté porteur.

Le lendemain, Tahir Pacha passe avec le laters à vapeur pour after à Surveix et de fà à see paste. Mus ce nouve baseau avant porte la nouvelse que l'état de santé du Sultan était toujours le même. Le Capoudan Pacha, quoiqui il côt vu passer Tahir, nu se décidait pas encore à fuire voile. Il expédia de nouveau un de sea employen nommé libraham Bey, sur le pyroscophe "Easer Hair," qui faitait purbe de l'escadre; ce bateau arriva de mus une des Princes sur result debarqué libraham Bey, il s'en retourns au le le de Princes sur result debarqué libraham Bey, il s'en retourns au le le la la comme entrere put le mouillage vis-à-vis des Diamas, en arrive de lemantant at nous à ajunté estre trait et curs autorise qui n'érappé tout le monde comme un coup de moure

Tous les Commandans ayant été appelés sur le vateuren Amurel, le Capoullais Pacha leur communique la nouvelle de la mort de notre Auguste Maltre. Tout le moit de commandant pacha était inflement affiné que personne n'ouait l'approcher, car, outre qu'il était attraité par la perite de son Souverin, il avant approcher par Sim M. H. W. Parka of Hami Panha occupament depà tou premières places de l'Empire, et il crasgnant fort que ces deux hauts personnagment de la courait être ses encern d'amurel le parte de la courait être ses encern d'amurel le parte de la courait être ses encern d'amurel le parte de la courait et la courait être ses encern d'amurel le parte de la courait et la courait être ses encern d'amurel le parte de la courait et la courait et la courait de la courait et la courait de la courait de

sere, and de la messer font I start charge sort pour lasser le Capondan Pacha da que et a contract, i con i la ses , o name a contract. Name et a charge qu'ils entent para casca la ce de la capacita de capacita de capacita de la capacita del capacita de la capacita de la capacita del capacita de la capacita del capacita de la capacita de la capacita de la capacita del capacita de la capacita d

de celar a con esta de la mera de contrata de competente arrivée de celar a con esta les la mera de contrata de la contrata del contrata del contrata de la contrata del contrata della co

On décide d'envoyer le Mointechar Moulain Récodi à Constanti mple paur vour ce qui s'e passet et con latera ell rice de la contre del contre de la contre del la contre de la contre de la contre de la contre de la contre del la contre d

rancesau à l'escadre. A sex in le join s'y l'arts et le are a vide R a Re 1 very the territory of the second section of the second section is the second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the section of the section of the second section of the section of th de sasaura per la rent la rate ex tem and has not so not record on the contract of the contract of the the section of the rest of a Carte Water and representation of the term of the state of t particular of the property of the particular of pourse, out of the to bear the whole the select the sel Monotoph of their art place and professional to the second to Hernitel Hernick to a level of the conthe confer of most a fell to the first the first of the requesters there are a real and a supple of the a at part wer les processor at he can be and Ir Capitaine Win of remain a control of the control and he are d'Angelerres et a fra pour et a passe til sand far et all mit de faire procharter Astronomy et al. Capoulan Pacha n'appela dans es cabine et me demanda m + m - m ls rew 1 1 1 en a maratacon, Je e a la monte, a mat a sand leason at a series to be a series of the second series of e and process of content to the the television of the west ala and enclosed a section of the contract of the section of the contract of the section of the sect dura were treated to a real part of a syrate a orall After a contract of the contract of th 15 1 1 de 21 CER 4 - F - F 1 4 - 1 3 - 1 4 - 1 a particular and an experience the particular participants Mary mercant is a referred to a et short to a st major after a copulation plus quelle ne me gent et e perce un résultat enterfament. Alors il me répondit qu'il n'était pas en etat de refleclur, imputet et préorupé qu'il était, mais que sorte une fois des Dardanelles il

y penserant plus à loisir, que d'ailleurs le bateau qui avant paru du côté de Teneuos avant ajouté à ses apprébenaions

Dans cet intervalle il s'était écoulé plus de quatre heures, et le bateau n'arrivat pas eneure. Alors en commença à soupçonner qu'il était raché derrure quele us parte pour commandate la puit avec l'escadre. Trois heures après e couche du so les pyrésements en quertion vint passer tout près du vansseau de . Auntal et savança y re les Daradres le actur le racant pos peru si le distinguer à quelle nation il appartennit, en passa la nuit dans la plus gracour agrésses et la alternat impatiemment le jour pour sorter des Darda-

Belief et se metter en invente a aeur A l'aute la jour et perest pre le bateau en question, qui se trouvait être un prosente. Fra ais, enar ca-deca tres Da la elles qu'il n'avait pu passer pelart a tat Chancatta com le rray meher ca lui et de demander a'il t available evers passe on wall as Date and a Je 1 to obe to a er up with e um su a camba pe et cara a ses a atent al care terre le sa compa A did her L vant early programa Dard. the sale pours or le try die a je the stay and come come and successful to a more site or to at I appreciate que to a confine personne tentra per parte e les la tara erant de Casa de aparel as at oes e act s aver ce la actas la la les sens days a charage to estimate and a le or are werel a printer a rett lears depoches renterment so monrear do avereget a level to Surta Abdoul Medjid. Sur cela, tous les bâtimens te con l'et vier per le conve et à penne les Turiars étaient-ils partis, qu'en ton ... un les vaisses et l'acore de mettre à la voile et que le Capoudan Pacha passa avec toute sa suite : in ci du " Fevpé," qui est le meilleur voslier de toute l'escadre. On fit voile avec l'intention d'aller mouiller à Beshikler (Bouca Hay) et de voir ensuite ce qu'il y aurait a saise. Canone se acona licy a are tours le sais ar Mr. stapha Pacha, (Vice Amiral), en lui faisant peur de l'arrivée de Talur Pacha, il se conformat aux ordres du Grand-Amiral, et tous les autres faisaient la même chose sans trop ravoir de quoi il s'agnissat.

Pendant notre voyage des Havonslar à Beshikler, nous avons été rejunt par il colo a ver le part de la colo a la bord un homme du Moustochar le a Maria estre ve lum leps a pour l'apa dan l'aclat. Dans octte depute de a la let trat a versur le l'a Caracat destau disaston à une a la let trat a versur le l'a Caracat destau disaston à une a la la la colo a la colo de la colo d

more a localing T the a collect to us undance à Beshiller où fut tenu un consoit entre le Grant Any Me stay of Such a for Reals Bey. Dans co consent it fut decide: for a go to a read to the second of the communiques avec l'escadre, un ne le secvia i pae e, cue lemeramente un a le me environ 150 milles des Dar Januares, was at sales fee évenement, et que, si cela devenuit nécessaire, on se porteres crasses sun avant, c'est-à-dire en Egypte. Ayant appris cette résolution, I a er ar Capa utan Pa la que il valar a la come jeter dans la mer que d'ancerta fois de constinuera da le Roda Bes, par e prepie constituent. Cal-To the expension of the state o Mannasi Va, et ou see at herr sons at le Partia d'e y de se somera par commerciales chance in a cit . The same of this come after a les a mort du Sultan Malamoure a el p. 30 are tou retre sententaga use. Le Capoure e Scripte. None nous contract the later of the state of the Il hit vecur le Riale Bey et lui dit verter que u norm brogt at , je reis qu'il a raison; nous ne feriona pas ... 'et ere retest de totre su en : a vaporer pour voir ce qu'il nous apporters le 1 noveme. Alers le Ruan bes u tepescas qu'avant de changer ainsi d'ac s qu'at ne la ager la têt et de lain apres ce qu'il voudrait. En entenda ta sont en fraver e, cert s

Der transaction our de le la Benne appear et peur reins ren le la peut de le conference de la conference de

pouvait tarder à venir prendre le commandement de l'estadre. Je leur signatat tous les inconveniens auxquels ils s'exposaient et leur rappeta, le caractère furble et nomistant la Capoudan Pacha, autor que la foresse et la perfidie de Mehemet Al. Ils paratrul un peu persondes, mais après le coucher du soleil, le Rula Bey son pere et le Countel Hassan Bey voire it chix le Pacha et l'on decida, a ce pa I paratrue ne pas charger e peopet prim af. Après celo, le Pacha m'ordonna de passer avec mus effets à porti di dona Bey, ce que je le avec quelque répugnante, craignant qu'il ne se vengest de ce que je l'avant controlis.

Le cendemain Verlied resendre suit à la voire. Le Ruda Bev et moi nous remnatur es sur le peroscappe d'Ubss et Hair pour al rià bora de l'Amirat francais qui venait la cate le Mairat à la resontre de l'escapre. Note nous avant autres vers le vanseau de Amirat La anticiriais cella luse ration burque et vint à bord de notre bateau a voieur acompagne de Penier de

Joinville, de l'Aide-do-cump la l'rence et de se ix au res otte ses,

Après les compliment d'usage, c Rista Beveit . Amen Lalar le par mon intermédiaire, que le Sultan Maha ou l'eta t mort e apaconne par Il seen et Halt claim or avaint com a re crisis pour stray for I posseur, que red amont II seem ususpect . . . . part de trea ! Ver et Ha Parta cella the Soficker speciality neurosas Scarca, chart may be se, etc. a se to a set entre actorion to or the proclave period de a prosposer el classifica A la li sone promotioner in a se para at the et al tope of the teath de cotto Punsanco, et que no voyant un l'atte o a fer mar cabatter a trait. teurs, nous avions prin la résolut - consumer vers A ca fest peut se mer avec Méhémet Ali une paix dur. e de seux estrares e se te ave. Il dar Parha et ce le face raicher vert et entrope tale e pre her meren y retained the average of the paper of asset II . (well I belt a retained to the A last the entries rate a store Morall March and the autonaturel, et que la Feurce frouverant aums en couvenance à s'uner à nous, ce qui nous mettrait à même de résister à la Russie, que nous savions que l' le .le. terre i error le a sterett returniere er la par ne it apte se et to cert not an in a cert the on ter and and the party L'Armen beneat some commit a a some part of the color as a same of the las? Nous les répondimes que c'était de peur qu'il ne nous empéchat de sorter. Il reference to the land the land der a me country person acres la cert ... que jo vous as fast cette question. Mais jusqu'ies je n'as pas en l'ordre disposit a rese to lea are of each in e a fact of a late pur mate inve instructions inc prescrivent sculement d'empêcher autant que possible un conflit entre votre escudre et celle du l'acha d'Egypte, ann de pe pas affaiblir PER or O can Mass and parties alle ser are lag et ex la gueere, non ecolement que je ne mettras accun obstacle à voe mouvement. mais je dous même vous faire mon compliment de votre projet que je considére comme l'intique moyen de souver voire pays des attentes de ceux qui ont curie de s'en rendre maîtres. Quorque cette circonstance s'ait pa être prévue par mes matructions, rependant, comme vous allez conclure la parx que c'est préestiment to que desse mon Gouvernement, l'approuve pour ma part votre her che ruis consept de ne meler è pera e le l'entret en cae nome were a river districts of mint by also cope, i more to be wife Si les Russes veulent marcher sur Constantinople, je as pourrai pas faire moins que de passer les Dardanelles, quorque je n'en sue pas l'ordre de mon Gouvernement. J'espère auns que bientôt l'escudre Anglisso viendra prendre co eseterlago."

Nous list avons dit alors que nous craignions de rencontrer l'exendre Anglasse, muis que si cela arrivalt, nous ne voutions pas lui dire toute la verité, par la l'Anglaterre est aujourd'hui assez une avec la France, toutefens j'apprécie les raisons qui vois déterminent d'en agir ainsi." It nous demanda après jusqu'où nous comptions aller, et ayant ou pour réponse que nous n'avions encore men décidé, usus que probablement nous nous dirigerrons sur l'ile de Candie, il nous fit observer que cela ne lui paraissant pas prudent, parceque notre ententien n'etant pas encore comme aux Egyptiens, nous pourrious trouver une mauvasse réception en y arrivant avec une escadre oi forte. Nous énouçaimes alors l'idée d'alter à Rhodes, ce qui lui parut plus à propos. Nous énouçaimes alors l'idée d'alter à Rhodes, ce qui lui parut plus à propos. Nous énouçaimes

ensuite de nous donner un de set vaisseaux pour nous accompagner. Il nous reponent qu'il ne pouvait pas nous donner un vaisseau, parcequ'il aurait par là l'air de vouloir nous renforcer, mais qu'il nous adjoindrait la briek le "Bougainville," pour le cas où nous voudrions l'expedier avec des lettres, ou pour le cas u die renépute a ce l'ascarle l'appeder avec des lettres, ou pour le cas u die renépute a ce l'ascarle l'appeder avec des lettres, ou pour le cas u die renéputer les intentions du Capoudan Pacha. Etant convenu de cela, le Riala Bey peu l'Amiral Lalande qui roulait voir le Capoudan Pacha, de no pas lui parles de ces affaires à cause de son entourage. En effet, l'Amiral vint faire au Capoudan Pacha une visite qui fut très-courte, et peudant laquelle if parles presque exclusivement de feu Sultan Mahmoud.

lume. Celle pour Mehemet Ali commençait par ces termes

Les mêmes individus qui depuis si longieus excitaient le Sultan Mahmond à la guerre entre Musulmans, out commis en dermer leu l'atrocité d'empoisonner notre Auguste Maître. Homes l'acha s'est emparé du posts de Grand Vizir et Halil Pacha de celui de Sératkier. Mos, me trouvant hors de leur atteinte, je n'as pas cru à propos de remettre les forces mivales entre les mans de ces notre les mans de ces deux errels person qui se trouvent augoste hoi à la merci de ces deux cruels person de ma résolution à Haliz Pacha, et j'attends vos dispositions pour venir à Alexandre avec toute l'escadre."

constitute of the second of th

.Iven Chérif Agu prit les dépêches et partit sur une corvette pour Alexand I lendeman nour fumes rejoints par le briek Français (" le Bougainvis de le Commandant vint aussitet faur visite an Capoudan Patha et lui the great a series of the second of the seco adenta le Coppe de la tarrie seri de la contrata de la la la la contrata la Amiral Moustapha Pacha. A la prière du Capoudan Pacha, le Commanuant se des un posse de la rece de la des estate de la Reservate de Rede Des estate Pendant la traversie, le Riala Ber, dont le bot était d'attacher d'avantage le Vice-Ameral à la cause du Capondan Pacha, pria le Commundant Français de dire à Moustapha Pacha que l'Amiral Lalande approuvait beaucoup la demarche quile son tifatre. En effet le Com al al se e for a Vo de Rada Bey et prices is reserved a Monetaphia Edition to the with his real in de ce sante, to at port execution of the properties Committee the Bernse black of the Control of the walkers and the the compression appropriate his assisted bearing or par le Riula Bey lin memer a Manager ta Anna la la classical articles of a type who keep listed Amiral avant été expedié vers Méhémet Ali pour proposer la réunion des deux excelled the part of the state of the state the of a factor of the same of the first of the after a first or the same of the factor of the facto bettre de me parassast pas recesso re a a r a et J cu gons dars in punt

notre départ des Dordanelles y'ai eté inquiet, craignant que Monstapha Pacha ne ve lle se reparer de mais a present que à mas soi en et a cette ettre il ne pourre plus bonger, parce qu'il est trop gravement compromis. Je l'ai fait de mai le mai de la le mai le mai de la le mai

Deux jours sprès, nous apercumes un bateau à vapeur qui s'était arrêté près. du varsacan Anglais qui nous suivait de loin. Je fui envoye pour voir ce qui était arrivé, je reconnus le pyroscaphe de l'Amiral Français, et étant monté à bord, j'y trouvai, à ma grande surprise, le Moustéchar de l'Escadre, Mouhan Elfendi. Je le saluai, cosute je vontus entrer dans ma chalcape pour faire mon support an Capoulan Parks, may le Contra and to the community all avoid Pordre le como obsessor une permits assert a come e constant Con A content to an and deat the effect the letter the the frames at the control of the fill to be to but to real time trace at latent. Thates are pursualless timent that are let private and a methodre or le icure salities. Le Moustecher remit an Capoudan le firman par lequel le nouveau Sultan le confirmat dans son poste. Peu après l'arrivée du pyroscaphe "le Papin," le Commandant du brick "le Bougunville," nous declara qu'il avait de l'Amirai l'ordre d'aller en Syrie, parceque la guerre y avait déjà éclaté et que les sujets Françus pouvaient y avoir besoin de sa protection. Le Capoudan Pacha fit codeau d'un Zarf (soutasse) émailé à chacus des deux communidate Français, A l'un pour l'amabilité avec laquelle il avest traité l'officier Ture pendant son

voyage, et à l'autre pour avoir accompagné l'Escadre durant trois parte. Me centant mal à mon auce à bord du Vanmenn Amiral, où regnait une inquietude genérale, j'ai prie le Capoudan Pacha de m'envoyer avec le pyroscaphe Fra as co la sacte a e l'aste ou je soutra ve realit ava ha Ayunt obtenu la permission du Capoudan l'acha, je me hatin de m'embarquer avec une petite partie de mes effets, à bord du "Papin," où je commençai à respirer un peu plus librement. Je dis aussitöt au commandant qu'il était 1 m per the sore or as theratere is the effect to jet the Grand-Amiral, dont le principal auteur avait été le Riala Bey, et que je le princito me in the part of our or as a three long party of the arrange ment d'aller à Smyrne ou à Constantinopte. Le Commandant me dit, qu'il ne , - , as me donner sa parole avant d'arriver à Alexandra. Arrivé dans cette At talente of tomes to defend on a ward to the Man a a peasite terriales abid de tatrapercaraje In an or le ten est or In are at the greater we have a threate do Santé avec on a par per detail a come potencia on a se a band L'officior de santé à qui je sagres de ser contra un la fit les , en me engineers to appropriate of a second of the ma réponse négative, il s'en alla, et revint après avec l'ordre e me re il barquer à la conventaine ce qui se fit aussente demofdistement aux ence ear expansion Be served Archa Bas and exact last water fut trus-courte parce qu'ils virent que je n'étaus chargé d'aucune mission : c'est par eux que l'appris que le pyroscaphe Egyptien "le Nil," avant té expédire deux jours auparavant vers le Capoudan Pacha avec la réponse sux propie des the mark and the least and one moust award que l'escador était outsillers d'Alexandrie. Un jour après le Capondan Pacha se com suit cette y f et alla fatte visite à Méhémot Ali. Arrivé au Palat- 1-in part or i me ut sortie to river et an et an executive de la Le lepicon p. intentions avaient été de servir la religion et d'etre utile à la nation M ... man que Housew Pacha, son ancien ennemi, avait trouvé moy . . i persec dans l'apinion du défunt monarque; qu'il esperut toutefois que dorenava, t a nation Manufinanc serut étroitement unic , que le neuveau Sultan était , ... clare of the Menta and alterestance lui basser les pieds et de loi rendre tout service dont il serait capable, que pour le moment il n'y avait que Hoarew qui mous donnait un peu d'embarrie, mais

qu'il esperait qu'il réusarait à le faire destituer de son poste et qu'il trouverait l'occasion de se faire mieux connaître.

Ce discours produsit la plus grande impression sur nos commandans, qui à leur retour, me montérent tout et qui croyaient fermement que ce qu'ils avanct citet la cratta pare vert. Is discontinuée que cette rémain n'eût pas en lieu avant la bataille (de Nézib) pour éviter tout le sang qui avant coulé des deux côtés. Bref, ils étaient tellement aveuglés, que j'en avans bonte pour eux, me rappelant surtout que pendant notre voyage je leur avans representé les affaires sons un jour tout-à fait différent. Ce jour là

je erus à propos d'éviter le Rista Bey pour ne pas etre obligé d'entrer en matière.

Le lendemain, le Riala Bey me fit demander par Akif Aga, si jo ne sentais pas que as sent macio que er es entre con France Marie a des Mal Aga diant de mon avis et ayant fait tout le voyage en pleurant, j'ai osé lui exprimer mon opinion, et je lui dis qu'à en juger par les manières de Méhemet Ali, je croyus qu'il nous jouernit quelque tour. En effet, doux ou trois jours après, Mebémet Ali dit su Capouden Pacha, que eruguant l'arrivée des forces navales Anglaises, il croyait à propos de faire entrer les deux escadres. Deux jours après, on donna l'ordre que les bêtimens qui pouvaient entrer sans decharger leurs canons vinssent motulier dans le port d'Alexandrie. En effet, ce jour même, toutes les frégutes sont entrées dans le port, mus en coirant on leur fit déposer leur poudre dons la poudnère, ce qui fit une assez mauvaise sensation dans notre flotte. Tous nos vaissenux étaient encore dehors. Un soir. un de nos capitames de vansseau vint avertir le Capondan Pacha que Moustaplas le Vier-Amical) fassart des signaux pour qu'on se preparêt à partir, et qu'il y must range to managery to many Satisfact to all the co Commandans de ne pas obéir sux signaux de Moustapha Pacha parce qu'il les evait fait faire dans un état d'ivresse. Informé le lendemann de tout occi, Méliémet Ali fit entrer successivement, en quelques jours, les vaisseaux Tures qui étaient sous la garde de la flotte Egyptienne

Lorque Méhémet Ali rément à faire entrer dans le port toute l'escadre Ottomane, il crut avoir en mains un moyen infaillible pour faire destituer Hourew Pacha; muis quand il rit qu'à Constantinopée on pensait plus sagement qu'il n'avait eru, il commença à être inquiet, continuant toutefoir à exprinser l'espoir que sous peu en recevrait la nouvelle de la révocation de Hourew Pacha. Mais bientôt tout le moode, sans distinction, comprit que toutes les assurances du l'appendit de la patron Musulmane, mais seulement à set in sets par en jour d'attentions pour ses seulement de la partie de

Un jour Méhémet Ali alla visiter le "Messudie," et en partant on le salua de vingt-un coups du canons qu'il a, dit-on, exige lus-meme. Sur cela, j'an été tout exprès cheu le Riala Bey, et ayant demandé et obteou la permussion de lui parler à cœur ouvert, je me auté exprimé en cos termes: "Vous dones que Méhémet Ali était le fidèle vassait de notre Souverain. Paurquoi donc a-tuit exigé vingt-un coups de canons? et pourquoi devast-on les loi accorder? Quand même toutes les Pausanness l'avanient reconnu pour indépendant, ne devisant-nous pas nous y opposer jusqu'au bout? Maintenant que vous avez turé les vingt-un coups, vous l'avez reconnu comme Prioce Souverair."

La Rink Bey s'est excuse en disent que les coups de canon étaient pour

sa per le chateau ensuite a a change de discours. Enfin, aujourd hui trois. have a an ormer matered or , escape sont mecontens et protondement affiges, may as no panyent new latte, car ils so trouvent or one en prison. I as sieme en en la dire a prosiente officiere que lorsça us étantel presumiers en Rusne no claient nucus qu'a Aievanone, ou ils sont condannes a vivre sons argent sous un mauram chimat, &c . &c

Quart a mos abatte et souffrant de corps et d'esprit, je demanua à plusieurs re nees qu'un hie missal ader à Marte ou a byra pour me rethe art - Natural purched for gette perspection per guestion a season of the cooler, of his or at assez houreax pour trouver come di Capitaine Fore qui me foure it les mi years de ve ar a Constant, of civel de me placer de nouveau sous les glor est auspices de mun bouvernt regitaire.

### No 507

# Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received December 30.)

No dilly My Lord,

Paris, December 27, 1839.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatches to No. 410 inclusive. I learn from Marshal Soult, that the despatches which arrived this morning from M or Partners 3 M. Corlect c alma no pleasure as an interesting

No change had taken place in the situation of affairs either at Constantinople or Alexandria. M. de Pontosa states, that the influence of M. de The test pre maintee at the torner place that Rocks class a seems well content with the present provisional state of things, and is not impatient to conclude prace-

> I have, &c., GRANVILLE (Nigned)

# No. 508

# Propositions made by Baron Brunner for the Bettlement of the Tures-Egyptian Question, January, 1840.

1 Di belarez cue les Cabinets All a considerant cue a situation actuelle des affaires entre la Sub-rite Perte Entemane et Mehernet At- l'icha , havele menace de troubler la paix de l'Orent et peut huir par tain unitre des ever it this is a entrainerment or graves coint textions pour I harope entere et at the other quis out termenetrett, proble a la l'orte Octomane une assistance que cede ci a accepter unt resolu o arreter entre cux les bases. L'une pacification pto laquelle cette assis ance scrut efficacement preter et compendance amai que la sécurité de l'ha quix Ottoman cur petement mises a convert du danger d'une agression à laque se se l'acua si l'ayate pourrait se lu rer de and ye of.

. Etablic que les Cabinets Alties en se foueaut sur les déterminations et ica ses lepraja danement maio estees le la part qui Summe dans le but de taire concr à l'avenur tout sujet de dissension et de mominiment admitt at en principe que la Sublime Porte accorde à Méliemet Ali l'acha la possession de and to toute entiree, aver le dreit un transi effet à ses descen fans l'adipi di tra in a cette province in San an Porte lunaria conservation accommunity exir intensal in a hidron facino les threa et les prerocatives dont la a join and at en could to be Packs I be water sussal or in Porte

. Las lastes and law and the second determinances.

Webster his et ses sur se ute appel a recorna e la Sourcembete on Schanel and giver a soft que in a sete percental jung out do

5°. Les Pachalies de la Syrie, Dumas, Alep, et antres, sepa que le district u Adans, de même que l'He de Candie, seront évacués par les troupes Egyptiennes, et immédiatement restitués à la Porte, qui continuera à les posséder en

toute propriété comme de tout terrs.

6º La flotte Ottomane, actuellement dans le port d'Alexandrie sera immediatement replacee sous l'autorité des prepos, a l'urea eue le Sultanchargera de la recev ar et de la rame les à l'onstantinople avec ses equipages et toot le matériel y appartenant.

7°. Les dispositions ci-densus, après avoir été préalablement communiquées à la Porte comme résultat de l'appen qui lui a été formellement promis par les Représentate des Cinq Cours, et après avoir obtern l'adhésion du Sultan, seront mises à exécution par les Cabinets Alliés, lesquels se chargerent de notifier ces

conditions à Méhémet Al. Pacha, en le sommant d'y sousenre,

5" Si contre toute attente, Mehemet Ali refusait d'acceptor les termes de cet arrai remeit et a ament l'intention de soutenir des prétentions plus cleuders les tours A l'ers sont resches de procéder à une série de mesures costes ser promueliensent destruces à vamore l'opposition du Parha e Fey de et à les imposer l'arrangement pacifique qui aura obtenu la sanction préalable du Sultan et que toutes les Pausances de l'Europe auront reconnu commo juste et comme arrévocable.

9°. En conséquence, les Cabinets Alhés procéderaient à l'emploi des mesures ci-après: (ici suivrait l'indication des moyens d'action dont le Ministère Britannique a été le premier à nous suggérer le plan). En adoptant cra menares on mettrut d'abord à exécution celles qui géneralent le moins le come over tout in agreem t morale and war les défermitate as du Vice Roit et

détériorant sa position sous le rapport politique et militaire.

A oet effet, on commencerait par danger les Escadres Anglause et Française dans la Bure d'Iskendéroon pour y prendre une position et une attitude qui menacerment Ibrahim Pacha dans son flano, intercepterment toutes see commumentions par mer, et l'exposerment au danger de voir éclater des troubles sérioux parmi les populations mécontentes qu'il retient à petre dans l'obsessance. aujourd'hen, et qui se sountearesient à son pouvoir des qu'elles aureient une chance de le forre impunément en se fondant sur l'appui des forces multalres de I Mance

Si cette promière demonstration était insufficante, on procederalt à rétablic l'autorité du Sultan dans l'île de Candie, mesure qui ne manquerait point de réagir sur toutes les provinces soumises au Vice-Ros et y ébranlerait fortement

son posivoir

Dans le cas où cette mesure ne parviendrat pas encore à vaincre la résistance de Méhémet Ali, il faudrait en venir au blocus des côtes de la Syrie et do l'Egypte, démonstration qui imposerait amarément au commerce Européen une certaine gêne, mais ne seruit aussi que momentanée, parceque le Vice-Roi as réasternt pas longteurs à l'emplos de moyens coercitifs qui paralyseratent touter ses remources financières.

Je m'abetiens de ranger sei le rappel des Courals au numbre des mesures dont je me parmettram de suggerse l'adoption, d'une part, parceque l'absence do nos agens diminuereit les moyons d'action morale que nous avons sur le Vice-Roi : de l'autre, purceque les espérances de ce dermer pourraient se fortifier de nouveta si les Consuls de toutes les Pausances Européennes ne se trouveraunt pur rappelés simultanément de leurs postes.

10°. Après avoir précisé dans leur ordre graduel les mosures conventives qu'ile ont resolu de prendre, les Cabinets Athés établirment comme une éventualité

possible la chance que Méhémet Ali, venant de rejeter le plan de pacification ci-dessus, recommencial les hostilités contre l'Empire Ottoman, en fassant

marcher am troupes par l'Asie Mineure pour menacer Constantinople. Dans on cas, la Cour Impériale de Russie, invariablement résolue commo elle l'est d'aller su secoure de son voisin et de ne point permetire que le trône du Sultan fût mis en péril par son vassal, s'engagerant à agir dans un but de conservation et su nom de l'Alliance Européenne, en consentant à la demande du Sultan, à envoyer au flotte de la Mer Noire avec des troupes de débarquement pour défendre la capitale de l'Empire Ottoman contre l'agression de l'armée d'Egypte, pendant que de l'autre côté les flottes combinées des autres Possessiers operation out to cones of Partiet and in the forcer Mel and Ali d'arrêter la marche de ses troupes. De plus, afin de mieux constater enx your de l'Europe enhère l'intime et franche umon qui s'est établie entre les Cours Alisses dans la poursuite du plan selutaire qu'elles ont adopté, il seruit

expressément entendu, que pendant que la flotte et les troupes Russes serasent appelers dans le Bosphore, afin de pourvoir à la défense de Constantinople, l'1 du le la Gre de Bretathe, et la France sur la traction qui leur co serait également adressee par la Porte, ferment entrer de leur côté chacune deux ou truis bâtimens de guerre dans la Mer de Marmora, où ces vasseaux établiques une craimère entre Gallipoli et le Golfe de Mondania pour empecher toute entreprise des troupes Egyptiennes de ce côté. là.

It. Il serast convente que la presence des forces Russes dans le Bosphore, de mêmo que celle des vausseaux de guerre des autres Pussances dans la Mer de Marmora, cesserant aussitét que le but de sûreis qu'ils avaient momentanement eté appelés à attendre, aussient été obtenu, et que le danger dont Con-

stantinople aurait éto menqué n'existerait plus.

12º Il serait expressement entendu en outre, que l'admission des pavillons étrangers dans le Bosphore auns que dans la Mer de Marmora ne serait considérée que comme une mesure exceptionnelle, adoptée à la demande seule de la Porte elle-même et uniquement dans le but de su défense; mais que cette mesure ne porterait pas la moundre atteinte un principe existant, en vertu duquel la Sublime Porte a toujours consideré le détent des Dardanelles et celui du Bosphure comme devant rester fermés en tems de paix comme en tems de guerro aux vausseaux de guerre de toutes les Puissances étrangères. Ce principe ayant inversablement servi de règle à l'Empire Ottoman de tout tems comme un droit inhorent à la souveraincte du Soltan, comme maître et gardien. des deux détroits, les Cours Alliées, pour manifester le respect qu'elles portent Who was it a real of an ergulant branch of the are was referred à reconnaître aujourd'hus formellement la fermeture des detroits des Pardanelles et du Dosphore, et s'engagerarent à considérer desormais la Mer de Marmora et la Mer Noire comme mere closes, en consacrant à jamais ce principe comme fausant partie du droit public Européen.

### No. 509.

### Viscount Palmereton to Earl Granville.

No. 3.) My Lord.

Poreign Office, January 3, 1840

In reply to your despatch, No. 407, of the 23rd December, 1839, meloming an entract from the newspaper the "Eclareur de la Mediterrance," relative to the amount of the French naval force in the Mediterrances. I have to observe to your Excellency, that the statement contained in that extract is vague, and can acareely be taken as a contradiction to the enumeration of ships which I tent to you in my despatch, No. 394, of the 10th ultimo.

If the ships named in the list which I sent to your Excellency are not all to be commessioned, it would be very easy for the French Government to specify which of them are to continue to be laid up in ordinary

Y ato, &c PALMERSTON

### No 510

Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston - (Received January 5, 1840.)

No. 329 i

My Lord, Therapia, December 11, 1839.

I HAVE this day received a report from the Dragoman, which is as

"His Excellency Reclud Pasha has charged me to thank your Lordship for the instructions of the 8th instant; and he has desired to have a translation of them. The Pasha also charges me to assure you, that the Sublime Porte is firm in the system it has adopted, and that there is no question of an accommodation with Mehemet Ali, direct or indirect, either under the suspices of

France or any other Power. The Pasha says the Subbine Porte hopes for the best results from the perfect union that exists between England and Austra and he Porte wall not take now steps for an array a rent with Milher et Alt, without the concurrence of those will Powers. The Pisha socied to at Milde Portells are not recently made any communication to the tork retaining to the Legyptian Question.

The above was said by Reclad Pasho hast night

(Signes) PONSONBY,

#### No 511

Viscount Pounously to Viscount Palmeraton.—(Received January 3, 1840)

(No. 330.)

M 12-1 Therapus December . 1, 18 ml

THE Count de Roberson Resident as her no more in the immediate to a report of A above at the analysis of Sovereles with the Exall and and he to have a resident to a difference of an extended that monthly as a smelling of the analysis of the framework and the standard that monthly a work of the analysis of the framework and the analysis of the first terms of the framework and the analysis of the first terms of the framework and the analysis of the first terms of the framework and the analysis of the first terms of the

have a d h the effect produced upon Mehemet Ali, by ble

All the term and the floor of Malen et All.

All the terms of the pure control of the lond and include the floor of the lond and the terms of the floor of the long of the long of the floor of the long of the lo

L'esser devecter à la révolte les populations des provinces rentées fidèles à Sa Hautenn a complètement échoué: l'aranée d'Ibrahan Paclia se trouve parsiyaée par les regurers d'un climat abquel elle n'est point accontomée, ainsi que par le manque de vivres et la difficulté de ses communications avec la Syrie La présence de la Flotte Turque à Alexandrio, qui avant été regardos au premier : a la la leurent pour Mehémet Ali, ne manque la d'offire des auquéétades au Pacha, qui s'est vu obligé, pour calmer le mille, ce qui augmente ses embarras pécuniaires.

"Tondis que la position de Méhemet Ali devient de jour en jour plus

difficile, celle de la Porte paraît s'améliorer, étc."

(Signed) PONSONHY

### No. 512.

### Timerent Palmerston to Count Schartsone

Mon cher Counts, Holland House, le 5 Januier, 1840

EN réféchasant sur netre conversation d'hier, je peute que je n'ai vraiment pas le droit de donner au Gouvernement Français copies ou extraits de te que ne m'ont été communiquées que confidentiellement. Mais punque ce que vi le les croit de la seconde mission ou li car, le lles ser à le dres le croit pe propriée en peu de troits vous donner les rensuguement que vous me demandez, et je que a une que de cette ne tere je vius en ren cui en paye à d'exple ar l'attente à votre Gouvernement miseux et plus clairement qu'en vous envoyant les extraits dont il a été queston hier.

En effet, la chose cet de la plus grande simplicité: vous savez parfaitement deja te il ce y a s'est passe corre le Gouvernement Ar ais et le baron de Brannow au mois d'Octobre passé. Vote savez que l'Angleterre et la Russie se sont trouvoes d'accord sur toutes les questions qui est été discutées par rapport à l'Affaire Turci. Egyptie e except seulement a listribution le roles entre les Puissances Alaées pour la defense de Constantinople, dans le cas où Ibrahun Pacha pourrait marcher aur Brousan pour menacer Constantanople.

Le Baron de Brunnow nous a proposé un certain arrangement pour ce cas, nous lui en avons proposé un sutre; ses instructions n'avasent pas prévu notre proposition, et il ne s'est pas cru autorisé à y accèder sans en référer à en Cour-

Il cer a par e siscemat a l'eferancier et par sin, a natructions qu'il a reçues de sa Cour, il est maintenant revenu à Londres pour nous annoncer l'adhésion de l'Empareur à l'arrangement que nous lui avions proposé; et le Baron est aussi charge de négocier dans le but d'amener une solution définitive et permanente de la Question Turco-Egyptienne, afin d'assurer l'indépendance et l'integraté de l'Empire Ottoman, et de mettre un terme aux dangers dont l'état existant des relations entre le Sultan et le Pacha, et la position militaire de ce dernier, memcent la paix de l'Europe.

Je n'us pas pu encore communiquer na Cabinet la réponse du Cabinet de St. Pétersbourg, mais le Conseil se réunira demain et je leur ferm cette communication. Le Baron de Neumann est arrivé de Vienne, charge, comme mus harter the areas to the mean one or pull the material are I world avec l'Angleterre et la Russie our ces quentions importantes; et je crois pouvoir affirmer que la Prusse envasage ces affaires sous le même point de vue. Il ne nous reste donc maintenant que le concours de la France pour établir un occord Estados sur una affaire qui est same contredit la plus grave et la plus conportante de toutes celles que nons avons eu à truier pendant ces dernières années. Bous espérons vivement que co concours ne nous sera pas refusé, et que les Cinq Pussances, marchant d'accord et sur une même ligne vers un but d'un untérêt commune et gunéral, parviendront par leur fermeté, leur vigueur et leur unamente, et leur déuntéremement, à écurter pour hien des anness les dangers graves dont l'état actual des choses dans le Levant menseent mus ceme la paix. et le repos de l'Europe

> PALMERSTON. (Signal)

## No. 513.

Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmersten .- (Received January 6, 1840)

No. 3.1

My Lord,

Alexandria, December 18, 1839

I I ATT the harmen to which the hand of a concept that duplicate desputches, Nos. I and 2, with inclosures, of the 3rd and the 14th of

Having left Triesto on the 1st of this month, I reached here on the evening of the 14th matant in the French steamer "Mentor." I landed in the barge of the Egyptian Admiral, which Her Majesty's Consul had procured for that purpose, and immediately proceeded to the residence of Colonel Campbell, who received the with great kindness and cordinlity. Colonel Campbell immediately reported my arrival to his Excellency Boghos Bey, as well as to the Agents and Consuls-General of the different Foreign Powers rendent at Alexandria; and I have been this day informed through Boghes Bey, that his Highness Mchemet. All has fixed Saturday next, the 21st metant, as the day for my official

I vesterday afternoon had the honour of waiting upon Boghos Bey, and experienced from him a warm and courteous reception. He assured me of Mehemet Ah's anxious desire to maintain the best understanding and the most friendly relations with Her Majesty's Government, and at the same time expressed his own readiness to be of any nighty in furthering this end. In reply, we were can of it, and it it was the source desire of liter Many via

Government to bring to a favourable and equitable termination those differences that have throughly existed or ween Meiler et Aleana as Sovereign the Sulvet

Thus did my interview with Boghos Hey terminate, nor did I consider it judicious in my first conveniation to eater more largely on the subject of your

Lord-hip's instructions.

As C Land Complett continues in the Markinge of these duties to which I and appointed as the errors decided as sewer and leases for social consecommunicate to your Lordship these political events that come under his notice until my formal assumption of the duties of Agent and Consul-General; and he has given me to understand that has intention is to return to England by the steamer that is expected to leave this place for Multa in January next.

I have, &c., G. LLOYD HODGES. (Signed)

### No. 514.

Mr. Pro-Consul Werry to Viscount Palmeraton.—(Received January 9, 1840.)

No. 23 )

My Lord,

Aleppo, November 20, 1839.

I HAVE the bonour to transput berewith, for your Lordship's information. copy of my despatch of this day's date to Viscount Ponsonly, together with extract of a letter from Mr. Prench Consul Gillet of Tarsous, under date ta are a lex to Mr Veters, the approach batha October 31, the whole of which will put your Lordship in full possession of every thing of interest that has transpired within this Consular Landing to it is period, and menting your Lordship's notice.

> I have, &c . F H S. WERRY. (Sugned)

### Inclosure 1 in No. 514

## Mr. Pro-Connel Werry to Viscount Possonhy

Aleppo, November 20, 1839.

I HAD the honour of addressing your Excellency under the 29th ultimo, per Austrian steamer, vid Beyrout,

I now avail of the same channel to do myself the honour of communicating to your Lordship the little information since circulating within the jurisdiction

of this Consulate, and worthy of your Lordship's notice. M. Vincent German, the chief government architect of this Parbalic, who, I stated to your layers, not transcribe that is not yet. Scrasher Ibraham P va t ar V a n a 2 pro- t-let sees to a specific in a horizon open to specific office as a state of the first and any page an and the land of the same and MITTER CONTRACTOR STATES STATES the terms of the part of the state of the st of Just of Contract and I See to seat tak or a second an a few days will be very visible in the Aleppo River, which was prener rate considerably. This statement as to the object of M. the free cour road procedure on the opening course from

The Egyptian forces within this district, and stationed on the northern frontier of Syras, have undergone but little change since my last communication to your Lordship.

The two locastry Regiments that have been in gurrison here, the 11th and 17th of the Lene, left this on the 11th instant, and to be for Orfa, to change

quarters with the 9th and 14th stationed there; the cause given for this movement is, that as the two regiments of this perce have their as pots here, and consequently their clothing for the water to a country or are seened to Orian which the regime is there have not their dept wing at a distance, at I ada, which place they are to the summer season. London and y to are ad en a neeand do next wer if this promound the come here to perform garrier data were they may ower receive their coutle of

\$ 315 \$ of a change of a resoluted these tax is but he sever given use to a great many competence with the public, and I was one reports are offered it specific ing the some from ear that they proceed to Otto, and from them are to be sent to want I bush are where it is and. May up Ber one oams, others at Oct. I as on in to any meeter office have the next but mese tripping settle as a contract the settle to me disch the att. rds or the true to a water, the direction flow first in a proceed these tax a trace seems in a performant the process and the second trace of the to the will make the make a first of the them to the torst are an around that and more that it is appearance of the two registers that are now to be in their way from Orlation, me loose that let his at I wine, a the cause treft and generally ladiesed on this sanden change

I shall vigitantly watch all these movements and see if any of these reports get confirmed, and immediately report to and care about a soliday

I elicit from persons who leave and the little and an ast advices towarder of the expression by the er atal and appearing recorded to the top of the extremely to the first art to be a select as on the attentions make the a adorners He B a see he see

the order to be the F. A management of the line was a pr terrescatuals to a set of cree till extended to 1 Sweet add Closes and and all and the are often at the property throw the tile and of the work place

In his to be rain a great or Posts, one of the past Margali with the attended to be taken to the total and the same

A though the fetter more that but more pleasing it is was ster I lear Ha is lar with to be and they was broked to not in exclusion in its strend Market norma

I have further to inform your Lordship, that a native merchant was have ernehod this from Midatin, states, that at Besneb, although the authors there is a Mussellitz appointed by the Sultan's Seraskier, still the Egyptian tringulars. Bashi Boxuks and Annadis, frequently advance on that line to that place, and obtain from the inhabitants what they required. Bisneh is two days beyond Murash, attunted east.

This merchant further states, that while he was at Boneb, he heard say that I a Exercise Plant Park hal released the Curamor Regiment to four from An to place of buy real place that he have area. Rome and are last skella trong a few more, say of 1000 to a more they example to topa . Savarnof 200 HRI matrix 1 and the fact the one Ferentians paint of a way on the Admin Latrict is a the word of the relivered the president format The forces coppraint at a fab are will not material that compresed of tour remaining for an extension, two of Artificie

Sou the neath of Mr. B. R. Lanes, who held the post of Her M , six a Vice Compat Taisons manner of an East quarter last of a bern very trever employee as return

The french beautiful of let his however been kill no it as der the 21st of October, to give me some advices on the position of the Egypta. Thing a in that it will extend if well one the home and the se fareward for your Lardship's information.

The last advices I have received from Alexandretta are under the 16th read the same of the south to be just to apostly had but a tree

to Governor of that the Rashonan Effents, had received orders mountains, the following quantity of timber 1,700 trees, part of which had

arready arrived on the beach, and had begun to be shipped, in he conveyed from theory to Acre, for the Artillery service there.

The disaffected in the direction of Byass had not of late, and since the force sent against them, evinced any further symptoms against the Government which was regorously exact he from all classes of the population the taxes, and I am tord a many instances particularly the lower order, taken in two-fold,

This measure, my lord is being in a similar manner exercised leads here. at Arespo, and throughout two district generally; which, in consequence of the ngames steps pursued and in many astances with tene has of late coused general rescort at among all the equilation, among the lower classes of the initial table this measure is greatly filt, and causes great oppression, to such an extent that many are said not to be acte to stand against it

I been to taclose for your Loruship's informative extract of Mr Vice Consul & a s grown upone date Latakia 3 st October, which will to be are not your Lorestop with the measures principally this Government, a

exactors the taxes and the consequences arising the room

I an eary I have no correct or obvesting advices to offer to your Lordthe respect of the Saltin's Serask er Salard. Pasha's movements, beyond trail tos have renes was a short time back at Malatia, with about 20,000 men ar basis person Artiflers that I valvaces revenues here an town, I lear to had a mised with but force to for most

From all carryal from K and I also care that Hady All Paster of that place a control of the expected soon to be reduced by a person whose name was to have it was reported that the new that a of that district was to by an a some a force of about 20000 h. 22 out men said to be conquired of four time take a later two of Caladre a Lamut Orth passes of Arabity

e is not lord as a the first case. I was an ever stay to an period and I stall a met to draw a six convey to your Lorush plany fort a and I where a new men on a sent transported

I have, &c., F. H. S. WERRY (Signed)

### Inclosure 2 in No. 514.

# Mr. French Connel Gallet to Mr. Pro-Connel Werry.

(Extract.) Tareous, is 21 Octobre, 1839

CEST avec bien de plansir, Monsieur, que je viene saturfaire à votre demande pour avoir des nouvelles politiques sur cette province ; mais elles sont been insignifiantes.

Il y a deux mon que le corpe d'armée qui était dans cette province pouvait the corner tetal to a 10 000 him new to be a west against the religion to 20,000 ; plumeurs régimens formant cette différence ont été cavayés à Antioche, A . House et Latin c, parceque cotte para per ne pouvait ou ement pas nourir antant de monde, ni près de 10,000 chevanx de cavalene qui s'y

Maintenant voici l'énumération des régimens qui s'y trouvent sous les ordres a rects C'Achmet Mences i Pacha.

l rous régument d'Infanterie avec un Général de Brigade, quaire régument se Cavalene aver de sa Generaux de Brigade, un régunent d'Artidene à chevaavec son Colonel, et deux batteries d'Artillene à pied

Tentes es troupes sont encore campées aux environs de Adana, à l'excepthere was a cameral se Caraberro on return

bat outre, il y a amesi 1 500 Artilleure réguliere sur butteries de Koulok Borhez, et 700 à 900 d'Ingénieurs.

Un bataillon de Baltagi dans ce même lieu et anni des troupes de Génie et cafin des troupes urréquières, Cavalerie et Infanterie, réparties sur toutes les provinces, qui, avec les troupes ci-dessus, forment le total général de 20,000

Il n'y a mal doute que tout ce corps d'armée ne posse son quarter d'hiver done la province

Le leng de cette frontière, depuis la mer jusqu'à Marache, on pourrait dire qu'il 1 y a justonne car il n'y a que quelques troupes reparties sur les points ou passages qu'on a voulu fortifier et où a y a encore quelques canons

### Inclosure 3 in No. 514.

Retract of Mr. Vice-Count Elias's Journal, dated Latakia, October 31, 1839.

L'ORDINE è l'istesso per la riscuozione dei denan del territorio di Latakia continuasè a fare tutti è sforsi, e di più il Generale Selum Bey ebbe l'ordino o mesere di persona con l'occorente dese trupe del regimento, e mandare negli. Uffiziale per altri luoghi, e così sono sparsi in tutti i castonè.

Il Campo del Mudir è sempre trasportato d'una provincia all'altra facendo pagare tutto a forza di bastone, ma gli abitante cono già scami di moneta e non possono soddusfare è loro debitè, avendo venduto i loro grani, orzo, bovi, montoni, buttero, ètc. ètc., a vil prezzo, od anche s'imprestano sempre della moneta a 4. 5. p. c. al mese, ed altri hanno preso a 35. 40. p. c. per otto mesè o sia alla raculta del tabacco per prendere questo genere al prezzo che surà fassito das negozianti, e non si vedo altro che gunte girare in città cercando che li da moneta col cambio, e molté del pacsi hanno guadagnato bene in questa circostanza

### No. 315.

Mr. Consul Young to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received January 9, 1840)

(No. 39.)

My Lord, Jerusten, November 25, 1839

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, that the state of this part of the country is daily becoming more unsettled. The Fellah are assuming a very determined position against the Government, and their an tude towards the authorities is materially changed. The severe measures that have lately been pursued to obtain money, have emised whole willinger to be attracted, to say that they consider themselves no longer responsible to the Position to the Covernment that at object this part of the severe that they consider themselves no longer responsible to the Position to the part of the severe that they consider the covernment the at object this part of the severe as a state of open research. He term has been a blacked itself independent; and a measurager sent but week by the Governor of Jerusalem on some business there, was ordered to return without delivering his measurage.

Shelk Abdrechman Asmer continues to increase the number of his

followers.

(Signed) W. T. YOUNG.

### No. 516.

Mr. Cound Werry to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received Jenuary 9, 1840.)

(No. 17.)

(Extract.) Demaseus, November 28, 1839.

THE affairs in the Hassiran and Agioun districts have been settled since the date of my last despatch. His Excellency Sherif Pashs and James Bey are returned here, with the regular forces employed on that service.

All the taxes and imports due in those districts have been rigorously collect to and the same in the great interpretation of the land in the Daniaseus district, and I hear also in every part of Syria. His Highness Iteration Passas orders of a face-effect Sheriff Eastia and to Issue Bey are

said to be very severe, menacing that in case the taxes are not collected by the end of Ramagan in their respective districts, they will be goargic with the deficiency and have to pay it up from their provate jurses. It is stated that these funds are destined books for the payment of the army. There such present about 6 000 purses of b treasury nere, but I be use a great part of the stall amount being estreted in Seera, will be required for Egypt, as I amprestand the meaner of cred many the court is charles sent to the sent of the trovernment in that country the gle one wants for the expenditure in Same are not of a rest important and urgent nature; and it may be also, that these funds will not be employed, until the Egyptian Government decrees whether, or not, they may be required to forward offensive operations on the northern frontier. The 18th Regiment Infantry has been paid within these three days; it is said the irregulars are also to be paid in a few days. 2,000 purses have been sent the last week to his Highness Ibrahum Parha. [100] purses are reserved for the Pilgram Meeca Caravan. Orders have been usual to collect the Carratch due three months hence, in Moluscon, for the year 1256. Many of the Cluefs in the different quarters of this city, appointed and charged by the Government to collect the Ferden tax, fail and become bankrupts, the deficit is again charged to and collected from the inhabitants; the Orestand a second second of the surprise to the second of the seems to be the object of the Government that, whatever may be decided on, as regards the future possession of this country, or any other eventual circumstance occurring, no taxes shall remain to be collected

I hear that the French Solyman Pasha, who has been on an innection at Acre, is expected here on his way to Atappe. Part of a region of toward or both to be a server, has been east to Acre. The leftmers will Acre to sent to Acre. The leftmers will Acre to sent to Acre. The leftmers will be a very a self-mark to the transfer for the content. But as a solidary toward the transfer for the content to But as a solidary toward the transfer for the content to But as a solidary toward to the transfer for the content to the following practice in the lessent, and to Syria have been connected by the collect taxes on the remark and there are taxes and the remark and there are taxes, a large radius of country on the ranges of many as a solid for mark taxes, on the plea that they have never been subject to or paid taxes to the Sultan's Government.

The Emit Bechn has sent and a grant some the Leve Meppe with a force to reduce the Mutuali Chief. Sheik Sthebib, who, with about 500 hours in contrast the roads between Acre, Soor, Tyre and Sulon. This Sheik has been joined with other Mutualis from the débris of the force of the late Emit Gewad, some of which have shown themselves on the Balbee hite, against which a force has also been sent by the Emit Bechte, but I believe the whole of that affair will very soon terminate in the pacification, or in the destruction, of these brigands.

The new French Consul, the Count de Rattimenton, is arrived at his post here. I find he visited Solyman Pashs at Sidon, he says, to ascertain from S. ben'an Pasha the porcha was in the Frequencial and includes of Prench subjects in his Comular district are to be addressed to him and to his adjoint M. Lapi, which seems to be in opposition, not only to his own intons on this subject, but also to that of the French Government and of the Consul-General at Alexandria. His wast also to the Emir Bechir, denotes the desire of the French Government, that their Damaseus Coungl should be on the most animal eigeness fooding with the game Insequence of Product of Lebanica. The Count de Raitementon was previously employed at Tiftis, and I learn from bin that he was actively engaged in transmitting reports to the French Government on the state of Georgia, both as to its political and commercial relations, and on the governing of that country by Russia. I also hear that the Prince de Jourville is expected to visit Dameseus, it a said a cily and that the French Consul-General at Alexandra may make a too of Syra mat. spring. These circumstances show that the French Government sums at increasing its influence in these countries, and that at a moment when its actual political position is uncertain, to derive any advantage which its consequent prospects may permit. The French Consul section in his predilections and views to be much opposed to the policy of the Russian Government in the Levant and in the East, and of its internal system of Government; and however more favourable he may appear disposed to that of Great Britain, there can be little doubt he desires to render the influence of France ascendant, as much as through his matriamentality it can be made, to read that of any other in these parts.

### No. 317

# Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmeraton .- (Received January 9, 1840.)

(No. 6, Consuler.)

My Low

Alexandria, December 19, 1839

I HAVE the honour to sequent your Lordship, that Mehemet Ah i has a to me his desire that my public audience should take place on the 19th content, at 11 o'clock, a. st., and not on the 21st as stated in my despatch

to your Lordship, No. 3, of the 16th of this month.

At an early hour of the day appointed, a detachment of Infantry commanded by a field-officer with a military band, accompanied by a numerous body of the Viceroy's Januaries, and a number of horses for the use of those firstish residents who had intimated their intention of escorting me to the Viceroy's Palace, made their appearance at the residence of Colonel Campbell. The cortings was most numerous and respectable, and having been received at the grand entrance with the essentiony usual on such occasions, I was unlessed into the Hall of Audience at the hour appointed, and presented to the Viceroy by Colonel Campbell. I then addressed the Pasha in the following terms

The letter who is I have the means to present to your II have a force that May, and Govern and a partial transmitter and the content of the Court is a because the letter and the Court is seen to the content of the Court is an expected to the content of the court is the content of the partial of the court is an expected to the court is a seen on the court is the court is a seen of the cou

Lganem

The Parket of the Push chuckled bearily at this, and replied amphanically, "I know not whether it has been appreciated by the parket of the posterior of the bear of the parket of the plane and there exists a transfer take the plane of the plane and there exists a present of the parket of the par

rehants Her Majesty's Commission as Agent and Consul-General for Egypt I assured them of my maxious desire to ment their confidence and esteem, that I should be thankful for their commet and assistance in all matters con-

nected with British oreo ste, and images in the expectation, that on their part, I should experience sympathy and good will in chabling me to carry into effect the same and reserve of Her Mark the country of a body of British merchants drawing a line of separation between their local interests as private individuals, and the policy of that Government which directed the affairs of our common country." I have the satisfiction of assuring your Lordshap, that I received from this highly respectable assemblage of British merchants the most cordial assurances of their support, and I hope and trust that nothing shall be wanting on my pact to ment a continuance of their confidence and regard.

I have, &c .
(Signed) G. LLOYD HODGES.

### No. 518.

# t obme. Hodges to Piscount Polmerston.—(Received January 9, 1840.)

26 4

My L 4,

Alexandria, December 20, 1839.

I If the bonour to acquaint your Lordship, that Kunnil Pasha, late Envey to the Court of Berlin, who arrived here on the morning of the 18th instant, in a Tarkish Government steamer with the Hatti Sheriff fately published at Countantinople, and the Firman for its execution in Egypt, is to leave to-mornow for Carco, accompanied by Habib Effends, who was it cheaver of Mehemet Alia presents to the late Sultan Mahmond, on the occase is of the marriage of his eldest daughter with Halil Pasha. The object of the journey to Carco is to publish the Hatti Sheriff and Firman, and to cause their registration in the Mehkemels of that Capital.

Signed G. LLOYD HODGES

### No. 519.

# Colonal Hodges to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received January 9, 1840.)

No. 5.) My Lord,

A I mlem Incomber 1 1844

of history at the part of the state of the s

The current of convermion soon turned to the Oriental Question, with gave the Pasha an opportunity of complaining of the treatment he had a verific of the rich to the Port of the attention to the attention to the past of the treatment had the hand to the rich to the first the first war and the hand to the rich to the first when the plantage of the treatment of the treatment of the past of the above areas to the treatment of the rich treatment of the past of the above areas the treatment of the past of the above areas the treatment of the past of the pa

the Hardest of transmission of the control of the first of the control of the con

ation of being capable of uniting with the enemies of my country against my country. But should a war break out with Russia, as I am a Mussiaman, I would make up my differences with the Porte, and prove to the world that I am the staunchest friend of the Ottoman Empire. But that individual at Constantiouple (meaning Lord Ponsonby) refuses to do me justice, for what reason I cannot imagine. I appeal to Colonel Campbell (who was seated on the left of the Partie to the provider in my devotor to Turkey and what I have done for the resources, ask Mr. Briggs and other British merchants for their came to the order of the agents of the agents of the agents of the resources.

In reply to this, I and I had no doubt whatever of the genus and force of his Highness' character having acquired for him the admiration of the individuals alkaled to, but that his Highness was too generous not to admit that the late Sultan Mahmoud was also possessed of numerous attractive qualities, which had ensured to him the profound respect and esteem, not only of the British Ambassador, but of every British resident within the precincts of Constantinople. That as for Lord Pousonby, whom I had the lionous of knowing well, I could give my decided assurance that his Lordstop had a disposition too highly-minded and generous to harbour any enterty towards his Highness, and that nothing could afford me more sincere pleasure than to essimile him of the same. In fact, it seemed to me that I partly succeeded in allaying the bitter feeling which the Pasha entertained against his Lordstop, for he concluded good-naturedly, "You will be a mediator between in, and I hope that for the future we shall know each other better."

The Pashs, during the whole of this interview, flitted from topic to topic, evidently with the view of drawing me out, but while replying directly to what could not be passed over. I allowed his Highness to perceive that I had so desire to outer on any promotive discussion, desiring him to repose confidently on the assurance of the just and friendly intentions of Great Britain, whose policy was an equatable as it was decided; his Highness ended the conversation by repeating with great energy, "I am a soldier, but love peace; I am firm, but God is my last refuge; if they pull me I will not come; if they pash me I will not go, no, not a step; I will wast events

I the many a companied by Colonel Campbell, paid a visit of extension to be 1 link, and a Mehemet Ah, on board of his converte, which contracts twenty-six guns, being of brautiful construction and in the most admirable order, and on my departure received a salute of fifteen guns.

(Signed) G. LLOYD HODGES.

### No. 520.

Colonel Hudges to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received January 9, 1840)

No. 6.7 Mr. Loub

Alexandria, December 21, 1839.

I HAVE the benour to acquest your Lordship, that two frightes, two corvettes, and one transport, are in readiness to sail from this port for St. Jean d'Agre, for the purpose of bringing from thence from 3,000 to 4,000 irregular troops, as a reinforcement of the garnson of Alexandria. The two corvettes have left the port, and are now cruining outside, and it is expected that the frightes will leave to-increase forenoon.

Three transports laden with corn have also sailed; two for the port of Alexandretts, and one for the Island of Condin.

The few days that I have passed in this country have been almost exclusively occupied in paying and receiving official and communical visits I have, therefore had no opportunities of communicating confidentially with any of my Colleagues, but from the little I have been enabled to learn, I am disposed to regard with great suspicion any movements made by either the neval or multiary forces of the Viceroy. This suspicion is in the absence of data to enable me to come to a more defined and positive conclusion, but I

hope ero long to have it in my power to communicate circumstantially with your Lordship, not only on these, but on other points of importance.

I have, &c., (Signed) G. LLOYD HODGES.

December 23

P. S.—I have thus moment been acquainted by M. de Laurin, that the transports and frigates dispatched by Mehemet Ali, as within alfuded to, are sont for the purpose of bringing invalids from forahim Pasha's Army, and a reinforcement of no more than from 500 to 800 regular troops. I however derived in a relativistic of the payons who had it from a set of Payon's others.

### No. 521

## Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received January 9.)

No. 5.; My Lord,

Peris, Jenuary 6, 1840.

I INCLOSE the "Monteur Parison" of this evening, which contains the adort of the King promised by the contains of the Chamber of Peers, and what was the day reso to the Chamber. It as Lordship with his even that in the purage plant of the Chamber of Persey and Egypt, the phraseology of the bag superior has not been to see 1. The word outgree of the bag superior has not been to see 1. The word outgree of the bag superior has not been to see 1. The word outgree of the bag superior has not been to see 1. The word outgree of the bag superior start of the see 1. The word outgree of the bag superior start of the bag superior start of the preferences of the bag superior by the bag superior at the bag superior by the bag superior at the bag superior by the bag superior at the bag superior at the bag superior at the bag superior at the bag superior by the bag superior at the bag superior at the bag superior by the bag superior at the bag superior by the bag superior by the bag superior at the bag superior by the ba

The second could be made to the very mere markable only (in the land) and the Marques de Dreux Breze, upon the French Albance with England, and upon the general policy of the England Government. My for my the March of lastra to the part of both

1 rave, & .

Signed GRANVIILE

### No. 322

### Karl Granelle to Viscount Palmersion .- (Received January 9.)

(No. 6.)

My Lord Paras, January 5, 1840

MARSIAL SOLIT formed in last or the training of the despite as the Mills of the Mil

The Marshal said be waited with impatience for the confirmation of the

account, in the expected official despatches from the French Consul, because he thought it most important with reference to the restoration of peace between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali.

> l have, &c., Signed) GRANVILLE.

### No. 523.

Viscount Passenty to Viscount Palaceuton.-(Received January 12, 1840).

(No. 831a)

My Lord,

Therapia, December 13, 1839.

THERE has been a good deal said here of the mission of a person of distinetion to Alexandria, and erroneous reports may reach England. The tart or that the Ottoman Ministers have thought it expedient to send hours. Passa to deliver to Mehemet Ali a Firman issued by the Porto in furthera at of the Hate Shared of he 3rd of November last property of at the Greater A. transaction of the Firmen is inclosed in my despatch No. 328, which was for warded by the last V or as pos-

It appears that the Porte takes this step in order to force Mehemet Ali to show his feelings in some way or other so to the exercise of the sovereign authority of the Sultan.

> I have, &c., PONSONBY (Segued)

### No 221

Viscount Pansonby to Viscount Palmeraton .- (Received January 12, 1840.)

No. 333, Confidential.

My famel,

Thera, a December 17 With

On I all want be eved there is size or from his has the fee B and Puelso in a report a transmission

First Message A five fax a ago the Person Harter a state no a a the of represent that M to Household has a retreat it up a research and well Alvies He and I amprel to Arthurster that the he is Program and not reproduct a boot bear Skirns that on Process bus cheene ear a circuittases selling of the Researchest of Element Cong. to tall orten to serve there end and be hardleast. Anesteriorizing was us to the Hay her bld and (Come did not speak of the Trut of 1 K ar 5ke sa one if or tal seek a fet I should have answered In the whole can be a superior or the proceeding of the Treats a 1 by take a soft for experience to the Trans of a Present take a to reacht the factor and the tole to ment proper learn to he had rea Horosan and the first to an another all and present the t name of the last Packa was reported as according thought als a governed a section of the section of the section 4 me as as I send to Salas the I Ved at or it Russian fleet should capted water from to the track as well as the arrest of I all the second of the beauties to I shall is to suple attended by the total and a contract to the forest Pacininal to some of a different of the section of the section of Ir and a series in Large Cara Mair back a The ea + and a comment of the transport from on 1 - all a a 1 tract leaves a sing in the relation is not a season, to properly of that trans to be no read the three color mans but a large at the sant per of to Haras tet to est tages that so Bear of a cand estima t. Ceruta tes a explain a case of out t were call there a the

Sublime Porte; but the Sublime Porte will not call it because the Sublime

Porte sees no necessity whatever for calling t

Second Message. "M de Ponton communicated to me, a few days ago, an extraction a chirch Marcha Start who charge a a.u. M. de Pertex 15 tel. me an icat at lattice advised not to expenses and and to reflect that though I focus cover this cay is a position when consider me to threet the proceed affacts of the Sale one Porte, I eagl to to expression of father by a rig moved a direct opposit at . Meterics the while into well, me can or enter, acquire a great offer nor at Cowan any. Many vit Mide Penton was this "the same of in Microsa Sons " cost of the man in any agreeable to me, can out gave me pain, masteriel as a flers a proof that in Marshal does not do justical one seas to eats. In he was a late directs in I have give your the tests of my pare and of the Search to Perry other and the test notet ir the I was noting the set of I at there is not I was he to a tenue me of hitrea constansasance in a trate and her to an now so capally to the my my account of what he seemed in all true in cast of my out on a law bevery I never fill there say I le re-but Melant Answert ever with a at the start raple that post the server which Mark and S. L. S. Hand I will leave Contain maple and refer to some part of Europe Summar by advice. Mr. Person

The Allegand - I listed same a but me and sack to him at coupling attent Macrot A and amongst other things I said to His Highness, Sec. that Mehemet Ah wishes for a thing is a reason that your Imperial Majesty should not with it. Meliemet Ali wishes to make an arrangement with the Sublime Ports without the concurrence of the Friendly Powers, and for that reason we ought not to make any arrangement except with the concurrence of our friends." The message concludes with the assurance that the Pasha had left the Sultan entirely persuaded of the policy the Pasha pursued, namely, to

do nothing without the concurrence of the Friendly Powers.

Reclad Pashs further tells me, that Ale Hedgib Pashs, Minuter of Pinance, and Intendent to the Valido (that is the Sultan's mother), a weak man, whose understanding has not been much cultivated, had been endoavouring to persuade the bultan's mother that it would be wise to come to a direct arrangement with Mehemet Alt, but that he (Rechid) is sure of having destroyed the influence of

The foregoing communications were made formally through the Dragoman. and at the all though from the relative that me, in a certain the expense

The disclosures made by Marshal Soult gave M. de Bouteneff ground of complaint against Rechid Pasha; they are certainly not corecet, but had they been so they ought not to have been made.

The couns I really Mats a South Rear I Pasha web concrete the

relate so r lager a are tomat T're

Re last a last a las new yeared upon the system recommended to him by the Covernments of Pagar and Austria; he has confided and confides in support of the system, and will be ruined if it fail. He might command every personal advantage if he would follow the advice given by Marshal Soult.

I have, &c. (Signed) PONSONBY

### No. 525

Viscount Ponemby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received January 12, 1840.)

No. 335 )

My Lord,

Therapia, December 17, 1839.

TilE Bernt for Colonel Hodges has been received at the Embassy, and forwarded to Alexandras.

> Dinne Acc. Signed PONSONBY

### No 526

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received January 11, 1840.)

(No. 337)

My Lord,

Therapia, December 18, 1839.

M. DE PONTOIS having spoken to Rechid Pashs, and to other persons, of a letter he had received from M de St. Aulaire at Vienna, I took measures to inform myself on the subject, and I report a part of M. de St. Aulaire's

M. de St. Aulaire writes, that the Prince Metternich thought the end aimed at by the British Government is just, but he did not approve of the means proposed for attituding it; and on the 20th of November, the Prince sent propositions of his own to London, to Paris, and, as M. de St. Aubitre supposes, to St. Petersburgh elso.

The propositions sent by the Prince are :-

1. That Mehemet Als be allowed to treat with the Sublime Porte, and that it be notified to Mehemet Ali that the Great Powers will not recognize any arrangement he diali make unless his terms be moderate.

2. If Mehemet Ali should violate the existing status que, and threaten the Porte, measures of coorcion shall be employed against him by the Great

Upon these propositions the observation of M. de St. Aulaira is, " Vous

voyez que le moven n'est pas hérotque."

M do Pontos told an acquaintance of mine, that when he talked over the etate of affairs with Rechid Pasha, the latter said, "If the Great Powers will do nothing for us, the Porte must threw itself into the arms of the Russians." 1 hear that if Prince Metternick's propositions be adopted, it will be awards bring shout what was mentioned by Rechid Pasha.

> I have, &c PONSONBY Patened.

### No 527

Lord Beaveale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received January 14.)

N . 4

My Lord,

Fienna, January 5, 1840

PRINCE METTERNICH has written to Berlin, to decide the Prussian Government to take part in the arrangement about to be concluded in London, for the settlement of the Turco-Egyptian Question. I need give your Lordship no account of the contents of the Prince's despatches, as they are sent to London to be communicated.

> lave ter Signa 1 BEWYALE

### No. 528

Viscount Palmerston to Sir George Hamilton.

No. 34

Pareign Office, Jamery 14, 1840.

I HAVE to instruct you to invite the Prusian Government to give full powers to Baron Werther, the Prassan Charge d'Affaires, to negotiate with the Representatives of the British, Austrian, Russian, and French Governments a & no water of all the section of the form are are as he willing to negotiate, and to conclude a Convention between the negotiating Powers, or between them and the Porte, for the purpose of serving at a final

and satisfactory settlement of the affairs of the Levant. Her Majesty's Government intend to prepare a Draft of a Convention for this purpose, to be submitted for the consideration of the other Four Powers.

I inclose, for your information, a copy of a desputch which I have received this morning from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, stating that Prince Metternich has urged the Prussian Government to take part in the proposed negotiation.

I am, &c., PALMERSTON.

### No. 529.

## Lord Benevale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received January 14.)

(No. 5, Confidential.)

My Lord, Vienna, January 5, 1840.

THE same application which has been made through Lord Pensanby for the guarantee by England of a loan of two millions sterling to the Poric. has also been made through the Internuncio to the Austrian Government. Proper Mettermen has, in consequence, spoken to me upon the subject. He conceives that a refusal would be detrimental both to the interests of the Porte and to our own; that the Porte would thereby be abundaned to the extravagant demands of the bankers, and her reforms empled by the insufficient amount of the assistance she could obtain from them, while her confidence in the freendly intentions of the Christian Powers would be shaken, and their salutary influence lowered at Constantinople. At the same time, the guarantee of given by a single Power, or by two out of the Five, would throw sate their hands special in marriage comment of the fall to see to a many the rest the same and a want term the new areas are agree on which the Prince Mettermel's opinion, he a serious avil, and is only to be averted by deviding the guarantee equally between them. Austria will not originate the proposition; but if it is proposed to her to take part with the other four Powers, or even with three of them, in such a guarantee, it may be expected that she will not withhold her ament.

Count Figuelment has observed to me, that Russia, in pursuance of her system of averting all intimate relations between the other European Powers and the Porte, will probably attempt to threw cold water on the proportion, but the could hardly permit in this opposition, if England and Austra should Pressus may be expected to follow Austria, so that the success or failure of the count was apparently test upon the decision of Her Mandy's

freezen past

THEY'R BEAUVALE. Sagreed)

## No. 530.

### Viscount Palmerston to Barl Granulle

No. 19, Confidential.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, January 14, 1840.

I HEREWITH transmit to your Excellency, for your information a copy of a dop or bowl. It has been received from the Migesty's Consellat Marscalles, inclosing a report respecting the naval preparations to the Amenal at Toulon.

> lam, &c., PALMERSTON. Signed)

### Inclosure I in No. 530.

# Mr. Consul Turabull to J. Backhouse, Esq. - (Received January 7, 1840.)

(No. 30, Confidential.)

Sir.

British Consulate, Marneilles, December 31, 1839.

IT was only this afternoon that I had the booose of receiving your confidential despatch, dated 20th November last, conveying to me the instructions of Viscount Palmeraton, that I should procure certain information therein specified respecting the movements in the Arsenal at Toulon, and that I should transmit the same to you by a sure channel.

I regret that so much delay should have occurred to this despatch reaching mo, as it has prevented me from attending sooner to these instructions. I am, at the same time, happy to be able to remedy it in some measure by having it in my power to transmit to you at once, without further delay, all the information required by his Lordship, and which you will find to the Note that I have the last of relating account of the last control of the last of relating the product of the last of the make to you any forther report, as may appear to me to be decreased. I have been anatous to prepare this Note without my loss of time in order

I have been anatous to prepare this Note without any loss of time in order to partie of the partie of the mails from Malta, and who will be the bearer of the demostric

The messurger will also be the bearer of a private communication which I made to you under the data of yesterday, on this same subject, anticipating as great measure the present matricesom of Viscount Palmetston.

I have, &c.,

ALEX TURNBULL.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 530.

Note of the Ships of the Line and Frigues building in the Arrenal at Toulon, of those lying in Ordinary and of these Filtray out for werenes, in the Roads Mc 31st December, 1839.

## S TIPL ON THE STOCKS.

|          |   |          |  |      |   | red does |  |
|----------|---|----------|--|------|---|----------|--|
| Flerensa | a | 100 gans |  | A 1  | 1 | 1925     |  |
| No deapy |   | 90       |  | 34.0 |   | 1 N 7    |  |

These vessels remain as they have been for many years past, at the degree of 22.24 in their building, and are as far advanced as is necessary previous to the intention of fainthing them.

| Navaou        | 100 han | 4 | May        | 1832 |
|---------------|---------|---|------------|------|
| how           | 1 10 .  |   | <br>       | 1-13 |
| Licevol       | 90 .    |   | Number,    | 1335 |
| ( ust product | 200 .   |   | - securior | 4463 |
| See of the    | 30      |   | Describer  | 43.  |

These ships are all advanced as far as one-half of their building, and the three best more so. They are it is a set three as two means and arong their gangways. Owing to the great occupation of the workmen in the dockyard in fitting out ships, no shipwrights have been employed on these vessels for some time.

| Poorsa vante |   | 52 _ 400 | M v      | 127  |
|--------------|---|----------|----------|------|
| Lamiliar     |   | Fac ge   | Agra     | 1524 |
| Sy n. le     | - | 52 ,     | <br>June | 15-3 |

These ships have remained in their present state for many years past, being as far advanced as is necessar) until it is not reded to saunce them.

### AHIPE LYING UP IN ORDINARY

# Ships of the Lane.

| Algeoras |   | - |       |   |   | Requires a thorough repair |
|----------|---|---|-------|---|---|----------------------------|
| Nenter - | * | - | 40    | - |   | Requires repair            |
| Сомощье  |   | + | 80 ., | - | - | In good condition.         |

### Fragules.

| Palant          | for guns | - Requires repair           |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| li rependante - | 20 17    | 1 1                         |
| Mersonnene -    | 60 (     | · In good condition.        |
| L'adice + + +   | 60 ,     | 1                           |
| Be have a       | 17 **    | - Roquires repair.          |
| Aur re          | 110      | · - } Ditto                 |
| Proscipine      | 46 .,    | J                           |
| Victoire + -    | 40       | · - Requires slight repear. |

#### OPIPS PATTING CUT.

| Sourcean | 110 guas | - | -   | More or less advanced,    |
|----------|----------|---|-----|---------------------------|
| Ara c -  | PULT     |   | - 1 | but will be all ready for |
| Mirrengo | 80 11    | + | + 1 | the way be she sharp to   |
| S. dnob  | N1       |   | -   | sea by the Spring.        |

# Superaturbul to the Toulon Squadron, but temporarily employed in conveying Troops to Africa.

| Negture - | 50  | gane |   |                  |
|-----------|-----|------|---|------------------|
| Anne      | KU  |      | - | Ditto al Toulon. |
| Assumment | 5.2 |      |   |                  |

### Ships lying in the Roads

| Total 80 gans - Reco | vant and under qua- |
|----------------------|---------------------|
|----------------------|---------------------|

### Ships expected from the north-west Ports of France

| Ocean |  |  | 120 guas | - | Recently fitted out at Brest. |  |
|-------|--|--|----------|---|-------------------------------|--|
|       |  |  |          |   | Recently repaired at ditto.   |  |

These two ships must be now on their voyage to Toulon, birt will probably be sent previously to Port Vendre, to take troops to Africa from thence.

Infemble • • - 90 guns • • Fitting out at Rochefort, and presumed to be dentord for the Mediter-

# Ships of the Lane forming the Squadron in the Lavant.

| Montebello |   | 120 ga . | 8 1 |                          |
|------------|---|----------|-----|--------------------------|
| Ja         | - | 41 .     |     |                          |
| Heteules   |   | 1000     |     | Part of this squadron is |
| St Petn    |   | 86       |     | expected to be detached  |
| Diadenie   |   | big      |     | to join the squadron of  |
| Juj er     |   | 86       |     | reserve at Toulon, un-   |
| Trideat -  |   | NE.      |     | der Admiral Rosamel      |
| Génereux   |   | 80       | !   |                          |

There are no frigates in the Levant

# Count Nemelvade to Bartin Brancow.- (Communicated by Baron Bramow )

Monsieur le Barus.

St. Petersbourg, le Times

NOUS renons d'avoir indirectement connaissance de la dépêche adressée par le Muréchal Soult, le 25 Novembre, su Comte Schastiani, et dans laquelle le Cabinet des Tuileries justifie l'attitude qu'il a prise en opposition au point de vue adopté par l'Angletorre dans les discussions qui ont cu lieu entre les deux Gouvernemens, au sujet du plan de pacification à effectaor entre la Porte et le Pacha d'Egypte.

Comme ce n'est point à nous, M le Baron, que cette dopôche a été adressée, et que nous n'en ayons en connaissance que par une voie indirecte, nous ne nous sentirions point appetés à nous expliquer sur des divergences d'opinions qui concernent plus particulièrement les Cabinets de Paris et de Londres, ai le Gouvernement Français n'avait jugé à propos de nous mêter dans la discusmon, en ajoutant à sa réponse un passage dont la tendance est évidemment dirigée

Il ne nous appartient donc pas de nous prononcer ici sur la manière dont la France entend concilier nea vues concernant l'intégrale de l'Empare Ottoman, avec celles de l'Angleterre. Nous no nous arrêterous pas non plus sur la prétention qu'effe mot en uvant, d'avoir pres l'instantive de l'appai offert à la Best Odmin & him and Altiés à appoire sur le Sultan la sollicitude de l'Europe, et par sea représentales a second of the second of the second of desquelles Il rencontrerait l'oppeation des Passances, nous ne sommes millemost disposés à les contretes cette satisfaction. Il nous soffit que le bien nit été opéré, les hostilités suspendure, le Pacht contenu jusqu'en dans les bornes qu'il no devait pas franchir. Nons nous félicitons de ce résultat, sans demander 1. des autres ou de nous s'est présenté pour l'obteur en première ligne M - ce qui nous a surpris, ce qui devnit en effet nous surprendre, c'est le donte joié aur nos intentions à l'égard de l'indépendance du Sultan , c'est l'accusation portée contre nous de face, suivant l'expression du Cabinet Français, poser aur la Purte Ottomane un protectorat exclusif et dominant Est-il beson de rappoler que loin de vouloir protéger exclosivement le Sultan, lom de nous prévaloir de notre Traite d'Allentre avec la Porte, nous avons au contrates été les preusers à en prévenir l'application, et à réclamer pour elle l'assistance des Cours Maritimes, en les engageant, à plusieurs reprises, et de la munière la plus pressante, à faire usage de tons leurs moyens d'action auprès du Paclis rebelle? Si dès l'origine des complications, nos avertimemens avaient été suivis, et l'on avait age à Alexandrie sans muroer les yeux à Constantinople, in l'on s'était préoccupé un peu moins exclusivement de co que la France appelle le cuté Européen de la question, dès longteme la parx eut éto retaline en Unent, et nous n'aumons pas à chercher si laboriousement le dénonement de la erne actuelle. Mon toutes récriminations sont aune foin de notre pennée qu'elles reraient présentement mutiles

Pour répondre victorieusement aux allegations du Gouvernement Français, il nous antira d'un seul fait, et ce fait, bi le Baron, c'est celus de votre presence à Londres. Quant au Cabract Britannaque, nous aunors à lut rendre in justice, qu'il n'avent pue attendu votre second covoi en Angleterre, pour apprecur et reconnaître la loyante de la politique de l'Empereur. Nous n'avone done pas un seul instant admis la pensée que les insinuations de la France ment pu force sur lui la monsdre impression. Nous devous neanmons lui la re remarquer, que dans les circonstances du moment un languge pareil à cefui de la France pourelt entrainer des consequences infimment regrettables Avec un Calonet mostas conciliant que le nôtre, et plus susceptible de ceder à the present montrement, la negociation que va s'entamer pourait en confirm gravement. Que Lard Palmerston venille been y fure attention. Avouer au-ai houtement que vient de le faire le Marcchal Soult, que dans la pacification du Levast, son hat principal a été moins cette pacification elle-même que l'annuation de noire pretendue prépondérance en Orient, déclarer en termes se pen converts, qu'à ses youx il est encore plus resportant de protèger contre

nous l'indépendance de la Porte, que d'assurer son integrité de la part du Parha, messuer entin que dans l'opanton de la France, la cause du dissentiment qui s'est. secomment manuferte entre elle et la Grande Bretagne, vient surtout de ce que celle-ca a ceasé de auvre le même but, d'obéar à la roctue pensée, c'est-à-dire aux toèmes défiances , est-ce là, nous le domandem au Principal Secrétaire d'Etat, un moyen hun efficace de nous cattacher à l'entre commune? Ne serious-nous pus que per faids à mous prévaler le pare i sers sorte s peur nous or me l'associer la France hun arrangement qui, pour être moné à bonne fin, a besoin de reposir sur une coincidence de vues, et sur une confiance réciproque. Telle n'est pourtant point, M le Baron, l'intention de l'Empereur. La politique de notre Auguste Mastre est trop élevée, trop su-dessus des susceptibilités et des petitesses de l'amour-propre, pour qu'il soit tenté de lour sacrifier l'intérêt majeur du moment, et pour qu'il n'apporte pas à ses déterminations, le degre the manage of all some to make the finish see that was to recent your date. l'instant même, ou par les convessions qu'il a faites no mantiten de la paix Europeanne if vi it de dot er en care la quille de e con alders no et d'se sansera e mes e e ma la peter ne side not que des presente de Majeste soit d'auteurs la part des directintances dans less so a circ high la direct was to recent from a se a se impressions erronees auxquelles votre mission en Angleterre avait donné namence, il est concevable à la rigueur, que le Calimet des Tuilers a le ru posteric adopter à notre egard so and se peu end con mon untermine vertables. Il ignorat a para a sur to a que care avons COMMENTS & DE SEE E . A F . A MIN. PE . CES . MIN. M.

A street of the Control of the Contr derest to the service and the services a da a saparesta da la la sergere a da resegre les au plan l'écurter en comment, que nous n'avons vouls le faire lors its votre premier voyage à Londrea. Venelles donc M. le Baran, en communiquant la présente dépôche au Principal Secrétaire d'Etat, l'assurer de notre part, good to be have the first of the party of the first of th re allegations or gratiatem at arteculees par ce Cabinet, mus n'avons fait open or the recent of the broken and the men y meet by the post and property

Recevez &c MISSEL RODE

### No. 532

The Marquest of Clausicards to Viscount Poincraton .- Heccool January 18.)

(No. I, Confidential.)

My Lond,

Brychardshaf, January 9, 1810

Yest'R Lord age despute on by the more over Johnson No. 171, 172 173, 174, 177, 178, 179 inchmire, were received at Her Majesty's Embassi. on the 25th December.

1. Bloomfield inform me, that having learnt, some days before the arrive " bese despatches, that a copy of Marshal Soult's instructions to Count Schastram of the 25th of November (the reply to your Lordshon's No. 348 to Earl Granvillet had reached M de Harante, by a Russian messenger, he took an opportunity of speaking to Count Nesselvale on the subject, who remarked that he had not received from the French Government or the Authorsador, official communication of this miswer, but that he was not ignorant of its

American at the property of the mediator v w and Con North and and to low Excellency that he had attended to the state of the st trast cors, and the French or with removed the Constitution of the second services patch and up a as answering that your Longia admir given a gloriders to

that effect, but that as I had confidentially communicated your Lordship's No. 548 to Earl Granville, his Excellency might, with the same confidence, be made acquainted with the French answer; Count Nesselvode observed that as yet they were not officially acquainted with this document, but he knew it so far that it would be incumbent on him to answer it. Mr. Bloomfield then said that he could easily understand what prompted this feeling, and read to his Excellency the part on the last page but one, beginning, "Nous nous a many proposés agant tout de faire sorte de la crise actuelle," to the end.

Come Nesselrode showed considerable excitement at time passage, observing that it was strict the save to Rossa at Lanco Mr. Blood and it what manner he thought be should reply to it when once it reached him officially. Mr. Bloomfield's impression is, that Count Nesselrode wished to be guided by was Lord 1. So that the Count Nesselrode wished to be guided by was Lord 1. So that the strict and will a view to guest 1 in a decreed, that his Excellency might have further light thrown on the subject to a few days, and that on he had not received any official communication of the despatch, nothing need yet be done; that he, therefore, withheld it, assuring him that the British Government would anxiously avoid becoming the cause of any minutal estanding between two of the Powers interested in the settlement of the Eastern Question, and, finally, that he had brought the paper to his Excellency as a more matter of information.

Court Nesselrode here observed, that M de Borante had never aliasted to the subject with him, but that as the despatch would reach him shortly from Vienna or Berlin, he would, in the meantime, think over the best mode of answering the aliasions to the domineering protectorate of Rissis over the

Porte.

Me Bloomfield mentioned to Count Nesselrods, that Marshal Soult is displeased with Lord Pontonby's support of the pretensions of the Ports, and is quited whether matters remained the same at Constantinople, hoping that M. de Bouténeif had not been urging the Ports to yield. To which his Excellency morely replied "no," and changed the subject as if desirous not to be pressed upon it.

Count Nesselrode appeared anxious for the arrival of Baron Brunnow's report of his first interview with your Lordship, thinking you would purely have had some conversation with him on Marshal Soult's answer, which not yet seems for the moment to engross the whole of his Excellency's attention

Mr Bloomfield then observed that good could only result from his mission; and that, by the late French communication, we had at all events gained a rount, as Marshal Soult had now bound his Government, if not to asset out at the least too to impode our operations in removing the difficulties with which the Eastern Question is surrounded.

Mr. If a call a pared how the French Government had learnt the teach sees of Me and Al to give up Adana. Count Newelrode explained that France had pressed the point at Alexandria, without confiding her intention to

the other Powers.

Mr. Bloom to I tack the opportunity to read to Count Ness on. Lord Beauxal a set to as so Calmel II signs on sureing Viction, and your Lord it parts of the set of which beautions is Executed y composed it may allow a tractions on it to quark to be obtained which prevail discover the First flavor and In land to with the new orders settled but for Prance, and the number support given by her to the pretenuous of Mahmert Annal and to that I there is a representation of the pretenuous of the prevail and the consequences.

M. d. Baraste a, wars to have one very resorved towards Count Nessel and R. Las towert a community of Mirrord News deeps of generally to the Foreign Ministers, characterizing it as a dispusionate and conciliatory

reply.

The effect on Count Nemelrode is to create a still wider breach between R 1986 and France, and to improve our position with the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh

(Signed) CLANRICARDE.

P.S.—I shall reach St. Petersburgh on Saturday, 4th, and shall see Count Nesselrode on Monday; and I shall persuade his Exer lenes to take no step in reference to Marshal Scult a despatch, which might indispose the French Government, if at present so inclined, to unite horiest to the other Great Powers in the pacification and permanent settlement of Turkey

### No. 533,

The Marquess of Clearicards to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received Joussey 15.)

(No. 2. Confidential)

My Lord, Engelhardshof, January 2, 1840.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 1, I have the honour to inform your Lordson, that Mr B combined and a subsequent conversation with Count N sucleade on the 29th of December, when he Excellency begged he would let him have Marshal Sould's despatch.

Mr. Bloomfield writes me word that he has complied with Count Nesselved's request, but that he desired the communication should be considered as a private one, made without any instructions from Her Majorty's Govern-

meh

Count Nesselrode assured Mr. Bloomfield that he did not intend at the present moment to make any remarks on the subject to the Franci Government; that M. de Barante had never mentioned it to him; and further, that in any explanation that might bereafter be required, he should take cure that the communication did not appear as having reached him through British Agency.

I have the houser to inclose a copy of the latter with which Mr. Bloomfield accompanied the transmission of Marsial Sould's despatch to Count

Nesselrade, and of his Bacelloney's reply in retarning it to him.

(Signed) CLANRICARDE.

\_\_\_\_

Inclusure 1 in No. 433

Mr. Bioomfield to Count Nesselrode

1.0

Monneur le Comte, Bt. Pétersbourg, le 13 Décembre, 1839
Ll'APRES lu désir que votre Excellence vient d'exprimer de voir la dépèche du Maréchal Soult, je m'empreuse d'en transmettre confidentiallement

Fai norment de print votre l'en li see de coulor lans regarder cette communication comme particulière et faite sans instruction de mon

to aternement

Je stata, &c., (Segné) J. A. D. BLOOMFIELD

Inclorure 2 in No. 533.

Count Nesselvode to Mr. Bloomfield.

Bt Pétersbourg, le 11 Décembre, 1639

J'Al l'honneur de vous restatuer, Monarcur, la dépêche du Maréchal Soult, et de vous offrit mes remercimens pour une communication que je regarderal comme strictement confidentielle.

Recevez, &c., (b)gné) NESSELRODE.

### Inclosure 3 in No. 533.

# Mr. Bloomfield to the Marquess of Clearscarde.

(Private )

Dear Lord Clanticarde,

St. Petersburgh, December 29, 1839.

THE messenger Johnson arrived on the morning of the 25th, and account to your described property and a described. There searcely anything to add providely,

I found his Excellency very much annoyed at that part of Marshal Sould's despitch on I all accept the perton or the perton of th

He will not do anything, however, until he gets the first despatch from Bason Brunnow, and in the mean time, our position between the two is admirable, and must turn to good account.

l'agree with Count Newefrode in thinking M. de Barante will not communicate the French answer, and presume the copy, or knowledge of its contents, must have been intercepted through the Russian messenger.

My communication of the French desputch is considered non-seems, for seeing the humour Count Nessetrode was in, I carefully avoided being the organ of communication, in order that France eight not throw it out as an intrigue on our part against her. We could gain nothing by another course, for it is clear that France enjoys as little favour here as her worst enemies can wish.

Count Nesselrode's answer about M. de Bouténess's urging the Sultan to yield, was positive in words only, certainly not in manner.

December 30.

Since writing the foregoing, I have seen Count Nemeleode, and you mill perceive that I have detailed the subject of my conversation with his Excellency in a second short despatch.

I at first made some difficulty about sending him the French despatch, saying you would be back in a few days, but he pressed me for it, and I content to a we did not wish to be parties to a communication which appeared likely to lead to a disagreeable discussion with the French Government. He assured me that he should not at present write to Paris, and that, at all events, we should not appear in the hundress. I send a copy of my letter to Count Nesselvode, and of his suswer returning me Marshal South despatch.

(Nigned) J. A. D. BLOOMFIELD.

### No. 534.

# The Marquese of Clanricarde to Viscount Palmerston.

(Extract.) Eagelhardshoff, January 2, 1840.

BLOOMFIELD has acted about the despatch from Soult in course accordance with my directions.

There is no fear of the Emperor's breaking out into acts to disturb the prospect or hopes of general burmony and concert. He is more a man of words thus of deeds. I shall see him very soon after my return; and I hope your despatches subsequent to the announcement of this imperial Majesty's agreement in your modification, will reach me in two days after I got to St. Petersburgh

### No. 535.

Count Nesselrods to Count Medem at Paris-(Communicated by Baron Brannow.,

M. le Comte, St. Pétersbourg, le 26 Décembre, 1839.

JAI reçu la dépêche que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'indresser pour m'accuser la réception de mon expédition du 22 Novembre, et dans laquelle vous rendez compte au Ministère Imperial des plaintes que vous avait faites le Chef du Calinet Français, relativement à la nature memplète et tardive de nos dernières communications au sujet du retour de M. le Baron de Brunnow en Angleterre. Bien qu'il ne nous soit pas absolument démontre qu'en cette occation, nos communications aux Cours de Vienne et de Berliu aient été plus désaillées, pusqu'il ne s'agnisuit que de leur annoucer un seul fait, l'adoption de la modification demandée par l'Angleter à la production de la modification demandée par l'Angleter à la production de la recomment, le retard de peu dejours qu'a subt la dépêche qui vous était administration demandée par l'Angleter à la la dépêche qui vous était de départ de nos courriers; peanmosna, M. le Comte, nous admeltrons la reclamation comme fondée, et nous allons y répondre avec une entière franchise.

Nous conviendrons donc que dans les dermers tems nos explications avec la France out été empresnies d'une certaine réserve, et que celles que nous avons données à une autres Allies, portarent, peut-être, un carncière plus marqué d'empressement et d'abandon. Cette réserve avait ses moulfs, et nous ne proterbus point les l'est, les Cestemes aux le pour M tentre ince avious eru nous apercevoir que la France apportait dans ses jugemens sur notre pela that design tests is a facility of the same of the same of c'est que cultes-ci nous témorgnment plus de confience et d'equité ; qu'à l'égard de l'Egypte, leurs vues s'identifiaient davantage avec les nôtres, et que, comme nous, elles pensuent trouver dans la conduite du Gouvernement Français, plus de penchant pour le vassal que pour le souverain légitime. C'est que dans la question du différent à régler cotre le Sultan et Méhémet Ali, la France na semblast voir qu'une question purement secondaire. Elle mettait à la représenter comme Europeenne avant tout, -- une affectation dont le but nous était paipable. C'est qu'en un mot le langage qu'elle adressait à non Allies, et celui que tenment les femiles plus particulièrement destinés à souteur à l'intériour la popularité de son Minustère, portment ouvertement l'empresate d'un sentiment peu juste, peu aniscal, envera la Russie.

Ce qui n'était qu'une présomption, vient de so convertir en fait, par la dépêche que le Maréchal Soult a récemment adressée au Gouvernement Anglaia, pur défendre coutre les objections de celui-ci, son opinion sur la plan de pacification à effectuer eutre l'Egypte et la Porte. Dans cette pièce, qui se rapporte exclusivement aux divergences qui se sont manifestees entre les dous Calancia celui des l'unienes a cru devoir gratuitement nous faire entrer dans l'arène discussion, en appelant sur nous particulièrement la vigilance et l'attention de l'Angleterre. Il y avoire explicitement que l'indépendance de l'Empire Ottoman le prenceupe pour le moins autant que son intégrité même; et qu'à

ses veux il est peut être plus important de prutéger l'une contre nous, que d'assurer l'autre contre d'expite. Il v reproche à l'Angleterre de perdre de vue ce qu'il appelle le côté Européen de la question, pour ne s'occuper que de la partie hay heure d'y assurer de que s'existe au maribui entre la trande Bretagne et la France un dissentiment ficheux, ce dissentiment vient uniquement de ce que, dans la pasification du Levant, la Grande Bretagne ne voit autre chose qu'un aerangement territorial, plus ou moins avantageux, à obtenir en faveur du Sultan, tandés qu'un contrare la France s'est constamment proposée d'en faire avant tout sortir l'ensailation du protectoret archief et dominant que nous faisons, suivant son expression, paur sur la Poete Ottomans!

Votile, certes, des avenx nettement articulés ; et si nous pouvons reprocher au Cabinet Français de mecoamètre nos vraies intentions, il no nous accusera

surement pas de nous méprendre sur les siennes.

Comme la dépêche qui renferme les allégations que ja viens de citer, ne nous est point adressée, nous ne nous sentimons point autorisés à y répondre directement. Mais puisque, d'un autre côté, le Maréchal Soult a pris vis-à-via de vous l'initiative des réclamations, il ne nous sera pas défendu de lui faire

entenure les côtres.

Le protecturat exclunf de la Rusne! Sous l'avouons. Après toutes les preuves de desintéressement que do tres l'hapereur toute ces dermers temps, nous avons eté surpris de voir le repriste re un paren fairt me. Le Couvernemeet brançais perarait i de viic, i a da mi aient ou nous par, is, I Empereur a a ma encore en mouvement in un estat in un vaissens, tands per les animent France, no at le ment an east ne in Med terrance, et ancraient encore, il y o peqdans le vene age des Dardanes a? Leut ce done ce prete toral exclusif que nous correlates arraya en 1880, avant que le le servate la betant est parte à appeter notre assistante notal avons adjunt are l'un mess Mantanes de le secourar cortre le l'acha? L'aut ce celar que tions vin li na conserver norsque Jos le commencement de la trise netterne nous avons et, les premiers à évoller our la sette une recel Orant la coterne e nel renuce de ces membres l'a sequeres, à les engager à evideoir Mi amet Al dans les la nes natra chicables ; à les presser, et la France en particulier, d'employer au besoin contre lui des mesures correctives? S. colai is on a stant de fine se a cata, le Trade a Unk ar Sk Joses avait ou pour but de nous nouver cette project un exclusive nute is nous, comme nous l'avons fait, employé nos consens et nos est ets a present app cation de ses clauses? La France ne mat-elle pas que ser on perse prevalent de cot acte nous mass semants spontage real me area, rets a en are transform. u nous cotemens cu échange la reconnaissance d'un principe de droit public Européen, qui, à la vérité, fermerait bien aux pavillons strangers l'accès de l'un des deux détroits de Constaction de mois qui di noi propres Litemens interdirat l'entrée de l'antre? Faut-il enfin rappeler au tour me met brait en que même antérieurement aux dermères concessions que la me , me s'ele me to me avions, spontanément encore, proposé, que si dev n. il 1 , ex re de foire avancer in restruce et nos troupes au secures de la aprince 3. Sura: cette mustave serant depoudiés de tont caractère molé, qu'elle ne serant point Russe exclusivement, mus proclamés solennellement comme une mesure Européenne?

de l'aits devant être pour la France a les pateos. 'Is le tont pour les autres Laborete, on serait presque tenté de se demander. M. le Comte, m c'est bien seraitsement qu'elle a pu élever contre nous des allegations pareilles à celles que res terme la 1 pôche du Maréchal Soult, ou se elle a voulu les copies e en leveur le son pars de presidention, comme un moyen de négociation dans ses disoussions avec l'Angleterre, en réveillant sur notre compte d'anciennes appré-

have to so those and a house see . Pen to a flore

ment l'intention du Cabinet des Tuileries, in conduite en cette occasion présenterait avec la nôtre un contraste bien remarquable. Lorsque se aont manifestés les premiers symptômes d'un dissentiment entre les deux Puissances Maritimes sur les moyens de concilier la securite du Sultan avec les prétentions du Pacha d'Egypte, qu'surions-nous fait, nous le demandons à la France, si, somme elle te suppose si gratuitement, notre intention avait été de l'isoler en la separant de l'Angleterre? Evidemment, nous aurions cherché à envénimer ce dissentiment, à l'exploiter, à la convertir, s'il ent été possible, en mésintelligence. Nous nous serions effercés d'exagèrer encore aux yeux du Cabinet Anglais la partialité qu'il reproche à la France en faveur du Pacha d'Egypte.

Nous cassions abouté avec empressement dans le sens de été fiées, et soutena éner a jernent son plan de par her on contre celar ous en avant per la trance. Ben lou de la 100 s'avors par le aux o la 1'u sances le langage de la conciliation. Quosque à la vérité le Pian de Lord Palmeraton nous semblit plus favorable que celui du Gouvernement Français, à la séconte future de la Porte Ottomane, ben qu'il fut certainement aussi plus conforme à la dignité des Cinq Cours intervenantes, après les offres de mediation qu'elles avaient, de leur propre mouvement, adressées au Grand Seigneur, nous nous sommes bornés à engager les deux Cabinets à chercher à rapprocher leurs idées Nous leur avons déclaré, que si elles parvenuent par des concessions réciproques à so rencontrer à un-chemin, et à convenir d'un moyen-terme, nous étions prêts à ad pter le plan dont ils pourresent tember d'accord, pourru seulement que ce plan il amagis par la Porte et pre chi d'une exemite out la messa sus auxens d'exemite.

Content is plus pour moler la France, et pour nous passer de son concents, et l'arque les prepost es ent nous avoirs, har, e Rafei de Brunnow, nous nous sommes en premier lieu adrensés à l'Angleterite. C'est par que comme nous l'avoirs dit et le réputons au Convernement Français, d'aprèt de mais a aut term que cue à la sur, que pas contra les cest par a ce s'acce de crité l'asser et à l'arque le faut d'avance détermi-

nince à les appayer pas des moyens d'action.

Man de ce que nom avoirs peis vis-à-vis d'elle l'instative d'ouvertures préalables sur un arrangement à discuter plus tard avec les autres Cabinets, a'ensuit-il donc nécessairement que noire dessein fut d'en exclure la France? Si un comme de l'action de l'ensuit que noire dessein fut d'en exclure la France? Si un comme de l'action de l'ensuit de les passitais interprétée pour elles mêmes? D'action de l'action de l'ensuit de l'action de l'action de l'ensuit de l'action de l'action de l'action de l'action de l'ensuit de l'action de la laction de la laction de l'action de l'acti

I term May to the clares at less and my tresent place cufit à une plus omos appréciation de nos vues politiques. L'Empereur ata a service and a service and a service and the largest paper avoir droit d'en obteur quelques uns en échange. Sa Majesté ne s'est pas boroce à de purs carrières d'optimon, elle a offert un bien commun des concesssons de fait, autrement importantes. C'est bien la moties que l'on renonce d'un autre côté, à des preventions qui n'ent plus de fondement. Si malgré tant de preuves de désintéressement et d'abnégation, l'Empereur continuent à voir des infentions méconiques ; et, tout en acceptant ses concessions on ensayet. de les exploiter dans un lest de popularité, en les représentant comme derivant d'e be autre source que de su spontamété libre et entière; si dans l'arrangement qu'il s'agit de conclure, on s'efforçait de compliquer la négociation par de étrangères à la crose actuelle, si, curin, notes prétexte de fière entrer la Turque dans le système Européen, on tentait de mos enlever, non cette prépondérance pychoco o per rectations to a capations d'andicence à laquelle la Rusne ne renoncera point; alors, M le Comte, ayant épeué la mesure de la modération et de la condescendance, notre Auguste Maître pourrait se voir force de se replacer sur le terrain qu'il occupait avant ses premières propositions, et il ne resterait plus à la Majesté qu'il attendre avec calme les événement, ne prenant conseil, pour les régler, que du sous de sa dignité et des intérêts de son Empire.

Tel ne sera point le cas, nous amons à l'espèrer. Quand le Calinet Français s'expriment comme il a fait dans, la dépèche précise, il était encere dans l'ignorance de l'importante modification que nous avons consents à apporter à la teneur originelle de nos ouvertures. Il pouvait donc à la rigueur lui rester un donte sur nos intentions définitives. Mais après le gage éclatant que l'Empereur vient de donner de sa loyanté, Sa Majesté n'indiret pas la possibilité qu'il en puisse exister encore. Que la France apporte donc à la negociation qui va s'ouvert des dispositions conformes à cet acte de conciliation, et nous nous l'Aliciterons sincèrement de la vier y precidre la part que son rôle et sa position lui assignent. L'Empereur vous a déjà chargé, et il vous charge itérativement le sance de la majorité, ne peut que contribuer à assent la co-opération qui, aux yeux de la majorité, ne peut que contribuer à assent la

pacification du Levant sur des fondement plus solides

7 H

Vetufier, M. le Comte, exprimer cet espoir et cette opinion au chef du Cabinet Français, en lui donnant communication et copie de la presente dépeche

Recevez, &c., Sime) NESSEL RODE.

### No. 536

# Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received January 16)

(No. 13.) My Lord,

Paris, January 13, 1840.

MARSHAL SOULT told me this morning, that he had heard from the king, that in my conversation with His Majorty, on Saturday test, I had expressed the hope, that the French Government would communicate to that of Her Majorty the exact number of the French ships of the line now in commission, in order that Her Majorty's Ministers may be enabled to reply with confidence and certainty to any questions which might be put to them in Parliament regarding the reports of considerable naval armaments being prepared in the ports of France.

The Murchal and, that he had also received from Count Schastians the count of a standard to the last part of the part of the standard to the standard to the last part of the standard to the

The Marshal read to me your Lordship's letter, and then went over with me the inclosed list of ships. His Excellency and that, by a courser of this evening, he proposed answering Count Schartian's despatch; and that the Freuch Ambassador would be furnished with such information respecting the naval force of France, and the exact state of the French ships of the line, as would enable lum to answer estisfactorily your Lordship's inquiries, and show that the French Naval Force in the Mediterranean did not exceed the number of slaps, (namely, fifteen,) which, at the time that the communication took place between the two Governments relative to the junction of their florts in the Levant, it had professed its intention to equip; and that, independent of the two British slops of the line now in the Tagus, which might be considered so part of the British Mediterranean fleet, that fleet was now superior to that of France. It was not intended, he said, to send the two ships of the line now in commission at Brest into the Mediterranean; and that, if any circumstances should arise which appeared to render it advisable to order them to sail to that state and a contract of successful would be a soully make to Her. Mante to a get the hander want of the may of the time at Remaind that and a continue to the reason or march a, and not as intended for immediate service.

He dwelt much upon the difficulty expenenced by the French Government in manning their ships, and of the inconvenience of the abort period of service of the maintains conscripts, who had scarcely time to learn any part of their noty, when they were replaced by others.

The so the substance of Marshal Soult's conversation with me relative to the subject of your Lordship's letter to Count Schustuni; but the answer to your inquiries will be given. I hope, more expantly and in detail by the French Australia.

I have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE.

### No. 537.

# Barl Grantille to Viscount Polmerston .- (Received January 16.)

(No. 15.) My Land

Parit, January 13, 1840

MARSHAL SOLUT this material after successioning me in above to the process many in the new total at between your large right and Bar in Brustian and after larger from the that I knew it along in the active larger than the ast and entered are that I has recent the riter of the other than the ast and interest are that I has recent the fifth. French Amassacor is mert of a conversation to each the with our Largest, from which it is not that you were properly as the is in a second rice of hards Brush in a contract at the research in the resident of the constitution of the other Powers interested in the settlement of that question.

The proposals of the Russan Government, he understood, were to the effect that two or three British, and two or three French ships of the line, should be permitted to enter the Dardanelles, but not to proceed beyond Gallipoli; that the Russian fleet, having troops on heard, and unlimited in number, were to be stationed in the Bosphorus, and opposite to Constantinople; that the Black Sea should be considered as more clausian. To this latter condition Marshal Soult told me that be understood the British Cabinet objected. Indeed, added the Marshal, it is strange that the Russian Government could make so extravagant a proposition, of which the effect would be to exclude from the Black Sea and Carling and Talley.

The Marshal gave no positive opinion as to the acceptance by France of the arrangement proposed by Roman for the defence of the Straits of Constraint and the from the manner in which he spoke of the superiority is numbers as well as in position, assigned to Russia in Baron Brunnow's propositions, I am led to conclude that the French Government will not be a party to that arrangement

I have, do., Signed) GRANVILLE.

### No. 538

# Rarl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received January 16)

(No. 17) My Lord,

Parie, January 14, 1840

After when the last who had been stated that the "Ocean" and "Suffren" were stall in the Port of Brest, and that they would not be ordered to proceed to the Mediterranean, without the intention to usue that order being previously notified to Her Majesty's Government.

The Marquis d'Erragues said, that upon further inquiry at the office of the Minister of Marino, it appeared that these two ships were actually at sea on their way to Toulon, but that after their arrival at that port, the whole number of French line-of-battle ships in the Mediterranean would not exceed fifteen, including the "Neptune" and "Alger," which were armed as fifte for the transport of troops between France and Algers.

The ships whose names are inserted in the list your Lucdship gave to Count Schaetunn, and which are not in the list inclosed, which was put into my hands by the Marquis d'Eyragues, he said were under repair, for the purpose of being ready to receive the crews of such thips of the line as may return from the Levant in a state unfit for service.

Sgred GRANVILLE

### Inclosure in No 538

# Last of French Ships employed, or as be employed, in the Mediterrangen.

| Le Mon chello . | 120 a Stayrne | LOGAL . 120 sort en route |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Le Juna         | 90            | L stron as pour Touson    |
| Lifernyle       | 90            | La petene, a Toulon       |
| Le Dinterie     | 90 .          |                           |
| Le Sant Petri   | 90            | 1 14                      |
| Le Jujiter      | go            | la Tra s                  |
| Le Trimer t     | 74            |                           |
| Le Genereux .   | 74            | Le Se para en armement.   |
|                 |               |                           |

### No 539

# Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 17, 1840 )

(No. 338)

My Lord.

Therapia December 23, 1839.

I TRANSMIT a report of a message to me from Reshad Pasha which I received yest ovar, and a copy of my asswer. The P sha has to day that ked much for do. . It is no be that hapland we really be a domined a action to such propositions, that he has space to flar a Sterner. The terms a which he has written to me, and that the Barot such for some pashance are ever of the propositions, but if the P were were to adopt them that while no they selves wrong

The Rech of Pusha's message in mo, under date of the 21st instant, he altered to a city associate Missach and desirate of a next array expect with Mohen et Ah. I have before ment also at the your Lemestry and a work cow wifer that I say I have in their of the production of as long as Her Majorty's Covernment appears Rechail Pasha in this page.

(Signed) PONSONBY.

### Inclosure 1 in No. 539.

# M Frederic Priori to Uncount Possonby

My Lord,

Pero December 1 1839

I HAVE the honour to inform your Expel ency if all a few clear a Receipt Pasha has just each to me be at term and a at the A sit at their removal more promord to the a r Powers to bever the Set 1. That it man a printing me ' creetly with Mobilet A. uncor the influence of the friendly Powers), speed on at the same time to Moher et Al that if the Sublume Porte should grant has too many took for Powers we all oppose it. H. Pa. Many has clarged me to ass your long to the above at a good a series of process on the part of to transmit to represent the same but the stone that car to that is have my some a properties to the the forest P wire, and if that proposed are many or a to receive to be trace a prepare as of that have were a sent twenth to be at would give and to the Harris for the A. V. r to as Highnest the Seraskier the limited at the board of the second the party of e was the lose of the arms to be a rest crant to be if he is the I so a gar feet between your of there are a contraction was the themselves have with the Mussulman prople, who would ask on the occurrent, and on future occurrent, what reliance can be placed upon the protouses of the Powers of Christendom.

Senso F PINANT

### Inclosure 2 in No. 539

# Viscount Ponsonby to M. Frederic Pisam.

Sur.

Therapiu, December 21, 1839

I HAVE received your Report of this day, containing a message from his Excellency Rechil Pashs relating to propositions said to have been made by

the Austrian Government to the other Great Powers

You will tell his Excellency, that all I know about the matter is, that M. de Pontois has received a letter from M. de Saint Aulaire, French Anghasandor at Vienna, in which, as M. de Pontois has stated, is contained an account corresponding with what his Excellency has heard, and repeated in his message to me. I have not had the least information on the subject from any other source than that I have exentioned, and I cannot give it credit, but must suppose there is some mustake that gives an undue colour to some other step Prince Metternich may have thought at desirable to take. If however, the account be correct, I will not behave that the British Government will consent to the proposition; but if I should be mistaken, I shall then have nothing to my in reply to the observations with which his Excellency terminates his

I think his Excellency will do well to send a message to the Internancio in

similar language with that sent to me.

I do not think the Internuncio gives credit to the report such as it

apparently is he may know more on the subject than I do.

I entreat his Excellency to not with his accustomed prudence and wisdom and to be very very certain of the procise situation of affairs, before he allows himself to form any decided opinion.

I have, &c . Name 1 PONSONALY

### No. 540

Vircount Powershy to Vircount Palmerston.—(Received January 17, 1840)

(No. 341)

My Lord.

Therapia, December 24, 1839

RECHID PASHA, after expressing the pleasure the communication of your Lordship's lostructions (No. 180) gave him, says, that it has augmented the confidence of the Sublime Porte in the good will of Great Britain, and his hopes that English influence will triumph over all difficulties, that the Sublime Porte will remain firm, and will not make any concession to Mehemot Alimithout the concurrence of its Allies

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONRY

### No. 541

Viscount Palmerston to the Marquest of Clauricarde

No. 8.

My Lord,

Poreign Office, January 18, 1840

I HAVE received your Excellency's desputches Nos. I and 2, containing reports of Mr Bloomfield's communications with Count Nesseirode upon the subject of Marshal Soult's desputch to Count Sébastians of the 25th of November, from which it appears that Mr. Bloomfield was ultimately persuaded by Count Nesseirode to give his Excellency a copy of that desputch

I request your Excellency to state to Mr Bloomfield, that he ought not to have given Count Nesselrode a copy of that despatch, without being instructed a nuthorized to do to.

(Signed) PALMERSTON

### No 542

Earl Granvelle to Viscount Palmersion .- , Received January 20 )

No. 20

My Lord,

Perss, January 17, 1840

1 HAD an interview this morning with Marshal Soult. His Excellency had received, vesterday, despatches from the Prench Consul at Alexandria, atomic that Mehemet Ala manifested no impatience regarding the delay that has toget that it controlled a price with the Suitar a reasonable the Pasha nutretted was more detrimental to the Purte, than to himself,—that Mehemet Ala had lately issued pay to his army, and to the Turkish in well as to the Legistian fleet.

Marshal Soult mentioned that Albania was in a disturbed state

, vc &

in grice

GRANVILLE

### No 5-63.

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmersten. - (Received January 21, 1810.,

No. 344.1

My Lord,

Therapia, December 28, 1839

1 FORWARD copy of the letter from the Grand Vizier to the Pasha of a carried to Alexandria by Kramit Pasha, of whose mission 1

which K aim I'm the bearer. This is a correct of the man of question, what are to be the precognitives of the section of the authority of the Sultan, or is he to be exempt from it, and free to make law to beind Egypt, dec, for, and to make treation with foreign States? If the latter, he may make treation in opposition to his nominal Sourceup. If he be entitled to make laws, he may counteract or defeat the applications and treation, at present in the may in the perfectlers that affect most manually the security of the subjects with regard to person and property.

I have, he .
(Suned) PONSONRY

# Inclosure in No. 543

# The Grand Vesser to Mchemet Ali

Al VSI qu'h est connu à votre Altesse, on ne peut james établit une bonistration dans un État, où assurer la tranquillété des peuples que par time stable et suge, et sous le règne des lois équitables.

Mais on n'a pu s'occuper d'institutions en Turquie, materé le besoir extrême qu'elle en s, à cause d'une four d'affaires embarraments dont elle a réé depuis quelque temps successivement sociablée

Sa Majesté Imperiale, aminér de sentimens pleins du clemence et d'intentiona les plus salutaires, veut faire prosperer l'Empire et la nation, et assurer l' repos et le bien-être de ses sujets, et au l'atti Chériff avant ets émusés dermerement de Sa Hautesse à cel égard, des firmans analogues ent été publics dans toutes les parties de l'Empire. Il est par conséquent devenu nécessaire que la Sublime Porte adresse missi des firmans de la même teneur à votre Altense, ainsi qu'à votre fils, son Excellence Ibrahim Pacha, et vous pourquoi deux firmans ornés en hant d'un Hatti Chénif vous sont envoyés avec le très-illustre Kiamil Pacha, Général de Brigade dans l'Armée Impériale.

Votre Alterse verm par la teneur de ces firmans, quelle est la volont souverans, et comme les loss dont on s'occupe, et qu'on va établir, devront donner une nouvelle vie à la religion, su Gouvernement, à l'Empire, et à la nation, et que cela est précisément ne que votre Alterse a toujours desset, d'après la sagesse et le rèle qui la distinguent, et à quoi cile a constamment appliqué sea sous, tout le monde a la conviction qu'elle agira conformément aux ordres souverans.

J'espère donc que votre Alteme s'emprentera de publier les firmans qui vous sont envoyés dans les tieux qui se trouvent dans votre Gouvernement, et dans celus de votre fils sus-mentionné, et qu'elle mettra en pratique les principes salutaires qu'ils renferment.

7 Showel, 1255 (13 Dicembre, 1839.)

### No 544

Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston,--(Received January 21, 1840.)

(No. 345.)

My Lord.

Therapia, December 29, 1639

I HAVE the bosour to inclose copy of a report from M de Laurin to the Interpuecio, which the Excellency has had the goodness to communicate to me. Rechild Pashs was made acquainted with the contents of that report, and I took occasion to recommend to him the perfection of the means most proper for defence against any enterprise that might be attempted by Mckemet Alt. Melicinet Altis as likely as any main to mistake the nature of his own position; and he may risk attempts that cannot have success against the power opposed to them, and while I taking, will, at last, put in dauger those advantages he can secure by a prudent submission. He may march his tempts forwards the capital, and make a great effort to more confusion there, and give rise to serious inconvenience though his ultimate defeat be inevitable. I have long believed that a British martime force, acting in conjunction with the Sultan's flag on the count of Syria, cutting off the communication with Alexandria, and closing that port would paralyze the whole body of Mchemet Ali's power

I have, he., Signed) PONSONBY

### Inclosure in No. 544

M de Lourin to the Baron de Sturmer

31.51.7

M te Baron,

Alexandrie, le 16 Décembre, 1839

LES nouvelles sur les manées des mécantens dans l'Ann Mineure, que j'ai en l'honneur de mander à votre Excellence en date du 6 de ce mois, ont eté communiquées le lendemain à mes Collègues par Méhémet Ali. Colui-ci se ne l'air comme si ces closes ne le regardaient point. Il a déclaré à mes tamégues et à moi, qu'aucun de ses commandans de troupes ne s'etnit approchi des misurgés, et qu'il avant même fait dire à ceux de Diarbékur d'être tranquilles, en qu'il ne voulait et ne pouvant rien faire pour eux. Mais soin main on ne neglige men pour entretenir la fermiontation et même pour préparer une révolte.

qui viendrait à éclater par la stote dans un moment favorable.

Mehémet Ah m's dit dernièrement qu'il n'était pas maché, qu'il travaillent journellement et se préparait à toutes les éventualités. En effet, on remarque and activité extraordinaire dans le Divan des Moavin. Mercredi dermer

expedia à Ibrahim Pacha des ordres relatifs à la concentration de l'armée. Ces mouvemens docvent commencer au mois de Février et être exécutés avant la

Les confidens du Pachs prétendent savoir qu'il a le projet d'occuper therbeite of regulator les masses et ainsi rechter, de s'etti, arer da reste de l'Asse Mineure. D'autres, an contraire, pensent qu'il ne s'agit que de faire prendre a Ibrahim une forte position défenuve à Marache, afin de mettre à couvert Tarsons et Adans. D'autres encore, partisans do Pacha, et Français pour la plupart, le poussent à prendre l'offensive et gurantissent le succès le plus brillant pour le cas où il attaqueran Constantinople par mer et par terre Les masses, disent-ils, sont contre le Sultan et le Grand Vizir, et sympathisent tellement avec Mehémet Ali, qu'elles sont prêtes à l'accueille comme le plus fort et le plus heureux. Une fois Constantinople prise, les Puissances Européennes censeront auun de défendre un trône qui a'a aucun soutien dans les sentimens de la nation.

Méhémet Ali lage beaucoup ee langage qui convient parfaitement à sas s et à ceux de son fils. Tous deux serment dispenés à commencer la lutte présent. Mans, d'un côté, l'armée n'est nullement en mesure d'entrer en ampogne avant trois mon , de l'autre, le Pacha craint fort de rencontrer les Rquises qui sont redoutés par les Musulmans et contre lesquels la Prance ne

(murrant accorder aucone protection efficace. Le parts modéré pense que le Pacha causera à la Porte un dommage plus ernsible en sa tenant sur la défensive qu'en se portant à l'attaque. C'est pourquoi co parti cherche à le dissuader d'avancer | Il dit au Pecha qu'il se trouve maintenant dans une position mattaquable, et que pourvu qu'il pouses s'y maintenir durant l'hiver, il un repcontrere plus aucun obstacle à devenir le maitre de la Turque Anatique

l'ar le dernier bateau à vapeur on fin éent de Constantinople de se tenir tranquille et d'attendre les événemens, bsen persuadé que les Pussances n'oscront pas l'attaquer s'il ne fait point d'invasion en Europe.

On ignore encore quel parti prendra le Pacha. Mais dans tous les cas il est ne et qu'il s se spe tres ser asement a taire de grands greparatifs de l'acrre Il munace d'armer au pur alier les corps de mêtier et les ouvriers des fabriques (17,000 hommes), et de les réunir à l'armés de Syrie

Mr. Hodges vecat d'arriver sci. Il m'a remis ausaitôt une lettre de Son Altono le Prince de Mettermeh, et m'a dit avoir l'ordre d'ager dans l'accord le plus intime avec moi et de donner toute son attention à mes conseils.

> Agréez, &c LAURIN

### No. 545

# Lard Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received January 21.)

No 71 My Lord.

Victor, January 12, 1840.

PRINCE METTERNICH having received nothing by Lord Ponsonby's tourier, I communicated to him the inclosure in his Lordship's despatch No. 345, and he has requested me to delay the messenger, so so to give him time to write his sentiments upon its contents to Baron Neumann for communication to your Lordship. I am to see him this evening, when he will show me what be scude, but in the mean time I can state, that his ideas revert to his proposition of November inst, and that he considers it advisable that no time should be fost in declaring to the Porte and to Mehemet Ali, that an attack made by the latter would encounter the opposition of the Powers. If no arrangement has yet been aigned in London, the necessity of this is, in the Prince's opinion, selfevident; if one has been signed, still there will be delay in obtaining the accession of the Porte, whereas the proposed notification should be made without the term of a moment, whereby no prejudice will be caused to the plans for the final settlement of the question.

I asked the Prince, if he was prepared to make the declaration in the name

of the Four Powers only without France, to which he answered, that if France dul not accede to this proposition, neither would she do so to the nore extended one; and that the real question therefore was, whether, in case she should refuse to go along with us, we should proceed without her. Thus, he said, is a matter for the consideration of the Four Powers, and Austria is for doing so.

I have, &c , BEAUVALE. (Signed)

### No. 546.

# Fiscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonby.

(No. 12.)

Foreign Office, January 34, 1840.

My Lord. W.TH reference to the observations in your Excellency's despatch. No 344 or te platace man a soft Sparia IM to at 41 where the latter should be made as reductly to see a red hay? This is to stafe he cost now comey, that it never has been contemplated by Her Majesty's Government that Mehemet All abould have, as bereditary Pasha of Egypt, any other, or different, powers and authorities than those which he now possesses. All that has been proposed is, that the Sultan shall engage to appoint Mchemet Ali's lineal descendants as successors to Mehemet Ah, in the post of Pasha of Egypt, but that Egypt shows remain as it now it, an integral part of the Ottoman Empire that all treates and laws made by the Sultan, should apply to Egypt as much as to may other, ex, and that the troops and ships of the Pashs of Egypt some i he as not less the layered of the Son nor alone or leter continued war, as those kept by any other Pasha of the Ottoman Empare

Your Excellency will find a statement to this effect in my despatch to the Marquess of Clauricarde, No. 108, of the 9th of July, 1839, of which a copy was transmitted to your Excellency in my despatch, No. 94, of the 13th of that

I nm, & PALMERSTON. (Signed)

### No. 547.

# Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonby

(Separate.) My Lord,

Pareign Office, January 25, 1840.

I HAVE to acquaint your Excellency that the negotiations on Turco-Egyption Affairs in which I have for some time been engaged with the Plempotea resolvers and Resolver Bus bus I prove as concerning to export that they may end to an experience in week to be week base in to post the Salar n correspond the act orty of Melions Au to but. The Austrian and Russian Plempotentiaries have received full powers to sign a Convention for that purpose, and the Pleaspotentury of Prussa expects shortly to receive the like authority from his Government. I cannot speak with equal containty as to the course which the French Government may pursue in this matter; but in any case, the presence of a Turkish Plempotentiary will be required, and I have therefore to instruct your Excellency to urge Rechid Pasha to send off immediately to Nours Effends, the Ambassador of the Porte at Paris, powers at land only to a contract to the proposed to him by the Plempotentianes of the Five Powers, or by those of Four out of the Five, provided it be a Convention accuring advantages to the Sulian in the shape of support and assestance from the Powers of Europe.

I am. &c PALMERSTON, (Signed)

### No. 548

# Viscount Palmereton to Lord Beauvale.

No +

My Lord

Foreign Office, January 20, 1840.

WITH reference to your Explorer's confidential despatch, No. 5, of the 5f : notant report a what possess between you and Prince Melternich on the apply tof a guarantee of a barr of two on hour sterling to the Porte, I have to in one or have, oney that it guarantee may, in the prison of eler M jesty a Concernet, be a paster a t and the cross crata we meret a Treaty that we have a me the the evel were on he Porte but that Her May sty structure of no. It could the practice lifty of instancing the consent of Parliament to such acrangement.

> I am, Ac., (Signed) PALMERSTON

## No. 549.

# Bart Granuile to Viscount Palmerstan, -(Received January 23.)

(No. 24.)

My Lord,

Paris, Jenuary 20, 1840.

COUNT MEDEM this morning gave to Marshal Soult a copy of a derpatch he received yesterday from Count Newschude relative to the Oriental Question, and the negotiation upon that subject with which Baron Brunnow has been charged by the Russian Government.

The Marshal read to me this despatch, commenting upon parts of it as be read them. The despatch does not state what are the propositions of which the Russian Envoy to London is the bearer, and Count Nesselrode accounts for his communications with the British Government being more unreserved than those wills France on the ground that the Court of St. Petersburgh, in respect to the conditions of a pacific arrangement between Turkey and Mehemet Ali, and the means of enforcing them, coincides more with the Court of St. James than with the Court of the Tuilcries.

It is, however, unnecessary to trouble your Lordship with a relation of the orther contents of this despite h, it is enough as say and the tenour of it is not concellatory, and that the tone of the Marshal's remarks upon it betrayed much distributaction

> I have, &c (Signed) GRANVILLE

### No. 550.

# The Duc de Dulmatie to the Baron de Baronto--(Communicated by Count. Sebastioni )

M. le Baron.

Paris, le 24 Januar, 1840.

J'Al l'honneur de vous enroyer le texte d'une dépêche ecrite par M de Nessetrode à M de Medem, qui, amni qu'il en avait l'ordre, m'en a remis copie, après m'en avoir donné lecture. La forme et le fond de cette depéche ru'ont, je dois vous le dire, égulement surpris. Dans les observations que je vais vous presenter à ce sujet je ne tiendras compte que du fono.

La marche survie par le Cabinet de St. Petersbourg dans l'incident de la Musion de M. de Brunnow, n'avait pas causé une telle surprise su Converne. mont du Roi, que j'ensse era devoir en faire l'objet d'une reclamation. Aussi n'était-ce notlement à titre de plainte que j'en avais parle à M. de Medem

P See No. 533, p. 5"

Javas volto, seufrigent den clabir que contra y avait dans cette marche de pe i Conforme aux prot stations cenerales aniten ors concluites et le desir dust esta de a te featighters the tre stad pas arthur in There is appaiser que M to Militer went and empres and passes of on his transce and a son Convergence de cu mant ac a chagere la profes per este un ar prese consure de reps en come la reconsure per le . Ou harm dons je come per le Calver . St Petershourg, stans - a riser to the average here to see a de mes pareles, a sensi to premer as at que a est othert a has de above to red'adleurs bien peu fondé? Je samu porté à admettre pratoi certe ucratere supposition, en voyant combien peu cette pretendue réponse se réfère à ce qu'elle semble avoir pour but de réfater

Quantu'il en soit - - en rer en se se paleire que le ce se membre mem ver a count to a proceed there is at in community of come in expension on peu de muts sur quelques uns des points principaux troités dans la dépécte de M. de Nesselmde.

Le Couvernement du Ros n'a jamus songé à enlever à la Russie on part legitime d'influence dans les affaires de l'Orient, il sait qu'e a bor es comme nous voulons encore, c'est que les sutres Pui es se contre et la ce celle qui leur appartient également, c'est , se la co c' on pas unsquement dans la moderation per le la vivia e d'an mais bien dans un ensemble de mesque , a securir e piese e serfection efficace de tous les droits et de tous les impage

Demander que ces devits et ces satérêts ne soient pas à la merel d'une Purssance à laquelle il ne manquerait pour abuser de sa prepondérance que la relente de le faire, exiger d'autres surctés que la géneroute et la augusse d'une des parties, ce n'est certes pas, queiqu'en en dise, lui temoigner une injuricedéfinites, e'est tout simplement foise acte de prodence et de dignite. Je ne puns done reconnaître que dans la sucreillance attentive, inquiete si l'on veul, que nous portons sur la astuation de Constantinople, il y ait mon dont le Calmet de St. Petershourg ait le droit de s'offenser

Le Gouvernement du Roi seruit bien aufrement fonde à réclamer conter les masertions sues ceme semouvelees, qui le presentent comme se precesupant exchievement, dans la Question d'Orient, des interêts du Pacles d'Egypte, et y encretant ceux de la Porte. Après les dénégations appayées d'argumens m convancana, qu'il a tant de fois opposees à ces imputations malveillantes, il dermit peu a'attendre, pout-être, à les vous reproduites dans la depêche de M de Nessetrodo. Ce n'est pas d'adleurs sans une satisfaction reelle qu'il y trouve Passurance que M. de Bennoue e le prese d' tex aller le le service e particular of the second of the particular of th terms and the state of the informations for a sit a site of the state of the site tait era is a fig. of the purement et amplement ra cen a b b a fix a de Londren et de Paris. Nous en as a contract of the contract toperal, on manufestant a contract de la contract par laisse que mois de Judies den con a manger directement, avait autori a mer . J le Paclus que celles , e s processor ( -tes e a ment In the first transfer of the Police in the same que parsue à vous dice sur la lettre de M de

et his "t

Ness et 1 ... in lare & ce Ministre la présente dépêche et fin Agrees &c. MARECHAL DUC DE DALMATIE.

### No. 551.

The Puc de Dalmatic to Count Schartrani.—(Communicated by Count Schostram, February 4.)

Monsieur le Comité,

Paris, le 26 Janrier, 1840

J'Al reçu la depêche que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'entre sons le 
\[ \) I raportar e des la restions que le contact à fixe la plus e reuse 
attention du Gouvernement du Roi. Vous comprendrez que je ne m'explique 
\[ \) Le caractère tout confidentiel de cette communication, dont les bases mêmes et 
\[ \) plus forte raison la rédaction n'etment pas encore détinitivement arrêtées par 
le Cabinet Britannique, appelle d'autant moins de notre part une réponse immédiate et officielle que, dans une pareille matière, la fond ne peut guère être 
apprécié independantment de la forme. Quoqu'il en soit, et sans m'arrêter à 
des points de detail qui pourraient demander des éclairementeus, je n'hesite pas 
\[ \) dire qu'en ce qui concerne le mode de la protection à accorder à la Porte 
contre ar men chient evert l'il l'an in P. La sur Constant negli les modifications proposées par Lord Palmerston un plan du Cabinet de St. Petersbourg, 
me parassent constituer une amélioration considerable. L'idée de faire intervenir la Porte dans le trute qui règlerait ce mode de protection, est surtout une 
conception très-heureuse et d'une grande portée.

Ja regrette de ne pouvoir approuver egalement dans le projet de Lord l'almeraton, ce qui se rapporte aux arrangement terratoriaux à conclure entre le Sultan et le Vice-Roi. Nous persisteus à croire que ce Ministre ne tient pas suffisamment compte des ressources de Mehémet Ah, de l'énergie de son caractère, et de l'impossibilité morale qu'un homme de cette trempe accepte, este résistance, des conditions qui lui bierment avec une si grande partie de ministrance matérielle, toute la force d'opimen dans laquelle reside son principal appui. Plutôt que de les suhir, je suis convainen qu'il s'exposerant aux plus grandes extrémites, et que, tout en s'abstenant pent-être de marcher sur Constantinople, il n'héalterait pas à envalur la Misopotamie, à anlever à la Porte des provinces dont les ressources lui permettraient d'opposer aux resolutions des

Punsances la resistance la plus énergique

Contre de telles entreprises que pourment les moyens de coaction sadiqués par le neuvers propt le glas ? Qui procedent n'est-il pas évident qu'une sos entrées dans les limites où il tend à la contenir l'interes à de l'interes en la secondent l'audaneure attitude de Melitanet Ali ou de recourir au seul moyen réel de protéger la Porte en naturisant l'intervention Russe dans le seun le plus étendu! à mons d'abandonner le Sultan à un finiteure, ne serment-elles pas forcéen de soussir qu'une armée l'apériale traverset l'Asie Mineure et la Syrie, pour refouler jusqu'en Egypte les soldats du Vice-Rui! Je ne pense pas que cette extremé pût convenir à l'Angleterre, pius qu'elle ne nous conviendrait à

En yous aignalant l'insuffixance des voies coércutives proposces par le Cabinet de Londres, l'as vouln surtont vous faire remarquer ce qu'il y a de contradictoire entre la grandeur des concessions demandees à Mehemet Ali et la finblesse des moyens par lesquels on se propose de les lus arracher. Sans doute le Cabanet de Londres se persuade que ce Pacha cédera à la première démonstration des Pusmonces, et que hors d'état de suffire longteurs aux charges d'un state que rendu plus génant et plus oncreux pour lus par l'espèce de blocus qu'on établirait sur le côte de Syrie, il s'empressera de s'y sonstraire en acceptant l'arrangement qui lus sera offert. Je crois fermement que c'est ane erreur, et que même en admettant, ce qui n'est guère probable, que Mehernet Ah ne se fit pes mu jeu de jeter l'Europe dans les complications les plus effrayantes plutôt que de se soumetire aux injonctions des Puissances, la prolongation du stats que actuel avec ses moertifudes et sos dangers, scrut tont au mojos la conséquence de sa resultance passive. Il faudrait étrangement meconnaître la aduation respective des deux parties pour crotte que cette prolongation fût plus désavantageuse au Vice-Ros qu'au Sultan

Dans l'état où la Porte est aujourd'hus reduite, elle a particolièrement besom pour se remettre, pour reprendre le degré de consultance et de subditt emgé par l'interêt general de repos, at soon te d'in sentiment de confinace dans l'accour De tels avantages sont bien autrement importans pour elle que celui de recouvrer immediatement la possession de quelques provinces qu'elle serait peut-être fort endorraises e d'ivoir à , ivir et et dont en te it las la souvern deté le serait conservée. Mans la Porte ne peut recueillir ces avantages que par une prompte reconstant avec Million et le citat qu'elle repose sur des bases qui sment dans une juste proportion avec la force et la puissance des Parties Contractant s

dangerruse et impraticable la tentative d'imposer à Menémet Ali les conditions esconcées dans la communication de Lord Palmersion. Il n'y a de notre part ni obstination, ni prédilection aveugle, ni engagement d'aucuse aorte. Nos mutis sont tous puisés dans l'intérêt général, dans la force des choies, et dins des convictions profondes. Que Lord Palmersion les ennaidère aurtout commo inspirés par le plus vif déur de nous entendre, et d'établis entre nos deux frouvernements cette identité de vueis et de tendances qui serant la meilleure garantse de la paix du monde comme des intérêts des deux pays.

Je q'ai pas hessen de vous dire que la Gouvernement du Roi - 1 mg perte entièrement à vous quant au choix du moment et de la forme qui vous paraitent les plus propres à produire avec avantage les argumens que je viens de

vous suggi rer

Agrees, &c., (Signe) MARECHAL DUC DE DALMATIE.

P.S.—Je reçois votre dépèche du 24. No. 10. Les détails qu'elle contrent sur l'attitude de MM de Brunnow et de Neumann sont d'une importance réclie ; je me rends facilement compte des difficultés que trouve Lord Palmerston à rédiger son Contre-Projet. Je désire trop voir sortir de ces difficultés même des moyens de rapprochement entre les Cours vraiment in ressures à la pacification de l'Orient, pour que je ne l'ospère pas un peu.

### No. 552.

Earl Geneville to Viscount Palmeraton -(Received January 27.)

(No. 26)

My Lord, Paris, January 24, 1840

ON Wednesday last a remour reached me that a despatch had been received here from Court Schartane, containing a report of a confidential convenation your Lordship had held with him, in which you had communicated to be two a project of Convention between the Five Great Powers of burney, and the basis of Baron Brunnow's propositions, for the settlement

Orleans at a 1 am and a second or a second or a second between as, that the rumour above-mentioned was not without foundation, I thus day, at an interview I had with his Excellency at the Foreign Office, inquired from him what was the view taken by the French Government of the communication received from the French Ambasandor in London, observing, at the same time, that I had not received any instruction from your Lordship upon the subject.

The Marshal immediately sent for Count Schastians's despatch, which begins by mying that the communication made to the Ambassador by your Lock-line in the left, the charter of the properties of the which you were desirous to have the openion of the French Ambassador before you submitted it, in a more finished shape, to the consideration of the Cabinet Count Schastiani then states the propositions made by your Lordship in this sketch, for bringing about the settlement of the Turco-Egyptum Question

I did not enter into any discussion with the Marshal regarding those pro-

this early and frank communication of your Lordship's present views of this question, under the alteration of circumstances caused by the Court of St Petershurgh's admission of the principle of the defence of the Straits of Constantinople being confided to other Affies of the Porte as well as to Russia.

would be duly appreciated by the French Government.

The Marshal unheateningly expressed his obligation to your Lordship for this mark of confidence, but he appeared to be in expectation of receiving an official communication from the English Government to the same effect; I directly and by a large of the property of the

Arbet set product the sequescence of the Emperor Nicholas in the paramuch as it would annul the Treaty of Unkar Skelessi, and make Turkey a component part of the European system, from which it had hitherto been the policy and endeavour of the Russian Cabinet to exclude it.

Egyptian Army under Ibrahim Pasha, and he considered that the result of the proposed arrangement would be only to prulong the actual relative position of

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

### No. 553

Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- Received January 30.

No 32)

the two parties

My Lord,

Paris, January 27, 1840

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatches to No. 25, inclusive Marshal Soult informed me this morning, that a despatch would be east by a councer this evening to Count Schastiani, in reply to your Lordship a cummunication to the freuch Ambanador. The Marshal and to me, that by the acquirecence of Russia in a Treaty between the Five Powers and the Porte,

1) It makes het commercuate to me what asswer his conjuitely would contain relative to the other points of your Lordship's Proposition

I have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE.

# No 551

Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received Jameary 30)

My Lord, Para, January 27, 1640

THE King, last night, when my conversation with His Majesty on the marriage of the Duc de Nemours had ended, adverted to the outline of the Convention between the Five Powers and the Ports, which you had lately communicated to Count Sebastiam, and His Majesty requested me to assure your Lordalup how much be had been gratified by this confidential communication.

cation, and that he was most desirous that his Government should reply to it in the same friendly and confidential spirit; his Ministers fully agreed with him in thinking that a great point would be gained in obtaining the accession of Russia to a Convention between the Five Powers and the Porte, because such Convention would be an abandonment of the pretension set up by Russia, and against which England and France had protested, of considering the affairs of Turkey as out of the pale of the European system. But he was not without apprehensions that Marshal Soult had got into his head, that diplomatic étiquette would not allow him to commit to writing an unreserved answer to the verbal communication made by your Lordship to Count Schastnar, and that in consequence, the Marshal's despatch to the Ambussador, would not be an explicit and satisfactory as he, the King, withed it should be. I said to the King, that I did not comprehend the crotchet of Marshal Soult. Your Lordship had, I observed, confidentially communicated to the French Ambassador, the first rough sketch of a Convention you had prepared, in order to have the opinion of the French Government upon it, and in the hope of arriving at some common understanding upon the matter; and it seemed strange that the Marshal should not return an answer equally frank and unreserved. The King agreed to this observation, but nothing dropped from His Majesty in the course of a long conversation which ensued upon this subject, which led me to think that the of his Mojesty was at all changed in regard to the impossibility of the French Government joining in any measures of coercion against Melicinet Al-He spoke to me of the partiality of the French public to Meheuset Ah as abourd, boing founded upon French military and civil officers being employed by the Pashs, and upon the false supposition that the British Government were ended vouring to weaken the Patha's power, for the purpose of making him more subservient to British interests; but though the grounds of this partiality might be abound, he said, it did exist, and in great force, both in the public and the Chambers, and he appealed to me whether it were possible for any Minister of the Crown in France, to act in drinner of this feeling. His Majesty mainted as he has always done, on the mefficacy of any corrave measures that could be adopted by the Five Powers to compel the Egyptian to evacuate Syrin. Candia, he said, may perhaps be wrested from the dominion of Mehemet Ali, but the advance of Russian tecops into Syrin, would excite a Massathan finalicism a, a at the involves, of which the consequences might be fatal to the Rus ar Are a Hist Majesty did not believe that Mcheujet Ali would allow Ibrah a Pasha to murch into Asia Minor, and give occasion for the Sultan calling upon his Albes to defend the Straits of Constantinople, the result then would be the continuance of the status quo, - a state of things more onerous and dangerous to the Turkish Government than to the Pasha, the Sultan would not receive the tribute from his visical which, under a pacific arrangement, the Pasha would have to pay, and the danger of insurrection in the provinces of Turkey was greater than in those under the dominion of Mckemet Als, and with less effective tores to repress them.

(Signed) GRANVILLE

### No. 55.5.

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Pulser ston .- (Received January 30.)

No 5.)

My Lord,

Berlin, Jenuary 20, 1840.

THE French Charge d'Affaires at this Court has communicated to Baron Werther, the Russian Minister, and myself part if a despatch which he recoved on the 18th instant, from Marshal Scalt, informing him that Her Majesty's Government had rejected M. de Brunansw's propositions, as they were found to be undimensible both in form and substance, and that your Lordwip was about to bring forward counter-propositions. This information astonished both Bacon Werther and myself, more particularly as his letters from London made no mention of such a fact.

Should there he no foundation for these assertions, the view with which

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they have been put forward at the present moment, during the debates in the Chamber of Deputies, must be evident to your Lordship.

I am informed that it was likewise stated in Marshal Soult's despatch, that the territorial arrangements proposed by M. de Brunnow did not meet with the approbation of Her Majesty's Government, as they were more favourable to Mehemet Ali than those contemplated by your Lordship.

Signed) GEORGE B. HAMILTON

### No. 556.

Fiscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmeraton --- Received January 31;

No. 2.)

My Lord, Therapus, January 7, 1940

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of the correspondence which has passed between the French English Rechil Probabilities on the salect of the statements made by Avidick, the Dragoman of the Ex-Capadan Pasha.

I have thought it right, in my raply to M. de Ponton' communication to me of his first letter to the Turkish Foreign Minister, to state the fact that it was at my request that Rechid Pasha sent me Avidrek's declaration.

It appears to me that M. de Pontous' letter of the 3rd January gives all the advantage to Rechid Pasha, as it admits that the declaration made by Avideck Post effectivement do nature à faire nastre de Bicheusen interprétations contre 1 Appral Lalande."

I have, &c . Signed) PONSONBY

## Inclosure 1 to No. 556

M de Pontous to Viscount Ponsonby.

Monaicur l'Ambassadeur, Pére, le 2 Jenner, 1840.

AYANT appres qu'une déclaration faite par l'Interpréte de l'Ex-Capoudan l'acha, avenue il contrar et l'Aran I Deman Bey avec le Contra d'avenue Lalande, avait été entre muniquée au Corpe Diplomatique par Son Excellence Réchid Pacine, je crois devoir vous envoyer copis de la lettre que je viens de lui écure à ce sujet.

Je profite, &c , (Signé) E. DE-PONTOIS.

Inciosure 2 in No. 556.

M de Pontous to Rechid Paska

Monsieur le Ministre,

L'Arreste le verre part, a cul mil an l'ate par l'Estracte le l'Extrapoudau Pacha relativement à l'entrevue du Vice-Amiral Osman Bey avec le Contre-Amiral Lalande, je l'ai chargé de vous dire que j'attendrast, pour répondre, une communication officielle, et me bornais, pour le moment, à pour le moment, à l'arreste le l'extrapour qui docent center à cet égant à la Porte. Mais syant appris depuis, que votre Excellence avait eru devoir, par use motifs que , in charche ai pas a approfin r docume comma sance de cette pièce an Corpe Diplomatique, je ne puis me dispenser de lui adresser, dès à présent, et en me réservant de revenir plus tard sur ce sujet, quelques observations sommaires : elles ont pour but, non de défendre le l'Amiral Lalande.

contre des menipations qui ne pervent l'attendre, et auxquelles, d'ailleurs, il

n'a pas à répondre, mais simplement de rappeler à votre Excellence quelques détails qu'elle semble ignorer, ou svoir perdu de vue.

Si vous aviez, M. le Ministre, pris la peine de vous faire rendre un compte chart et appres mai le ce que de l'Amiral Lalande, expédié à M. le Baron Roussin par le bateau à vapeur Français "le Papin," et immédiatement communiqué par cet Ambassadeur aux Représentans des Grandes Cours, ainsi qu'à la Porte, que celle-ce a cu la première communiqué par cet de la première communique projets du Capoudan Pacha, et a été taise en mesure de fure ce qui pouvait dépendre d'elle pour en prévenir l'exécution, on en neutraliser l'effet.

Vous aursez reconnu, p'espère, qu'en donnant au Capoudan Pacha le conseil de so rendre à Rhodes au lieu de Candie, pour ne pas livrer la flotte à Méhéme. Ali, et en s'empressant de porter à la commissance de l'Ambassade du Roi, pour l'information de la Porte, tout ce qui venait de su passer, et les confidences qu'il avait reçues. l'Amiral Lalande à fait tout ce que sa position et les circonstances lui permettaient de faire, et ce qu'on était en droit d'attendre du Commandant des Forces Navales d'une Pussance Anne et Alhée de la Turquie.

Vous vous seriez peut-être enfin épurgné la peine de cominumquer au Corpa Doba, and a la larte de la la la prétendue apprisation et aux prétendus encouragemens donnes pur cet Amiral aux projets de défection d'Ahmed Pacha, votre Excellence me permettra de crore, qu'aux yeux de tout bomme impartial, un export redige au moment même où les faits venuent de s'accomplir, adresse par un Officier-Géneral à l'Ambassadeur de son Gouvernement, et destiné à lui rendre un comple fidele et circonstancie de tout ce qui lui importait de connaître, mêmte plus de crédit qu'une déclaration faite de memoire quatre ou cinq mois après l'événement, et inspirée peut-être à son auteur par le dest de se donner quelque importance, on l'espoir : : ; grêce en fiattant d'injustes proventauque.

vous en jugier autrement, hf le Ministre, et trouviez dans la la modent il a agit, matiere è accusation contre la loyauté et l'honneur. Mu la Amiral Lalande, je vous serais obligé d'en faire l'objet d'une or de conficielle, destinée à être transmise à mon Gouvernement la réjour de la pas longterns attendre.

MM. les Représentants des Grandes Cours, et je profite de cette occasion &c.,
Signe)

B. DE PONTOIS.

Viscount Ponsonby to M de Pontous

Inclosure 3 in No. 556

YESTERDAY evening I had the busous to secrete your Excellency's letter, dated January 2, inclosing your letter, under date of December 31, 1839, to his Excellency the Ottoman Minuster for Foreign Affines. I have a requaint you that, having heard of M. Avidick's report to his Government, I asked his Excellency Rechild Pasha for a copy of it, which his Excellency was good enough to send me, and which, it seems to me, he could not we trefused doing. I believe others of our Colleagues, as well as myself, made a similar request. It was natural, and I think right, to endeavour to know what actually was easily, when there were so many reports in carculation.

1 avail myself, &c.
(Signed. PONSONBY

### Indiosure 4 in No. 556.

### M. de Pontoie to Rechul Pasha.

M. le Minutro.

Pena, le 3 Januar, 1840.

JE recots à l'instant la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'houneur de m'écure en date du l'er de ce mois, pour une transmettre un extent du resport fait par le acue Avidick, Deogman du Capondan Pacha, au sujet da l'entretien qui a co licu entre le Riala Bey et M. le Contre-Amiral Latando.

I will in ax as your que votre l'accounter un fau lessait cette communicabon, or montre personnellement duposée à ne per securitie les facheuses interpretation of the fact of the fact is an after a fact trailine surla conduite de M. le Commandant des Forces Navales Françaises dans le Levant, Mais comme du reste cette pièce ne me donne lieu de cen sjouler aux. observations que j'us eu. M. le Ministre, l'honneur de vous adresser la 31 du moss dernier, je me borne à vous annoncer que je vue la transmettre à monpremers de communiquer à votre Excellence les répanses qui un servait faites y ce sefor

J'ai l'honneur, &c., B. DE PONTOIS (Supple)

## Inclosure 5 ap No. 556

# Hechid Pasks to Viscount Possonby

M le Viconite,

Sublime Porte, le 4 Janner, 1840

sort backer e M . For the glood is many of a forme of the late for er com a transfer and see a reclette qual and are elected There is not the a symptom of the Capital the party more converse to the terminal and the state of th missis que la lettre que la avant auressee pre entirement. Las acomesas de loundre sei ces deux parces.

Je serata charmé d'apprendes qu'elles aient pu mettre votre Excellence a coême d'approcier à leur véralable valour les motifs qui m'out dirigé dans la circonitance dont il s'agit

Vendlez, &c., S RECTIO

### Inclosure 6 in No. 556

### Rechid Punha to M. de Pontou.

M to Comto,

Le ber Jantuer, 1840.

J'Al l'honneur de transmettre ce-joint un extrait du rapport présente par le Sieur Avidick, Drogman du Capoudan Pacha, au aujet de l'entrevue qui cut fire entre le Ruda Bey et M. l'Amiral Lalande.

Les faits articulés dans ce rapport me partiescet de nature à pouvoir facer l'attention de votre Excellence. J'hésite mot même à me persuider, M le Comte, qu'un Amiral de la Puissance que la Sublime Porte se filicite de regarder comine in plus ancienne anue et alliée, art para approuver une résolution qui, de quelque motif qu'on la calure, n'en presente pas motas le caractère d'une odicute trabison. Toulefois, j'ai pense qu'en portant l'votre connamence le rapport precisé, je vous mettran à même de disaper si vous le jugiez convenable pasqu'au mondre doute qu'il fermt coltre un rujet de la part attribuée à M l'Ameral Lalande dans la circonstance dont il a agil.

Je serus mot-même heureus, M. la Comte, de voir sinsi justifice aus yeur de trus mon opunou personnelle.

Je mana cette occasion, &c., RECHID (Signé)

# Inclorure 7 in No. 556

# Rechid Pasks to M de Pontous.

M le Comte,

La 4 Janvier, 1840.

J'Al reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écure le 31 Décembre, et je dous regretter qu'elle et sont crossée avec celle que je vous au me meme adressée.

Peut-être m'est-il permis de penser que si cette dermère vous fût parvenue plus tôl, vous aurier juge mutile de donner cours à la vôtre

Fix to voge paramete disposé à croire que le Manutere Otton na a puas a see of the court of a Assuran Language pour la part que ber prête le support de l'Interprête de l'Ex-Capoudan Pacia à la nésolution de ce

Mis letter vous fassit comultre mon of mon personne le là-desens, et mon deut de vous mettre à même par la . man ut a de ce houveurt, le past ber celle opinion mix your de tout le : ma ea tras ac à la necessure par vine

the profit in a mar in the restrict of the same que l'ai donnée de cette pidoe au Cupo Dignes auque. Il est con que la que wind an over learn on the promission of appart to the get the elle amore peut-être que c'est à lour demande qu'it lour en a été de le come

La Sublique Porte avant adopté pour prince d'un en la ser agarer à are a cold to the garden nutt the new offices of cold to a transport principales to a series of the most observé curere elle. En est es mest a la production for a la nonvelle preuve pur ason , 250 , u of galler il so interessence. The co attendre sa demande, le document en question.

Ice je done apouter une dermitre observation. Prorrection equivatione d blimer la Sublime Porte d'overs cru les communer, que a la me andtally and the proposition are few for and and a great

Not the said to the Gouvernement, & you your, M. le Counte, to ters - - - Francis in the action of the man and the second . . . . . . . ar reconneitre que la disposition d'un Employe 1) man teret a sott auf de ter l'examen de son Gouvernement.

J'at l'honneur, &c., RECHID

### No. 557

# Fiscount Poussaby to Viscount Palmereton.—(Reversed January 31)

No. 6.

My Lord.

Therapus, January 8, 1840.

I INCLOSE reports from Alexandria, for which I am indebted to the Internuncio. They may be interesting to your Lordship as confirmatory of other

> f have, &c . PONSONBY (Sagned)

### Inclosure 1 in No. 557.

### M de Lauren to the Baron de Stormer

M. le Burent.

Alexandrie, le 23 Decembre, 1839

LE bateau à vapeur du Grand Seigneur, le "Peuli Chewket," arriva les dans la matuée du 18 Décembre. Il nous amena Kiamil Pacha, ci-devant Ministre à Berlin. La cursosité que l'apparation de ce dignitaire exeita à Alexandrie était telle qu'on sût le motif de sa mission avant qu'il n'eût mis pied à terre.

Tandis que le bateau jetait l'ancre, Kiamil Pacha fut questionné par les arms de Munemet Ali s'il était porteur de la nouvelle de la destitution de Hosrew Eacha, ou bien de celle de sa mort, et d'un arrangement définitif de l'Affaire Egyptienne.

Ausai des bruits dans ce seus coururent incessamment en ville. Mais des que Kiamil Pacha eut declare franchement qu'il n'avait men de semblable à mander par repport à Hosrew Pacha, et que sa mission n'avait pas trait à la Question Egyptienne, l'émotion musée d'abord par son arrivée se calma, d'autant phis qu'il se répandit bientôt la nouvelle qu'il n'apportait que le Hatti Cherif de Goulhané, et qu'il se rendrait, après l'avoir transmis au Vice-Rot, au Caire, pour y faire proclamer solennellement le contenu de ce document.

Le Président du Conseil des Moavin, Houssein Pacha, ent l'ordre d'aller sur-devant de Kiamil jusqu'en bas de l'escalier du Palais, et de l'introduire à Méhémet Ali. La cérémonie se passa tont simplement. Le Vier-Roi reçut le Hatti Chérif de la main de Kiamil Pacha, le porta à son front et à sa bouche, et après un entretten confidentiel d'une demie-beure dans lequel il fut arrête que Kiamil Pacha partirsit le 21 Décembre pour le Caire, accompagné de Habib Effendi, uncten Chinja do cette ville, que le Hatti Chérif y strust proclamé, registré et communiqué en copie à toutes les autorités provinciales, le Ministre de la Porte so rendit dans la masson du Divan Effendi où on lui avait préparé les ausoritements.

Vichémet Ali ne parat ni ce réjour as s'embarrasser de la masson de Kamil l'acht. Il fit accréditer l'opanon paras le peuple, que ce Hatti Cherif n'était autre chose que l'Ibla ordinaire par lequel on le confirmait dans sa dignité.

Le départ de Kiamii Pacha et de Habib Effendi pour le Cure ent effectivement tien le 21 Decembre à 9 heures.

La veille de son départ, Kiamil Pacha dina chez le Vice-Roi. Le Capondan Pacha, Ahmed Pacha, Sami Bey, Habib Effendi, et l'ex-Consul Campbell, furent parmi les convives. A en juger d'après la conduite de tous reux qui assestaient à ce diner, un surait dit que la société n'était composés que de fidèles sujets du même Souverain.

Agréez, &c., (Signé) LAURIN

## Inclosure 2 in No. 557.

### M de Lauren to the Boron de Sturmer.

M to Haron,

Alexandrie, le 28 Décembre, 1639.

de la exécution, cera suvie d'une fusion générale des équipages les que s name commandés seront préta.

Le test avoné de cette disposition est d'apporter plus d'unité dans les manque res et dans l'action. Cette mesure doit avoir été provocade se Alemed Fe ze Poba, que ense d'ten que et the e la Som mant ra a map sur re respect le a astre a art du service d'actres, en observa à affentire le s

Ara as qui sort ples admits et que a gues

Mans ce n'ent pas ce but que a'est proposo Méhémet Ali. Il paraît avoir
remare que la doite Ori mone quest pos son her a ser a gard des semanans
les plus pours. Il suit même qu'il y aurait probablement une émeute dans le cas
où le paiement de la solde éprouveruit les délais qui ne sont ici que trap d'issuge
C'est pourqueit il cherche à provenir, à temps, ut sen trans et cet se
ue l'estandant plus sur a ce sujet par mar tonne sopt que her a a let acce are
sux es la casse est quelle par avec ce le la Selas de le mar x
chient reinert ce qu'il a server et orant que l'arribé le la lette et ce
par se l'arribé de l'ente de la participant et la respect de la latificat de chies
qualité de Père commun de la Patrie et de Chef de l'it aut

Aujourd'hus, Ahmed Fevzs Pacha donne à diner à Mel-met A i et eux Etat M. ra de l'actas Tu que et to appearent les adhors et les matelets y products de sorte que et to appearent les adhors et les matelets y products de sorte que est les l'actas de canon. L'effet que ces l'actas de cate de les l'actas de cate ville est que Méhémet le cate fest le raise de le s'est formellement approprié la flotte du Grand

Agreez, Sc., Signé) LAURIN

### N n. 55K

Locount Paramay to Lincount Palances in a terceura Junuary 11 1

No. 9, Confidential.)

My Lord.

Therapia, January 8, 1840

CONSIDERING it my duty to learn as much as I could of the opinions of M de Pontas. I reported Grant Clause to pay not a second

M. de l'outes tules freely to the General, and says to him such things as he wishes me to know when he may not choose to speak to me himself. I begged of the General not to contradict him, but to let him go on.

I forward it. Generally and a result the real creation as your local promay like to know what a French Minister says here, although you are fully acquainted with the subject of his conversation.

I have, &c.,

### Inclosure in No. 55%,

### General Chrismowski to Fiscount Possonby,

(Extract.)

Le 7 Janvier, 1840

CONFORMEMENT aux ordres de votre Excellence, je me suis rendu la M. M. P. ates. Il a commune la convente la projection de la Turquie, je foi ai rependu que ce résultat est possible, man que les propositions de la France muses en exécution amenaient positivement cette destruction. Là-dessus il m'a dit que ces propositions pourront à présent recevour une modification. Que le Gouvernement Angines a aunoncé au Cabinet Français, que la Russie consentant à l'entrée dans la Mer de Marmara des flottes des autres Paissances, en cus où elle serait appelée pour préserver Constantinopte 7 R

coulre une attaque d'I cahim en l'invitant en même temps de join re. A gle terre et l'Russe l'ins ses negre at ma. Que le trouvemement brusque, sociant que ce point principal de la Question Orientale était resolu a de are au Gouvernement Angais, qu'il était prêt de precider à un nouve examen des propositions réciproques sur l'arrangement et tra « Su, an et le l'a ha

Après no voir en les parties des depeches du Marceteil Soult : Insistes à laiet à M. Schastiant, où cela était staté, il a ajouté que le mai venuit de ce que les deux Gouvernemens avaient formulé trop positivement leurs propositions néarme ans, que l'espérant qu'on viendra à s'entendre. Que sa lui et es characte par or la 1 seas à Lord Melbourne et su Roi Laurs Phihope il ne pas an anament un uran regent. Que M Selastian cont emprehe de le faire your war the war go a man't envive de Paris M de Bource never a vetat the route. Que Lors to meest in available ser concensions trop or class a ta-Reserve a secretant est le vienne dans le Bost, le ce ca sur l'acra la passed to the reservoir of the expectation of the Divaria Que to less er a trans memors de branco et a An leterre parvengent à certic co un e les ce un est conver aux rapport à l'ecquation en certain de l'onstore gire et pie cette ocen at in ne sera pas ne issaire. Qui in al a sa et in in dice e te la nission de lleur non ne reussisse pas sidise troca en a constyr hale, la li more da a ser con resonne a me are re preser for a l'Aresetvere 1 : Vatriche ment converir de ce que ce ca convert exact near a la l'orte. Que Me mer lus sonaut et acre d'ac per l' the first and a properation of the regardes (past) and the It say, if it is the free to make that a out the anglor colores for a Sustant Lopo (fra 1954 - Head

Je lui ai repondu que cetto déclaration Russe pourrait hien n'être pas tellement innocente et inoffensive comme elle en a l'air. La Russie, a alors elle ne réunit pas à encourager la réustance du Pacha, pourra trouver des moyens à pousser la Soltan à ne pas y donner son consentement, et obteuir un prétexte constitions qu'on dictera au Pacha, mass qu'il fallait sussi réunir les moyens pour moltre ces conditions en exécution par force, et que es n'est que par la qu'on s'upposera à ce que peut faire la Russie à Alexandrie et à Constantinople pour contravier la décuion des Trois Pulsiances.

M de Puntoss a parlé ensuite des proponitions du Prince de Metternich, il a dit qu'elles ne répondaient pas à ce qu'on en attendant; qu'il était visible que l'Autriche vouluit ménager tout le monde; que M de St. Aulinre, dans une tetres particuliers, duait que la Prince, en liu parlant, appuyant sor ce que l'Autriche était contraire à l'emplu de la force, et en partant à Lord Beauvale, que l'Autriche était prèse à faire unage de moyens correntés. Il a ajouté, que l'Empereur Nicolas était en courroux goutre le Prince, qu'il l'avait dépà témoigné, et que maintenant il en donne une nouvelle preuve en envoyant l'empereur contre le Prince de Metternich dataient de l'année 1827.

# No. 559.

# Earl Grancille to Viceoust Pulmerston.—(Received January 31)

No 37 1

My Lord. Paris, January 29 1840

MARSHAL SOULT tast night informed me that the Baron de Bourquency would be disputched this day to London, for the purpose of approxing

the duties with which he was now charged at the Court of Her Mojesty, and that it was the King's intention to mark his sense of the assisted Count Schastians, by advancing him to the dignity of Marshal of France

Marchal Soult at the store time told me that M. Guszet would be named Ambassador to England, if the choice of that gentleman should be agreeable to Her Majorty.

In reply to this communication, I said that Her Majesty's Government would certainly regret the departure of Count Schastoni, who was annuated with the most sincere desire to maintain the best understanding between France and he are interest the whose present hat he man incorpositible is sufficient unit from which he was about to be relieved, and had by his honourable and straightforward conduct conciliated the good opinion and respect of these with whom he had to do; but that they would learn with pleasure His Majesty's gracious intention to confer the high dignity of Marshal of France upon Count Schastums

That with respect to the appearament of M. Guizet to the vacant Embassy, his high reputation could not fail to secure to him a most favourable reception by Her Majesty and by Her Majesty's Government.

M. Guzot has just called upon mo, and said he was glad to have the opportunity of assuring me that Count Sébastiani could not have been more annous than he will be, to maintain the most intimate alignee between the British and French Governments.

1 have, &c Signed) GRANVILLE.

### No. 560

### Purcount Polmeraton to Barl Granuale

No. 37 1

My Lord, Foreign Office, January 31, 1840

W 17H reference to your Excellency's desputeb, No. 26, of the 24th trainant reporting a conversation which your Excellency had held with Marshal Soult (the subject of a confidenced desputeb which the Marshal had received from Count Sebastians, relative to the negotiations now carrying on in London upon the affairs of Turkey and Egypt, I have to state to your Excellency, that I have made no communication to you as yet upon this subject, because I have had not to communicate.

which had suggested itself to me as one to which all the Fire Powers might agree 18. I as a law yet was all to not retly a second of the I have not yet made any formal proposition to any of the Plenipotentiannes of the

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PAEMERSTON

### No. 561

### Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received January 31, 1840.

No. 7 )

Four Powers.

My Lord, Alexandria, December 27, 1839.

IT has been for some time known at this place, that great discontent excits a new fire the following the circumstance has caused considerable anxiety to Mehemet Ah, and led him to the determination of amalgamating the crews of the Turkish and Egyptian squadrens.

M de Laurin, the Austran Consul-General, called upon me this day, and confirmed what I have stated to your Levelship, adding that Mohamet Ali had ordered 15,000 Egyptian uniforms to be made for the Turkish sailors, who are all well disposed to exchange their present Frank contains for that of the Ottomans M. de Laurin further informed me that Mehemet Ali is assigning an equal number of Egyptian and Turkish officers on heard the Sultan's squadron, expecting thereby to svert the dangers that are already impending.

The Viceroy gives this day a dinner on board the "Mahmondié," the 4 | day Pasta" fl -shy to the office read all tables of the combines Turking or i Egyptian flects, and I hope, in a subsequent despatch to be enabled to acquaint your Lordship of any event of interest that may have taken place at that meeting.

> I bave, &c., (Signed) G. LLOYD HODGES

### No. 562.

# Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received Jamesry 31, 1840.)

N R

My Lord

Alexandria, December 27, 1839

I day's the honour to thoose for your Lordship a dispatch transmitten. I'm which adjusted by Mr. Comes Williams

I are just carried that a first armine to thary movement has just taken place in Syria. The garrison of Marish, which is now 9,000 strong, is to be increased to 12,000, and the works of St. Jean d'Acre which are already formidable, are to be put into a perfect ante of coldiner

I have been here for too short a prome and my many if the og infere tion are too was ty by H to vertice species by and of an are of my we are to the art all state of gardle feeling in this country or as to the rest pur tions of Meanwell Ave.

> I have be Sigmed) G. LLOYD HODGES

### No. 563.

# The Marquese of Clearscarde to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received Pelmary 1)

No. 4.

St. Petersburgh, January 14, 1840.

CPON BY Outers here I former the livers (you want to prove rather the desport to four selection was I to wat private I amy to your Level on place and I year and at of the assect of Un French Country the Tire Fists Queen

Count Nesselrodo complains at the introduction at all of Russia in a repty to a communication relating solely to the course pursued by France; 2n-x at the assertion that Russia has aimed at the exercise of an exclusive 1 with a tred rate and of a congress with the medical services we all the forme got y news over the mode to be done at up o t of Resemble elitable East of Fronce

But Count Nesselrode appears also very sore a transplant rate. the French Manasternal Journals to the I was a september of cast long age. 1 " the Hardam on WI then payors to per it as a more on store to them y a car of France I have a to P and Last of the grant to settly and were so all the real situations. to the forms to the many research of any residence. to be chosen a the French to come at a trig with the confirmation I so pe the so thement of her a for the period was worther the hoparts! Per- to well as to they I no w

Tre Remarkement on an war to term its of the Mapones to a remeal, as to the expect above to be a negative to be at France I brance shall be one to contact to the section in the section e territore apos le the comme men a l'unite l'appendit de l'action Now, or my personal resident to the Vacation to the pt went

proceed with the vigour and consistency with which they had hitherto acted, and which the conduct of the Emperor was so we, can duted to aspire and deserved to meet with.

A. . .

I have, &c . CLANRICARDE (Signed)

### No. 564

# Viscount Palmerston to the Marquest of Clauricards

No. 15.5 My Lord,

Porciga Office, February 3, 1840

HER Majesty's Government approve the language which your Excellency held to Count Nemelrode, as reported in your despatch No. 4, respecting the course which Her Majesty's Government would pursue in the Turco-Egyptian

Question

With reference to the stratation which your Excellency states is felt by the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, at the language of Marshal Souli and of the French press respecting Russia, I have to observe to your Excellency, that Her M early G comes are seed test the Lapener of Resea a tou segments and quick-nighted not to perceive that the articles in the French Journals, to which your Excellency alludes, are specially intended to pique the Russian Cabinet, and, if possible, to prevent it from uniting with Great Britain and Austria, in support of the Sultan, and in opposition to Mehenset Ali, in whose interest those papers have been engaged.

> PALMERSTON 8 gned

### 40 555

# Mr. Cound Werry to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received Pehruary 3, 1840.)

No. 18.)

My Lord,

Damascus, December 23, 1839.

I HAD the honour of addressing your Lordship, my last despatch, No. 17, on the 28th ultimo, per Beyrout sailing packet.

II's Fx 11 - A limited Bey proceeded from bence on the 17th metant, to the N plouse district, with rather a considerable irregular force of foot and

cavalry, catenably to collect taxes due to the Government.

A regiment of Cavalry and one of Horse Artillery have arrived here from the north, and remain in garrison. One regiment of Infantry is also arrived at Hamah. The 18th Infantry has marched from bence to Acre, the Government here says it is to garrison that fortress, but I am told it is destined for Egypt. The cause stated for these troops having been marched from the north, pray the free totach, - that, they have a saltered from sandice, their removal from thence became indispensable, and that they are merely to winter in the Damascus district and the south; whether the stations they was a premay have been decided on from any political motive connected or a laterature. state of this country, your Lordship can best judge. Nothing at present denotes that the troops on the Marash frontier and at Orfa will fall back, or that those in the environs of Aleppo will retire to the south.

I hear that the Emir Bechir has succeeded in reentablishing order on the roads between Acre, Tyre, and this place, infested by the Mutualis under Sheik Hussen Shehib, but he with his partitions, now reduced to about twenty persons, have not been apprehended; the Government has threatened to do very the bouses of all those who are found absent from, or suspected of being so, to join this Chief, which strong measure has produced, for the present,

the effect of reducing these insurgents.

The country, in other respects, is quiet, and as winter is setting in, it may

be hoped that if will remain so, as the country is not adapted for marauding or managed country sourcements during the inclement season.

The Pigrim Mecca Caravan is on its departure. The number of Turks is very small, not above 600. The Persians are about 800. A combination of circumstances seems to tend to deter yearly the Islams from undertaking this religious journey.

Commerce and the utilitarian branches of all kinds, are in a very langued and depressed state, arising chiefly from the limited extent of operations with Bagdad, whose markets are influenced by the state of Persia, and the great influence of goods to them. The uncertain political position of this country materially increases the paralysis which pervades the whole system in Syria, and the late in the extension of the extension of the late in the extension of the extension of lands.

(Signed) N. W. WERRY

### No. 866

# Barl Growille to Viscount Polmerston .- (Received February 3.)

No. 383

My Lord,

Paris, January 31, 1840.

Marchael South the Control of the Co

a Convention to be concluded between the Sultan and the Five Great Powers, and not as had been intended, by a Convention to which the Sultan was not previously invited to be a Contracting Party, and that Her Majesty's Council had unanimously approved of this proposal.

The Marshal and, that his own opinion enterely coincided upon this point with that of Her Majority's Government, and that this communication from the French Ambassidor gave him great attraction. He doubted, however, cry much that the Court of St. Percenturgh with agree to a preportion by which the Court of St. Percenturgh with agree to a preportion by which the court of St. Percenturgh with a greatern with the position of the Court of St. Percenturgh with a preparation of the court of the Court of St. Percenturgh with a preparation of the court of the court

The Marshal calculated the time that most necessary enable before a Plenipotentiary from Turkey could arrive in Lease of the Constitution of the during the next two means the bree his cran but would not be under the necessity of refusing the assent to be a pure to a Convention of the Five Powers is surface the Miller of the Five

Convention of the Five Powers is garden, the Affect of the East to the Five Powers is garden, the Affect of the East to the Five Powers of the Po

S ned GRANVILLE

### No. 567

# Columni Hodges to Viscount Palmerston -(Recessed Polymery 11.)

No. 9 ;

My Lord,

Alexandra, December 30, 1839.

IN reference to my despatch No. 7, of the 27th instant, I have been given to define a 1 both by M to I was a totacted to not not 100 particular importance took place on the occasion of the dinner given by Mehemet Ali on

the 27th, on board the "Mahmondie." Mehemet Ah made great professions of loyalty and devotion to the Sultan before the Turkish officers, saying that it would afford him great satisfaction to renew similar occasions of comenting those sentements which were happily now in common amongst them all for the good of their country

The Austrian and Russian Consuls-General called upon the Pasha yesterday: the former questioned him in rather a jocose manner as to his object in placing an equal number of Egyptian and Turkish officers on board the Turkish squadran. Vehemet Als replied, " that he had done so at the request of Ahmed Car dan Pasha and the two other A I rds, who strong the superiority to the discipline and mannenwring of the Egyptian aquadron, thought it advisable to priops this system for place of the cours of both the firsts on an equal toching of efficiency." The Austrian Consul-General inquired his object in changing the un forms of the Turkish sailors. "The to are to I we also assorted to at the suggestion of the Capudan Pasha," replied Mehemet Ali, " and I know it will be possess made the sales of the ves was at attacous and willing to change the Muscowite contume for that of the Turkuh." "But all thus," replied M de Laurin, "commedes bully with your assurances that you only detained the Torketh squadena for a time, without a read or a the rat als as forming part of your own forces." "What I am doing," replied Mehemet Ali, " is but instead and just. I shall give up the Tuckish equadron as noon as the differences between the Porte and myself are arranged; and if, in the interim, I am attacked by any Foreign Power, I will use it as a means of defence, which my present pontion would fully justify." Count Medem informs me that his conversation with the Pushs was of a similar nature.

A slight strack of fover has confined me to my house, but I hope to be able in a few days to wart upon Mehemet Ali, and afford him an opportunity of speaking upon public matters; not that I think this delay in any way multistee against the execution of your Lordship's instructions to me

I send this desputch under flying seal to Viscount Pousonby, requesting him to forward it to Lord Beauvale for his perusal.

1 to - Ke, G. LLOYD HODGES

### 1 114

# Colonel H alges to I remail Primers a - Received bett men at 1

No. 1

My Lord Accorded Innuary 4 (No)

Holders Marie I. A. commission of the holders and press test of an executate from the plant of the holder I have a result to be a case under from the plant of the holder I have a result to be a larger than the hold always received with plant are the terminal of the late Sustain and uniting the appointment of British Agents, and that the circumstance of his present youthful Sovereign being a particular friend of the British Government enhanced it greatly on this occasion. The Capitain Pasha then retired, although I had met him at Constantine ple in two one a sits I as people y a I could avoided recognizing him.

The Pusha opened the conversation by saying, in reply to a desire which I expressed of seizing the opportunity of accompanying him to see Cairo, that that depended not on him, but upon the English Government, in whose hands now rested the option of good or erri in the settlement of his quiestion with the Porte. I begged to assure his Highness of the friendly intentions of Her Majesty's Government; and assured him, that whatever his own opinions might be, no Power could be more interested in his prosperity and the preservation of his legitimate power, but at the same time announced to him the positive determination of Her Majesty's Government to allhere to the line of policy which it had definitively adopted on this subject, and of which in additional proof was afforded to his Highness, by the nomination of a new Agent to enforce it. His Highness angelt rely upon my faithfully expressing the intention of

Her Mojesty's Government, unbiassed and uncontrolled by any consideration. The Pasha expressed some doubts with review to this assert or and again brough, me, most re actually, sat a renewal of the sal set a Lord Pensonby's ammostly against bits and at the same time to an include the station of tay own character against his II it is a mainer one that I mught be probably blasses a most him by that produced I then proceeded to acquaint his Higher se impressions that I was he last's from determination to maintain the arrestly or larkey or or its present synasty, and that any opposition offered by his Highness could only entail upon him the most remons conso were es for that Her Me de's Concernment were de erte, ed to carry out these policy by measures which could leave no doubt as to the spirit of it, even of they acted mone. The Passa was as deploy much a track, and I awaited his reply war a lighter Bey who sould war to personal term to be composed, and to allow me to marked the great bis in these was not disposed to conto de the su , et I remarke that Preme M torch with whom I had a short time and an appearants of movernmental Community Constant to the same, has any me one to ente to be ly so that he Austran General at men let were to make your of the hallo do those extent and that he beceretion to a Paners were equivalenced specifies just as let the cette train it was starte to be received will control de law in the A strain Comp (marral. Movem of Village) and arthrophythat march water was a series I by they the prover of by or I por car. I to her person, but a comprehens to a per mer will the bar's "mexico I pres a see have the law of the law of dear to be the or layers to be the and yet, as of some the Turkers wasty alls can be more so ass this lam, the vers sign and time well true and time, were I that empt Is an I row I was I the occupied of the I want to meet a local More was about a set of a new or on the start of the born of that begins not the North American and at 1 and top a fitter our Is had a good or best of any or thought the part of the law of the In rest of to an error of met exerted short to the distance of the error Paul a even the affect and of the Lange (the Care part Potta was that retain note assumed. I now has been proposed and a least are not submissive. I am an a met of wire and a many ere but I we never consent to the ocution of them can on the Unic. The Pushs confirmed the entrans and are worth and and an account to the words where a lib well is the state on the start and was not the act to the terror as a notific a attental beauti I worked don't all the state in and I ad more that I we won put a second as a second as and a few by the best motives; and the Lebourt to every happy to remain the therae warmever be felt disposed to do so. Although my personal knowledge of the Pasha is of a very short duration,

it was evident to me, from the anxiety he expressed by his manner and gesture, that he was labouring under great annety of mind, and incertitude of action; and I behere that I may, even after so short a residence in this country, assure your Lordship that Mehemet Ali will submit, as soon as he sees a force able to compel him to do so at hand, but not until theu-

Have &c Signed 6 LEOYD HODGES

# No. 569

Colonel Hodges to Fiscount Palmerston .- (Received February 11.)

(No. 2)

Alerendria, January 4, 1840.

My Lord, AFTER my interview with Mehemet Ali yesterday, a Council was summerced of the section of the rette materials and the trappe may the It has for the reinforcement of the gaerison of Alexandra, was taken into consideration. This force, I am told, does not exceed 4,000 men, and it has been decided to hold them in readiness to march upon this point. Instructions have been given to the squadrons and telegraphs, to bring into use and familiarize themselves with the French Code of Signals

These circumstances may be deemed worthy of notice, and I therefore beg

leave to report them for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c., (Signed) G. LLOYD HODGES.

#### No. 570

Colonel Hodges to Fiscount Palmerston,—(Received February 11.)

(No. 2.)

My Lorl, Alexandria, January 6, 1840.

I HAVE the benour to acqueent your Lordship, that a few hours after the arrival here of the French steamer from Marseilles, M. Cochelet, Consul-General for France, wasted upon the Pasha, and made to him the following communication :- "That Russia had made many concessions to the other Powers, and was about to identify her policy with that of England and Austria by uniting her force to theirs for the termination of the Egyptian Question; that to such an union France could not object, and that it was even one to which she herself might possibly become a party; that it was necessary for the Pasha to be convinced, that the arrangement of the Egyptian Question, upon the basis proposed by France, was no longer attainable. M. Cochelot went on to warm the Pasha of the dangers to which he would expose humself by a perseverance tu his present course. To this the Pasha replied, that having exercised moderation in preventing his army from advancing upon Constitutinople after the battle of Nexib, he relied upon the Great Powers taking this circumstance into consuderation; that even the oppressed were entitled to justice; that he would await events, and place his confidence in Divine Providence.

Count Medern, Russian Conrol-General, called upon the Pasha soon after and made a similar declaration on the part of his Government; adding, "If you should attempt to move on Constantinople, you may expect to have a Russian force opposed to you." The Pasha answered, "I have no thoughts of moving upon Constantinople, for I am not able to contend with one Power,

much less with all."

I have since learnt, from a source on which I can place reliance, that the Pasha has declared to the people about him, that he will surrender his just rights only with his life; using the words, "they must first trample on my body.

In addition, I have only to state that, from everything I can bear and learn, Mebetnet Ali will only submit when he sees the danger near at hand,

> I have, &r (Signed) G. LLOYD HODGES,

### No. 57.

Ser George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston .- Received February 11.1

No. 110

My Lord, Berlin, February 5, 1840

I HAVE learnt from an authority upon which full reliance may be placed, that a letter has within a few days been received at Berlin from M Lane, a Prussian Artillery officer at Constantinople, in the service of the Porte, who was present at the battle of Nezib, and who is in the confidence of the Semskier, in which the writer states his opinion, that netwithstanding the completion of the a la Militer that a double have car Kemah, the Turkush Army in Syria would not be able to prevent the advance of Ibraham Pushs on Constantinople, of which fears were entertained.

M. Lane, however, adds his impression, that Ibraham would not have it in his power to make the last of the Bespheres a way come than 15,000 men, and that the Turkish garrison of Constantinople, best or with 2.000 Art 1 criss with near it is one United by the best of the such crity strong to resist the passage of the Bosphorus, and an attack upon Constantinople by the Pacha, where smart it the object of his attacky when probable, and to the total destruction of his army.

(Signed) GEORGE B HAMILTON

#### No. 572

Sir George Hamilton to Viscount Palmerston, - Received Pebruary 11 }

No. 13, Secret and Confidential

My Lord.

Berlin, February 5, 1840.

BARON WERTHER conversed with me confidentially at some length this morning on the state of the Eastern Negotiations, and on M. Guizot's appointment to succeed Count Schostum in Landon.

With regard to the former of these subjects, I may report to your Lordship Baron Werther's opinion, that Her Mayerty's Government must have too recently to the come means of acting at present, and he doubted not that the name happy result would ensure. He considered that the nomination of M. Considered tha

Barun Werther considered that M. Guscot's regulation at home would act most invariably on the Frunch nation and Government, and that he had a doubt that firmness, combined with a due regard on the part of the Queen-Government, to the national sensitivement of the French (messager for succeptibilities Françouses), would bring the final suggestation to a favourable termination.

(Surned) GEOI

GEORGE B. HAMILTON

### No. 573.

Viscount Possenby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received Pebruary 11.)

No. 10.,

My Lord,

Therapia, January 15, 1840.

I INCLOSE a letter from Metiemet Ali to the Grand Vizier. It is remarkable for holdness and audienty.

1 have, &c., Second PONSONBY

Inclosure in No. 573.

Melemet Alle to the Grand Paper

Truduction.)

Al eu l'houneur de recevent des mains de Kiamil Pacha, General de Chenff, et adressés i un à votre serviteur, et l'autre à mon fils, son Excellence Ibrahim Pacha, dont la substance est : que Sa Majesté Imperale, ammée de la

pensée du best public, à exprimé dans un Matti Chériff qui vient d'être publié, en volocié souveraine d'établir de nouvelles sustitutions tendant à l'amélioration le i état des promises et du sort les promises out été développées, sont —la garantie de la rice et de l'honneur; le mode d'assecut les impôts, et la règle à observer dans le levre des soldets et dans la durée de laur service; qu'attendo la difficulté qu'il y a à exécuter tout de suite les mosures relatives à la perception des impôts et à la durée du service militaire, on doit continuer de percevoir les empôts et d'employer les soldats comma à l'ordinaire, jusqu'à ce que des dispositions calculées à faciliter ces deux objets auent été arrêtées dans les Conseils; et que quant sur antres points dejà développés, on doit commencer à les mettre à exécution dés-à-présent.

portant sur mes lècres et sur mon front, et afin de remplu à cette occasion tente. L. 6 re l'écar au les chefs lieux des provinces et du sandjacks de la Secret de l'écar les chefs lieux des provinces et des sandjacks de la Secret de l'écar lieux des provinces et des sandjacks de la Secret de l'écar lieux des provinces et des sandjacks de la Secret de l'écar lieux des provinces et des sandjacks de la Secret de l'écar lieux des provinces et des sandjacks de la Secret de l'écar l'écar l'écar les chefs-lieux des provinces et des sandjacks de la Secret de l'écar l'éca

Effectivement, une sesemblée a sté tenue au Divan du Caire, à taquelle out nausté le Cadi, les Moufus des quaire Rats Orthodoxes, tous les Oulémas, imanus, Hatibs, les principaux des habitans, tous les serviteurs de la Hautesse les Vice-Consuls des Pussances Atsies, et les Patriacches et les notacles des nutres Nations Chrétiennes. La le Firman a été ouvert et lu avec toutes les demonstrations de la vénération et du respect, et aussitét la lecture terminee, tous les sangtans ont bem le Sultan et fait des voux pour la conservation de ses juars précieux et pour la prosperité de son Empire.

Theo soit lous! C'est dans le tenn du très-grand, très passant, et très-Auguste Sultan régnant que vont revivre les Lois Divines et la Legle et en qui, à cause des circonstances, se trouvent deputs nombre d'années tombées dans l'inobservation. Cette sollicitude Souveraine fait voir que la Providence Divine veille sur la conservation de l'Empire, et sur le bombeur et la prespérité de su Hautesse. Mais tent que les réglemens de justice dont il éragit n'aucont pas été établis, c'est en vain que les Ministres de la Sublime Porte, hon mes dans de lorauté, de dévouement, de sèle, et de piété, s'efforceront et prendront mille des fonctions; car il est clair que là où un bou principe n'existe pas, il q'y a aucun bon effet à attendre

Le pays ou je me trouve ent à l'extrémité de l'Empre, et c'est avec de granda efforts que j'un réman, il y a déjà plusieurs années, à y établir la gamatie de la vue, de l'houneur et de la fortune. Les nui n'est mu à mort qu'il n'y aut été léculement condamné. Les puissans ne molestent en aucune manufér les fables, a dans leur honneur on dans leurs houns. La comfisention, la condamnation a l'amende, et les payemens à faire aux Moubashirs refficiers chargés du reconverment des monaues) ont été supprimés et remplarés de tents à nuire par d'autres réglemens. Nul n'est condamné à subir par la loi du talion une peine encourue par un autre. On fast toucher existement aux héritiors, quelle qu'ille nation à laquelle ils appartiennent, la part qui leur est échne, et t'en mic terms en tous, et lorsque l'occasion se présentait, rédigé des Codes de peu d'étendue et à la portée de chacun, qui sont, sous les auspaces du Sultan multi-

li existe surtout des codes militaires pour l'armée et la murine lesquela ons etc moctoonées par la signature des Oulémas, et doivent, ainsi que la résolution en a éte prise, avoir toujours force de les

Tels sont les réglemens qui ont éte établis et dont en se s'est parses écarté. Après cela, on avait fixé à curq sus, à compter du jou se l'enrolement, le terme du service militaire. Mais plus tard, en considerate, de l'exigence des tems, et par des misons locales, le service a été fixé à que a sus. D'autres excellentes dispositions de ce genre ont miss été faites avisuecès. Mais attendu la difficulté qu'il y a à faire ces sortes de réglemes assence branche de ces matatutions n'a pu être porree a su persection.

Que Dien dague conserver la prospérité de l'Empire de Sa Hauteure jusqu'à la consenuention des mècles. Fort de la volonté que Sa Majesté Impériale vient

manifester, je mettru descrinais tous mes soms à executer, avec l'assistance , toutes les dispositions que renferme le susdit noble Firman; et sous les , press de Sa Majosté Impériale, toutes auront sous peu de tems été mises à

Ft., at pour exprimer toute ma reconnaissance ainsi que pour renouveler : s ba, mages, que j'écris à votre Altesse la présente lettre, que je lui cuvoie par Kan e i l'anna que s'en retourne à Constantinople.

### No. 574.

Placeant Possonby to Viscount Polmerston .- (Received February 11.)

No. 12

My Lord.

Therapio, January 15, 1840.

I INCLOSE two reports from Syria, as also a list of the forces in each Castle and Battery atouted within the Straits of the Dardanelles.

(Signed) PONSONBY.

### Inclosure 1 in No. 574

Mr Pro-Connel Werry to Viscount Ponsonby

Extract.)

Aleppo, December 24, 1539

H. the Seraskier Ibrahum Pasha continues to occupy Marash, and, from all appearances, has not the intention for the present of abandoning that point, or

returng the force he has with him from that position.

The forces at Orfa remain without any further change than that noted in my last despatch to your Lordship, that the 11th and 17th Regiments of the Limits garmaon here left this for Orfa, and since then the 9th and 18th Regiments of the same, who were at Orfa, have replaced them here, where they continue to remain

The 13th Regiment of Cavalry stationed here has also received orders to proceed south to Acre, for which place it has left; and the 2nd Regiment of

Artiflery has returned to its post here, from Antab.

It is rumoured, that some of the other regiments that are at present at Amiab are soon to come to this place to winter; and the Government here, I understand, has already prepared and emptied several khans for their reception.

I have further to inform your Lordship, that I learn from several quarters, that some of the regiments from the Adam district, and some of those that have occupied the porth-eastern frontier, have also been sent to the south, to there with the south, to their south, is generally supposed to be for the purpose of placing all the troops into quarters suited for the severa months of the winter season which has approached

By the latest advices from the Alexandretta district, I learn from Mr. Vice-Consul Hays, that for the present everything continues quiet, and that the inhalitants of the neighbouring enountains have not evinced any further symptoms of discontent against the Government, which continues to exact the taxes.

### Inclosure 2 in No. 574.

Mr. Coned Werry to Faccount Ponsonby

4

My Lord, Dennascus, December 29, 1839

I HAD the honour of addressing your Lordship, per Austran steamer, desputch No. 44, on the 4th metant.

The 16th Regiment of Infantry, which arrived here from the north, has pro-

executed to Acre. A regiment of Horse Artiflery, and one of Cavalry, has been stationed here. and one of included of Infantry has arrived at Hamah.

Twee has with a low fid owers entered the Leders. The Constitutions of twee has with a low fid owers entered the Leders. The Constitutional here expects that the South Arab, Sheik Antash, will cause them to be acted and derivered up to this Government. Twenty-two Mutualis have been brought here and delivered to the Government, by the Emir De has a greatent four ing part of Human Shebib's followers. Two of them killed a Care the Crack remains at Korsheya, and have committed various depredations in I resource. They are to stift death, and the rest are to be sent to Acre In other respects or country is the property and the rest are to be sent to Acre In other respects or country is the property and the rest are to be sent to Acre In other respects or country is the property and the rest are to be sent to Acre In other respects or country is the property and the rest are to be sent to Acre In other respects or country is the property and the rest are to be sent to Acre In other respects or country is the property and the rest are to be sent to Acre In other respects or country is the property and the rest are to be sent to Acre In other respects or country is the property of the prop

Our Base and post, which arrived here on the 17th, bringing advices to the 2nd does not a very restrict of the median that the Layly are are as active as ever, as they were previously represented to be, in Arabia.

I do not observe any fresh treasures of Government which is the antive of its future policy. Affairs remain in the same state which I had the honour of

note to the Lordship in my last desputch.

You have the standard by the Aleppo Pro-Consul of the expected arrays a fine point of a receiver frontier. Broken Pasha was still at Maria. Let troops are said to be expected at Alepho troop, that point, and it is a point of a receiver to be a liberary part is are preparing at his formal to a rate. When he has not point on the law is the formal troops of the attribute of the point, from a suckly stat of the troops of the description of the point of the point of the Sultar and Melinett by your later to be suckly state of the point of the point of the Sultar and Melinett by your later to be suckly state of the point of the point of the sultar and Melinett by your later to be suckly state of the point of the sultar and Melinett by your later.

The entire to a about 800 Peruans and 600 Turks. The favour of the Mahom

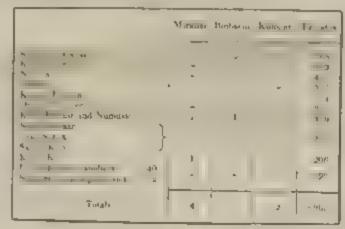
mer a seems to diminish annually for this prous journey.

(Signed) N. W. WERRY

P.S.—Ismael Bey has proceeded with a considerable force of Irregular to the sal of Poot, to all at Mandalan lie National and the

### Inclosure 3 in No. 574

Last of the Forem in each Castle and Bottery estuated within the Biraits of the Dardanelles.



Dardonelles January 8, 1840

W. A. LANDER

### No. 575.

# Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston.-(Recoved February 12.)

No. 51.) My Lord,

Paris, February 10, 1940.

I RECEIVED, yesterday, your Lordship's despatch No. 48, with its aclosures

The appointment of M. Carz it to be Ambassador at the Court of London is notified in the "Magratar on the Landon."

to set a set to M transit as well as to Marsin. Sent, that your lordshed heard to se test to be an extended to be to be to be an according to the least to be a set of the different lordshed to be set with when the court court above the attract to set beet, and I care from them that the test of the arms after the attract of the sentent, with whom M Courtet was a reas of his any nome conversation, he would be prepared to leave Paris. Count Schartania is expected bette on Saturday, M Guiaot will, therefore, not off probably for London the beginning of part week.

I have, &c., bigued) GRANVILLE

### No. 575

# Karl Granville to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received February 12.)

(No. 53 My Lord,

Paris, Pebruary 10, 1840.

If the fit of face between Colonel Hodges and Mehemet Ali, the Pusha has expressed his determination to decline all verbal communications with the Consule of the Great European Powers, and that he is occupied in particular firmed by letters which have been received here from the Russian Consul at Alexandria, who, however, subsequently to the audience of Colonel Hodges, had a conversation with Mehemet Ali, in which the Pasha observed to him, that if the Egyptian garrison quitted Candia, the island would not fall under the data of the Trace of the Holy Cities in Arabia, if they should be evacuated by the Egyptians, they will fall an easy prey to the tribes of the Wahabeton.

Count Medem, the Russian Consul, is of opinion that the arming of the workmen at Alexandria and in the adjacent cities, will not give to Mehemet Alexandria and in the adjacent cities, will not give to Mehemet Alexandria and in the adjacent in opinion with the French Countly, that the Pasha will not be induced by any fear of the bostility of the European Powers, to come the possession of Syria, and that from the crops in harpt saving beautiful to the crops in harpt saving beautiful to the crops at the possession of Syria, and that from the crops in harpt saving beautiful to the crops and the possession of Syria.

(Signed) GRANVILLE

### No. 577

# Viscount Ponsonly to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received February 13

No. 16.

My Lord,

Therapia, Junuary 18, 1840

I HAVE the bonour to forward berewith an abstract of Kamil Pasha's report of his mission to Egypt, which has been communicated to me by the Porte, and also a copy of a letter from Mehemet Al, to the Consul-General of France, relative to his Arabian possessions.

I have, &c., Signed) PONSONBY

P.S.—It is striking that Mehemet Ali, in his letter to M. Cochelot, relating to his affairs in Arabia, treats this matter as if all his exertions were to be considered to have been made by an independent Sovereign, and not by a subject and officer of the Sultan, and as if the means, military and civil, employed, belonged to Mehemet Ali by right, and not to the Porte.

### Inclosure 1 in No. 577

# Report of Kiamil Pash

### (Traduction )

KIAMIL PACHA à été chasgé de poster à Mohomet Ali et à son file Brahan Pacha, les Firmans Impérioux qui leur avacent éte adresses relativement aux institutions salutaires qu'on est mais tenant occupé à établir et à exécuter dans les États de la Sublime Porte

Voici, en substance, ce qu'à dit Mobienet Ali dans les entrettens qui ont cu naturellement lieu sur la question du jour. Parlant de ce qu ou avait laissé les P. En la la question du jour. Parlant de ce qu ou avait laissé les P. En la la parla de la vier particulières et agri en cela selon leurs particulières et la Syrie, ses soterète à lui ne serment pas compromir si on donnait à un antre les contrées situations à lui ne serment pas compromir si on donnait à un autre les contrées situations qui de la Syrie. Mais Kiarni Pacha n'ayant point de musion relative à des objets politiques, n'est entre dans aucune espèce d'explications qui aurment en l'air d'une réponse.

Le ci-devant Grand-Amural Ahmed Pacha que Kiamit Pacha est mission de voir, affecta de ne l'émogner attent repentir de su conduite, qu'il voulait exploquer par quelques interprétations futiles. Néanmoins le seul aspect d'Ahmed Pacha trahst les remords qui lui déclarent le cœur Les généroux et officiers de la Flotte Impériale déplorent unanimement d'arroir été trompés, et ils cherchent par leurs instances à hâter le moment de leur retour à Constantinople.

Voici ce que contient le Rapport de Krami Pacha.

Mehamet Ali said, "Russis suchs to obtain Constantingule, and England Egypt," The Ports would not allow this to appear in the translation.—P.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 577

### Mehemet Ali to M. Cochetes.

Traduction.)

CHACUN sur car to Porte sous les trois dermers regres se t mant tans la nécessite de chasser He Wein confavaien et au moto arge lestron is to B as a list of it of out outer our Name he is a distant to get with a structure part was to a 18 10% il a the se serie les cons le 1 tres part à ce de sete à lès a comment to the time of the second of the s on an election per the force of the letter of the de l'emperat. ( tot to half a for a Mr. par et cargare Ot man Ausminen

the second property of the second

the stargards has he also a themore, et against one names considerable popular in the same to some to some to some to l'Assir les W . In many the property of the party of the is a substitute of a substitute of a material des region a sor offer do tomen. Persuado que se en est presenta de recentar à troubler in part de l'Empire, je se que le la le constant à la constant de l'empire, je se que le la la constant de Yethen qu'il fallact y envoyer une armée et : plant les la capublics de les soumettre. L'éloignement de l'Assir, si et al se sont el sea bagages. Le Nedjid pouvant seul fournir . . la la la la con avast some I do at the site of the profession of a general site of per le la lateration de la separtarionne so of the opposite opening the age of the same a to the most of the contract of the total fire by a matrix of a two comment for the action of the contract of et mon souverun.

A la fin du dernier et a lettera Ettera Di la de la Perte attact centi en mission en Egypte, as as our out of a large a large and a large bilines. A quos pensies-rous, lus to the terms of the D. la Charton In have been a later to be but annuelle de 135,000 à 140,000 hourses qui pourront servir à me fortifier de ce côld-ni Ce p'est par là, répandit-lì, l'unique effeur que nous ayous commu.

En définitive, si par suite de mon dévouement à ma nation et à mon Souverain, l'Arabie m'est accorder temperaisement, je continuero à faire mes efforts pour la défendre, mus jouve trop mon pays et mon Gouvernement pour d'abandonner de moi-même cette province. Seulement in l'on désere protection of Proportion as the more or de rappelierus quasitôt mes troupes sans faire la moindre difficulté pour l'évacuer-

### No. 574

# Colonel Hadger to Viscount Palmerston.— Received February 13.)

(No. 6.) My Lord.

Alexandria, January 12, 1840.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the two fraction and having sailed from this port for St. Jean d Acre, returned here yesterday, and brought with them 1,930 progular troops. It is reported that 2,000 more are expected here from the same quarter, and that 3,000 feregular Cavalry had tell Syris by land for Caro, where it is said Mchemet Ali in now about concentrating a formidable force. The above 1,630 men have already left Alexandria for Care, to join the garrison of that place.

I have, &c., G LLOYD HODGES (Signed)

### No. 579

# Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received February 13.)

No. 7 )

My Lord,

Alexandria, January 12, 1840.

I HAVE just been informed, that on Mehemet Ali's taking leave of Kuan.l. Pasha, on his return to Constantinople on the 3rd instant, he requested the latter to (ell Hahl Pasha, that it was his intention to accompany the Turkish Sect to the Bosphorus early in the spring, in order to have the satisfaction of showing to his youthful Sovereign, the alterations he had made in the discipline of the squadron; and the consequent superior precision they had attained in their evolutions

This intention on the part of the Viceroy is here considered as unlikely to be real of but cam but beposed to treat it as a fraction to more or and to take into account his fertility in expedients, and the serious dilemma to which

he in verging.

(Signed)

G. LLOYD HODGES.

### No. 580.

# Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 13.)

No. 8.1

My Lord,

Alexandra, January 13, 1840

MEHEMET ALl has ordered the immediate formation of two regiments of National Guards, to be formed from the inhabitants of Alexandria, to conof 4,000 men. Ahmed El Garbi, an influential and popular Chieftain, has this day been raised to the rank of Bey, and is entrusted with the command of this

A National Guard is also to be formed of the inhabitants of Cairo, Damietta. and Rosetta, and it is, I believe, decided to curry in the carry throughout all parts of the Ottoman Empire over which Mehemet Ali holds dominion or controul.

I have, &c.,

Signed)

G. LLOYD HODGES

### No. 581.

## Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received February 18.)

(No. 9.)

My Lord,

Alexandera, January 14, 1840

INTELLIGENCE has come to me from a source on which I can rely, that M took has not been for his tast were entre a far The Turn at squadron, telling them their faith and liberties were menaced, he having reason to apprehend an attack from the Albed Powers of Europe. That Great Britain was foremost in the measures towards him, but that he warned all true Musiculmans not to be blanded by professions of support from Powers who or a sought their own aggrandisement. That as for the Sultan he was in hands of designing men, but, that as God was great, he, Mehemes Alt, would try to rescue him from his danger, and maintain him upon his throne; that he would await the Allies potiently and repel them in case of attack; that should he be successful in his repulse of the enemy, he would unite both fleets and give battle to the invading squadratus, and if he were victorious, would carry war into the very hourt of those countries that had tried to disturb the peace of Egypt : that be looked for the union of all true Museulmans, and as his cause was just, he had no doubt of success.

I be the light light the table to very successful in demoralizing If your Tirker of metron, a libe was in about become truck more personal and the west to the transaction of the Turkish efficies how at a r a the bey was abstorned and the crease will be pressed in the say in a fig. on the are read the free with the sakets once or the new and the Plant is and to that a desputy of this local by marr of 2 of the age the ere a got streets of Alexandria from the Arsenia to the except ground about the world

I we sent the feet a this morning, and he was not long at expressing his determination to maintain his rights at all risks and hazards, on which I told him of the regret I felt at the tone he had assumed in his main an to the officers and crews of the Sultan's squadron, and post of at law so at a, was at variance with his former professions, not only to be Same Ports, but to the Leavest the forms. I mees here In the this the rights repeated. I have not as yet med the annual son to pute of me but if I are deven to it, I small hold such a first and resort to any means for my defence, for I ted you, at I am attacked, I will resist, and cause much blood to be see I do a said I was glad he denied using such language, and that as the all his property on if defence, he was moster of his actions, and might a what he the part proper but that he must well know such preparations would have no off t which is in thwartane the views of Orest British and her Allies, or of tection town from their unalterable determination of support and a service and rest of ag hant within his due laterty. I told him that has no be posted was made river ald habits of never coming to a risk of the days days at the of the sale a war with a first as part others to success I and I I As a file a married that has no to a contract to a to a track to W . IN NOT I'M I THAT . . . TOWN IN THE ME NO WHERE IS A 4 - 2 MAIN rec to per the more a case made see of per to not delive with a case poly mucht bear a strong and go to a to a to se the se be percent of be per course, which was, that by loon Burniparte retract the other of the total Server to the short of accorder at France, with the Was and the River was to a same period, but a set Con our to treat with a Adams . we are to the yell on it good place were to go to !

The Parent was ready to not, or it measures that There is no or it and to them it. I not in earner, you may wrote to your to we arrest not

Notwithstanding all this bluster and threat of resistance, I still continue to believe that the Pasha will give up as acon as he sees at hand a force capable of compelling him to submit

G. LLOYD HODGES

#### No. 583.

#### Colonel Hadges to Viscount Palmerston .- Received February 13

No. 10 .

Alapandras, Jensery 16, 1840.

My Lord. MESTRAFF ALL Las housel speace of he are controlled to Local under the orders of Deli Mustapha, Vice-Admirst of the Turkish squadron, a regiment of the regular troops of the line on board the Turkash squadron, emounting to 3,000 men, and to augment this force by a corps of 2,000 men, chiefly guiners, belonging to that squadron. This circumstance is no yet only talked of, but I have reason to beheve that the Pashs at determined to carry it into execution, which has induced the to call upon the Austrian Consul General, to consult with him on the measures be proposed to adopt on the occasion. M de Laurin not appearing to como to a decuson, I requested him in his character of Sensor of the Foreign Agents, to ascertam from our Colleagues, what their Long to carry which is the inners, statiog at the same little, my munet such a measure on the part fix a leteral name of other a

of the Pashs, even alone, should my Colleagues refuse to co-operate with me . M. de Lancin approved of my suggestion, and decided upon consulting with my Colleagues on the subject.

I trust your Lordship will approve of the decision I have come to. I have, &c.

G. LLOYD HODGES

#### No 583

#### Colonel Hodges to Fiscount Palmerstan .- (Received Pebruary 13.)

No 11

My Lord, Alexandria, January 16, 1840

MEJIEME I All has addressed a fetter of the Sed instant to Abbas Paslin. Governor of Caro, des my lot to consent with the Manuter of War on the music as a safe, a salary of ten regiments, to consust of 3,200 man each, six of which are to be manes and equipped as the negular Turkish regiments of the the part under Ahmed Pasha. Two regiments of that army, and several separation of Carete are ordered to defend the Egyptian frontier from El-Arish to A countries I as reason a real of I are that is a stone or are, and the lass pretent this little man this target as a post proservers were the law it is a upon it is not see a round as in traverte, asses were no Course And the Project Was no was the core to a reck to the

> I bave & G LLOYO PODGES

#### N 591

### Colonel Hodges to Viscount Pulmeraton,-Recessed February 13.,

No. 13.

My Lord. Alexandria, January 17, 1840.

THIS morning I had Interviews with Count Medem and M. Wagner, the Agents of Russia and Prussia. Count Medem informed me that he had seen by Pasha the day before yesterday, and asked but his reasons for the extensive warlike preparations now going on in Alexandria; to which Mehemet Ali replied, that having been informed by one that if was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to restrict his territorial possessions to Egypt alone, he was defermined to report and with the exception of Candia, which he could not well defend, he would never cede one inch of the country be now held in his possession. Count Medem replied, that he had better pause and think well on the effect that all this arrang mucht produce on the Great Powers, the majority of which, he was convinced, would never require Mehemet Ali to make unjust

M. Wagner has informed me that, having on a recent occasion had on internew with the Pasha, he expressed himself in the same terms, but with redoubled wrath and anger against Great Beitain, which Power he declared to be inconcine but for her own selfish ends. That she had been before driven from En it and that it also remarks to broader the repose of time country again he would repet her, pursue her squadruns, and carry war into her own islands.

Your Lordship will perceive that the Pasha states to Count Medeto that I had told him that he must content himself with Egypt alone, whereas the whole substance and tendency of my communications resolve themselves into two disunct propositions, -that Great British cutertains the most friendly feelings to Mehemet Als, and that "no Power could be more interested in his prosperity," -but that if this question could not be settled consistently with the vital interests of the Ottoman Empire, Great Betato was unalterably determined, with or without her Albes, to strike with such a force as must command success. But

your Lordship will perceive, on reference to my correspondence, that I gave no positive or geographical interpretation of what I expressed as the Pasha's "due hmits."

Your Lordship will clearly see that words make no impression whatever on the Pasha, and coat nothing short of an actual array of in It is or moval strength will bring him to terms. He may even go the length of allowing hunself to be attachen, amor the impression that, should be by worsted the least that the Allied Powers would offer him would be Egypt alone. However, the more diffand accountely he informs himself of the strength of the squadrons of Employee, the greater will be his apprehensions for himself, and the greater his readiness to treat with us, if even at the eleventh hour.

Among other symptoms of things taking the turn I have alluded to, I cannot out mentioning the partial failure of some of his plans of defence, for instance, of the imposing array of National Guards, the formation of which has seen to woody transposed, only '800 had been up to yesterday errelled nor can he place such implicit reliance upon the Turkish fleet as he would fain have believed. Delt Mustapha Pasha has declared that he will never give up alive that ship which was entrusted to him by the Sultan. In spite of this, my Lord, I believe nothing will bring the Pasha to reason but the appearance of an imposing force off this city to demand and enforce compliance with the terms that may be offered to him.

I have, &c., G. LLOYD HODGES. (Signed)

### No. 585.

### Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received Pebruary 18.,

No. 15.)

Alexandria, Jenuary 21, 1640. My Lord,

I AM not aware that your Lordship has been made acquainted that, about a month previous to my arrival in this country, the Consul-General for France was instructed by his Government to demand of Mehemet Ali an explanation to writing as to the intentions regarding the occupation of the Hodjar.

I have herewith the honour to inclose to your Lordship a copy of the reply "

east by the Viceroy to M. Cochelet.

I have, occ O. LLOYD HODGES. (Suppod)

#### No. 586.

## Colonel Hodger to Viscount Palmerstone-(Received February 18.)

No. 18.)

Alexandria, January 23, 1840. My Lord.

I HAVE the bonour to acquaint your Lordship, that Mehemet Ali has received serious interruption in the progress of his warlike preparations. The levée on masse that he had attempted to cause under the name of a National Guard, has dwindled into a force hardly worth naming, he is evidently much depressed and desupposited, and has assumed a tone very different from that which he held a few days ago.

G. LLOYD HODGES (Stened)

\* See Inclosure 2 in No. 577, p. 614

#### No. 587.

### Colonel Hodges to Fiscount Palmerston.—(Received February 13.)

(No. 19.) My Lord,

Alexandria, January 24, 1840.

I RAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Omer Bey, Rear-Admiral of the Tark shift it, not retused to accept or wear the new manform which Mehemet Ali has desired to be prepared for the officers and men of the Turkish squadrut.

I to morning had a conversation with M d'Anastasy, the Swedish Conset Ceneral, was a one of the Pasha's confidential friends and advisors, and the rest of the rest to be are better and desert on of the lands, as a life is the of ere or a cof the Iurkish floet, M. d'Anastasy replied, " Why, what will you must be known to when he fears that discontent may manifest itself

I a scave to acquaint your Lordsby, that Memoriet Ar has been forced to abuse a be builde or a for our is all streament, to higher to prove may of car in their care effect. The exist by a so is, and he is just aw relation to extend the least of the agranders occupations and that he deters a soject on more worth panient

Me at the periods, however, it bearing as many men as he are at Azexa via He was its to expret that a force was I be cases of 2000. will reas he has occur as ie to em only, up to this date, only 1,600 men.

I have, acc G. LLOYD HODGES

#### No. 588.

### The Marquess of Classicarde to Viscount Palmerston -(Received February 13.)

No. 8.3

8t. Petersburgh, January 29, 1840. My Lord.

YOUR Lordship's despatches to No. 6 inclusive, were delivered to me on the 10st materia, by the assurance Johnson.

The Imperial Cabinet are highly pleased by the reports Baron Brun in bus and I so of I are the in London and of the prementement of his negatiations with your Lordship.

The Emperor is much a the law it thered by the their er in which Her Majority received his Minuster, by the particular a cree i a ti Que i of the health of different individuals of the Imperior barris, a 1 m or track as cope assess deter to Her William to app to the are

Tourstand of the peaces are to Bar. A many law or been to be known to test the Read that the test of the apon the traex and was an of the war of the Carton of Street to a extended set and the second second second second second although the care to at a rest from the western at a could are expectation that France was to be red to thos matter to the ciber treat Powers.

Count Orioff, however, has more than cooc, in conversation with me, dwell upon the possible contingency of the Sultan's having occasion to demand the on it wis with it Tuck the Street and if a French Admiral, with or without direct instructions from his Government, insuting upon also entering the Danlanelles uninvited, and having a fleet sufficient to enable him to force an entry. And Count Orioff saul, that if any collision xxx > 1 F at 1 to se heart, me byone not be Far a for that His Imperial Majesty would look upon any attack or injury done to our ships where it is a second of the total and a manufaction of a

As far as I can judge, thus was said, not from any anticipation of such a case

arising, but to obviate an argument, or reason for the British fleet being numerous within the Dardauglies.

The French Ambassalor received, two days since, a letter from Marshal Soult, in the postscript of which the President of the Council mys, that he had just received from Count Schastiani, information that Her Majesty's Ministers had determined upon the rejection of Baron Brunnow's overtures, or propositions: thus betraying the inaccuracy of the information conveyed to the Prench Government, and Terrare as he pertrait the next the mass of the section of the same of the section of the

I have, &c.
Signed) CLANRICARDE

#### No. 580

Bir George Humilton to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received February 17.)

No. 151

My Lord,

Berlin, February 19, 1840.

THE Pressure Government have intely made a communication to the Cabinet of the Tuiteries, on the subject of the negatiations going on in London on the Oriental Question, which has not met with much success

Barron Armin had been instructed to present a Note to the French Covern.

Covern to the union of the front Powers was too compact to be resisted, and that it would be for the interest of France to join with them with as little delay as possible. Buren Armin writes to his Government, that the French Cabinet received the communication with great coldeen, and have not yet thought fit to return any answer to it. I understand that this exhortation was very ill drawn up on the part of the Pressian Government.

I have, &c , bigoed) GEORGE B. HAMILTON

#### No. 590

### Viscount Palmerston to Barl Grantalle.

No 66., My Lord,

Fareign Office Fahrung 18 1810

telegen then the area on the total and telegen the first and area of the creation and the first and the first and the creation of the creation

Territoria de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya del companya del companya de la companya de la companya de la c

to the Archipelago with various articles indispensable for the feet, which tribeles were to be embarked on board the "Neptune," "Suffren," and "Alger."

Your Excellency will see by the inclosed copy of a letter from Mr Consul Turnbull at Marsoilles, that up to the 4th of February, he had not received advices of any extraordinary movement at Toulon, of the nature referred to in the newspaper which I have quoted. The letters from Alexandria of the 16th of Jan. 15 of our 10 over 12 the 15th of Landry, being quoted in the newspapers of that day; and therefore the French Garandria and the state of January, at the latest, on the morning of the 5th of February.

I mention these consendences to your Excellency, in order that you may take an opportunity of endeavouring to ascertain whether the order for the reinforcement to be sent to the French squadron in the Levant has originated in

any intelligence received from Egypt.

Jam, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 591.

## Figurest Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 23.)

No. 201

My Lord,

Therapia, January 26, 1840.

MEHEMET ALL, as your Lordahip knows, has threatened remainned lie has been busy in endeavouring to acque the Ottoman officers and sailors. He might risk an expedition against Constantinopie with its fleets. He perhaps might bribe the garrison at the Dardanelles, and his presence at the head of a birge naval force at Constantinopie, would produce more unichief than any other event that can well be supposed possible under existing circumstances. The Bot of first above can the sail of the executation of sail a present I presume Her Majesty's Government would not suffer it to be executal.

I have not beard that the Brush Admiral has orders to act in a case like that I have mentioned, and I think it my duty to call your Lordah p's attention to it. I am sure the Porte would tearn with satisfaction and gratitude, that Her Mejesty has ordered the Admiral to use force to acrest the progress of Mehemet Ali's feet, and if Her Mejesty's Government have any such intention, I hope your Lordship will instruct me to state it to the Sublime Porte. I am not authorized at present even to give an opinion upon the subject to the Porte, and I expect to be questioned respecting it.

Mehemet Ali will cover his proceedings with any falsehood or fraud that may be likely to serve his ends; and I will centure to recommend that, if it be thought proper to order Her Majarete's resident to I call the purpose of Mehemet Ali, the orders given for that purpose should be peremptory and

oot conditional.

A met Ah bee had there to take he messeres to stoke a blow that a desperate man right risk. I were not a that ar will not be a cit for a sure it in he revented with one of the met A himosome and an intensic feebleness, yet his pride and ambition may be strong enough to make him refuse the partition of Fayy? I will, give of his homosome to the loss of Sara, &c., which it is necessary for the preservation of the European peace abound be taken from him.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

#### No 592.

Viscount Possessby to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received February 28)

(No. 21)

My Lord, Therepia, January 28, 1840.

IN consequence of the renewal of Mehemet Ali's threats, I have renewed my codesvours to engage the Sublime Porte to take measures for resulting any attack by one or land that might be made, and I requested Captain Walker to speak, in my mone, to the Capadan Pasha upon the subject, and to surgest such means for his adoption, as appeared calculated to prevent the passage of the Bosphorus

or the Dardanelles by Ibrahim's Army, should be ever reach the coast. And I requested Captain Walker to send me a report upon the subject, which I have received, and now forward inclosed.

f have, &c., Signed) PONSONBY

#### Inclusure in No. 592.

### Captain Walker to Viscount Pontonby

My Lord,

Pera, Jenuary 27, 1840.

IN compliance with your wish that I should report the practicability of preventing the Egyptians from crossing the Bosphorus, in the event of their arms as a real types. Constanting a I have to propose for your Lordship's consideration the following measures, which might, in my humble opinion, keep them in check for some considerable time.

The removal of every description of vessel and boat from the Assatic side of the Horphorus, Sea of Marmors, and Dardanelles; or of the cannon, which I should recommend to be employed in butterns created on all the most prominent points on the European shore.

That mem-of-war be stationed in all the small harbours on that side, and steam-vessels at the entrance of the Golden Horn. Steam, and Buyukided, and that gun-hosts he placed at all those stations, and in the intermediate spaces. I should also recommend the same precautions to be taken along the shores of the Dardanelles, and that a certain number of vessels be stationed in the Sea of Marmora, for the purpose of preventing any communication from the opposite const.

It would also be highly desirable to establish ugual stations, from the entrance of the Black Sea to the Dardanelles, so as any attempt the enemy again and to cross a new I be specially know, the Carotal.

Signed B W WALKER R S

#### No 593

### Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received February 23.)

No. 22

My Lord, Therapia, Jensey 28, 1840

M. DE PONTOIS and common report circulate the news of the non-conclusion of the arrangement, and to have been agreed between your Lordship and the Baron de Brunnow. I cannot speak with certainty as to the effect it has had upon the Ottoman Ministers. I have heard from his Excellency Rechid Pusha very strong expressions of the impatience the Ottoman Ministers feel for the termination of affairs. He adds, the Porte has entirely confided in the Great Powers, and it will never believe they will abandon the interests of the Nation.

(Nigned) PONSONRY

#### No. 594

#### Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received February 23.)

No 24 )

My Lord,

Therapia, January 29, 1840

I HAVE ascertained that M de Pontois does not say positively that the arrangement is a description of the French Government that the arrangement would not be made.

I learn further, that M de Pontois has powers to call the French Admiral to the assutance of the Porte, if Mehemet Ali should make an attack. I think it right to put your Lordship in mind that I have no instructions upon the sign of the post of the providence of a contactly winds at this season to come here with the flect. I hope it is an erronous opinion

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 595

### Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received February 23.,

(No. 67.)

(Extract.)

Paris, February 21, 1840.

WITH reference to your directions given ine in No. 66, to take an apportunity of endeavouring to ascertain whether the order for the reinforcement to be sent to the French equidron in the Levant has originated in any intelligence received from Egypt, I have to state, that Marshal Soult, in reply to an observation I made this morning upon the "Alger" and the "Suffren" ships of the line having sailed from Toulon for that destination, said, that these two ships had orders to go, in the first mataner, off the coast of Greece near Athona, and would afterwards proceed to join Admiral Lalande, whose squadron had, by the return to Toulon of vessels traiting repair, been reduced to only four ships of the line.

#### No. 596.

#### Viscount Palmerston to Colonel Hodges.

No. 1.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 25, 1840.

1 HAVE received and laid before the Queen your despatches to No. 19, inclusive.

You state is your despatch No. 9 of the 14th of January, that Mehemet Ali, in a conversation which you had with him on that day, expressed to you his determination to minimum his rights at all risks and bazards.

I have to instruct you, on the next occasion on which Mehemet Ali shall speak to you of his rights, to say to his Highness, that you are instructed by your Government to remind him that he has no rights except such as the Sultan 7 T

has conferred upon him; that the only legitimate authority which he possesses is the authority which has been delegated to him by the Sultan, over a portion of the Sultan a dominions, and which has been entrusted to him for the sale purpose of being used for the interest of, and in obedience to the orders of the Sultan, that the Sultan is entitled to take away that which he has given, that the Sultan may probably do so, if his own tafety should require it; and that if, in such case, the Sultan should not have the means of self-defence, the Sultan has Alices who may possibly lend burn those means.

You should also take an occasion of suggesting to the mind of Michemet Ah, that if it should become necessary to use force in order to correct him, and if that force should be successful, he might possibly not obtain from the Sultan the terms which had been first proposed to him that to a garrison which expitulates in time, honourable conditions are gravited; but that a garrison

which masts upon being stormed, is sometimes put to the record

I have further to instruct you to take every proper opportunity and means of chideavouring to explain to the officers of the Turkish fleet, that it is the instruction and determination of Great Britain, and of the other Powers in about with Turkish to present Dynasty, and not to infringe in any way pass the digma; of the Sulfan, of it to the upon the territory of the Ottoman Limpire Unit of the Sulfan, or of their country and faith.

It is not a later the past About dia, at the later country and faith.

It is not a later the past About dia, at the later country and faith.

In our later to past About dia, at the later country and faith, and that the best course which, as good Museulmans and faithful subjects of the Porte, they could pursue, would be to avail themselves of the first opportunity in coturn with their ships to Constantinople in order to tally round their Sultan and Caliph, and to defend his person and thrope.

I have to add, that you will not in this matter openly, and will make no accret conservous assistant \(\lambda\_{ij} \tau\_{ij} \tau\_{ij}

Partoide firet.

(Signed) FALMERSTON.

#### No. 597

### Mr. Count Werry to Viscoint Palmerston,-(Received Pebruary 27.)

(No. 1.)

(Extract.) Damaseus, January 18, 1840.

I HAD the honour of addressing your Lordship my last despetch, No. 18,

under the 23rd ultime.

Hoth Should of Gulhand was

From the Should of Gulhand was

produced considerable sensation and

produced to the following the foreign of the people senset and feelings of the people. The salutary

if which is congenial to the desire and feelings of the people. The salutary

measures and benefic al effects to be derived from this Ethot, are as little understood to in measures and in a majoral system of Government is valued in civilized limits and stricts of the source of inject instruments to carry the source into execution of an ingeneral mass of the population, in its depressed and aground start, prepared to the rectains promising so much good, but it is hoped in the tax of think of any to be encountered on this subject, its eventual remains and the best of by whatever Government may rule this encutry; it can be successful that the prominent cause which produces a neutralizate or network that on the made of the population, is the doubt of the superity of Assact Covertainests and may working out the measures of this new con-

The country is generally in a tranqual state, but a definess and maction per-

has to be a se of addressing your Lordship my last despatch.

the best of the property of the control of the cont

I hear from Hagdad, that Ibrahim Pusha's irregular troops have been from Orfa, and attacked and plundered the Araba under the Sultan's jurisdiction at Klabour, and induced some to join thesa, while the Egypta is are still a impediate or a real of the abor reported that the Pasha has been tempering a latter of the continuous and the country of the country of the country of the same tasks of the same tasks of the country of the country of the ancies and a Catholic bashop.

#### No. 398

# Mr. Pro-Count Werry to Vincount Palmerston .- (Received Phirmary 28.)

(No. 35)

My Lord,

Aleppo, January 20, 1860.

1 HAVE the honour to melese berewith, for your Lordship's information, copy of my despatch\* of the 20th December of last year, child I have to Viscount Possooby, and which I hope will meet your Lordship's approval.

I have nothing feesh or interesting in offer to your Lordship's notice on the state of affairs, coming within the cognizance of this consular district, since the

date of the above despatch.

His Higheren the Sermider Ibrahus Pasiu, who stall contactes to remain at Marash, has, I learn, been of late a little indisposed, but with nothing serious. All the Egyptian forces are now cantoned into winter quarters throughout

this district, many of them along the north and north-eastern frontier; and others have gone southward for the same purpose.

I am happy to be able to inform your Lordship, that the whole of this

consular district cojoys for the present every sort of tranquility | have, &c.,

(Signed) F. H S. WERRY

#### No. 599.

### Mr. Cound Werry to John Bidwell, Esq.

rPmyates.

(Extract.) Domesour, January 28, 1840.

I INCLOSE you a list of the distribution of the Egyptian regular forces in Syria. At Acre very great preparations are making to repair, and put in a state

\* Sec Indonere i in No. 574, p. 610.

of defence, that important fortrees and point, by rebuilding part of the walls, porta lade that towards de sea and erection one is and rive a its in he land side. I hear 500 success of artifers have arrived ben trans begit a which 2 m are already as a latery live to asure a hear taken a very part d Seria to resist of her ode two parata is to I show the Egyptions, or demonstrations made against them; and however much Mehemet Ali may foign to come into the views of the Sultan's Government, either for internal ameliorations of Government, or for a courso of territory, he assured he is taking every measure to secure at least what he holds, if not to occupy the Pashalic of Bagdad, from both the routes from Bassorah to Bagdad, and from the north by way of Merdan and Moussoul. He still dreams or hopes to establish an Arth Empire, to execute which, he must count on the diminion of the Great Powers, and be tacitly understood with one or more of them, as it is not remend the more for the second to separate the terretake a second to to the control with the Second Views of the Manging the Grand Visier Housew Pasha, and Hald Pasha; which party, it is rumoured, is passed t that d'ula Re I I For a not the e | Bit store and even be the case, I cannot think Mehemot Ali would attempt the execution of this project, unless some European Power countenanced his mensures. My advices, both from Bagdad and Moghill, near Bossorah, confirm the Pasha's intentions of \* \_\_\_ g the Bagdad Pashalie, which the operations of Kourschid Pasha, holdang a line from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, and Ibrahim Pasha's troops, from Orfa to the Kaboov, fully indicate, if not to be immediately performed will henceforward be done without much fighting, if left alone. Who can oppose him but us? And whose interests will be immediately compromised but ours, among the European Powers who are probably content to see this? The Sullan and has Government as a cypher in those provinces, so distant from the seat of Government.

France looks to strengthen herself in the Mediterranesn, and possibly looks on Mohemet Ali as an ally; while Russia, if she is opposed at Stamboul, will, with of the procedure of a section to a part of the herself, Anatolea ! The battle of Nezib, as I stated to my Lord Palmerston long revious to that estastrophe, will have the effect of mextroubly embedding the Eastern Question, and if measures are not promptly taken, may produce events detrimental to our interests.

Inclosure in No. 599.

Note of the distribution of the Egyptian Porces

Alrppe.9th Infantry,

10th ditto. 14th ditto-31 of ditto.

Ache 6th Infastry. 34th ditto. 11th Caralry.

dintab 1st Infantry (Guard). Lit Artillery ditto. 2nd ditto, (Fuot), 2nd Infantry 12th ditto.

Orfe.

11th Infantry. 17th ditto. 22nd ditto.

Margah 2nd Infantry (Guard) 3rd dates ditto. 4th Infantry 2nd Customers (Guard)

Adams. 5th Infantry.

Thranks 7th Cavalry.

Meart.

8th Cavalry.

30th Infantry.

Homeh.

1st Arullery (Horse).

Zatabia. 2nd Home Artillery (Guarda.)

Tripoli. 2 Battalions Sappers.

Idlip. tel Battation, Support.

Acre. 10th Cavalry. 16th Infantry

Gass.

2nd Cavalry.

Jameslen,

25th Infantry.

Alexioch.

29th Infantry. 4th Cavalry.

Damascus. 2nd Home Artillery (Guarda)

Home.

let Home Artillery (Guards).

Taken from the Board of Health at Aleppo, this 6th January, 1840.

P. H. S. WERRY. (Signed)

No. 500.

Mr Consul Moore to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received February 28.)

(No. 43) My Lord,

Beyrout, January 20, 1840.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordolup that the Hatti Sheriff of Laglance was public vir a set the Serie of the day to the Manager the 90th enstant, previous notice having been given the mine morning in the bassars of

No notification on the subject was made to Her Majesty's Consulate, nor to any other European authority bers. The feeling produced in the country generally, by the publication of the Hatti Sheriff, is one of sincere and undusembled entorisction.

Such cannot be said to be the case in respect to information which reached this price to lay as form Entractic to the organishma in that country by the Very on Me or Vat and Guerl. A tern g amount on to con sternation has been caused here amongst both Christians and Mahotamedana, by If a factor, we are a parasers of persons have concealed themselves, and others come matate in grading from a fear and substant regulation whereld be extraded to Syria. If such be the case, it is easy to foreses that it was be received with the utmost dissatisfaction; but I am not prepared to my at present whether any open roustance would or could be offered by the natives.

In other respects, the public tranquility is undisturbed; but all classes are in seal floor and year on he fail or will reference to the existing position of affairs between the Ports and Mehemet Ah, and both commerce and public confidence are greatly affected thereby.

Signed) N MOORE

P.S.—The effect produced by the commutation received from Egypt almost to be propleted and are send and appropriate to the wife a view of accertaining whether there were any positive grounds for supposing the was at a man a second to see I a make of Mahmond 7 U Bey, the Governor, on the subject. His Excellency replied, that he was without any information from Egypt relative thereto.

N. M.

I have just learnt that the Governor has issued orders prohibiting the depart to from the part of the persons about his jurisdiction, without previous examination into the motoris of such legarture

N. M.

#### No. 601.

Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received February 27)

(No. 23.) (Extract.)

Alexandria, February 6, 1840.

I HAVE not been able to discover any intention on the part of Mehemet. Als to cause his army, under the orders of Ibrahim Pashs, to advance or move from their present position.

#### No. 602.

Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received Primary 27.)

(No. 37.)

My Lord,

Therapia, Pebruary 6, 1840.

I HAVE the bonour to inclose the translation, which I have only just received, of an article that appeared in the "Million Ottoman

I have, &c., PONSONBY

### Inclosure in No. 602.

Article from the " Moniteer Ottoman" of Pebruary, 1840.

I'm duction

PAR suite du changement du Capoudan Pacha annonce dous le proces entmanage de celt ar . Fitte leg r le, en se trente a dorant chall rence are the I chart devers by the decher in the ma co er been Le ve mit jage in a son to de, et qu'il Blance to de

Or, Moustapha Pacha étant un homme capable et intelligent, et ayant de grandes commissances dans toutes les parties du vervice de 1, d'ate, 1 a, 1 a 

Francisco de la de la de Common and super a think the telegraph a natural Amore Material to Profit Profit of the Profit Profit Profit to be need to be an enter the few andres of otherers in the consumer or to more, it is thether in outside to be THAT PRISE

#### No. 603.

The Marquest of Clawicarde to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received March 3.)

(No. 12.)

My Lord,

St. Petersburgh, February 11, 1840.

1 HAVE to take to myself the blame which, in your Lordship's despatch No. 8, you have imputed to Mr Bloomfield, for having communicated to Count Nemelrode Marshal Soult's despatch of 25th November to Count Sébastiani.

Mr. Bloomfield did not literally give a copy of the desputch, but he allowed

Count Nesselrode the opportunity of making one.

I had instructed Mr. Bloomfield so to communicate that paper, confidentially, because the Emperor and his Manisters had expressed a lively desire to see what the Prench Government could offer in reply to your Lordship's despatch An also de la contrata de la cartallera a caracteria de la Nova de Carlos selrode, appeared unanswerable; and that desputch I had confidentially shown to His Imperial Magesty, because, in order to obtain the Emperor's assent to the modifications of Baron Brunnow's propositions desired by Her Majorty's Government, it was necessary to convince His Imparial Majesty that the British Control was completely at the design of a fall of the question in hand, with or without France, - a fact which the Russian Government were nowise disposed to credit.

The Emperor was naturally slow and reluctant to make the desired conoccuron. For in thus virtually relinquishing the Treaty of Union Skeleiss, not only did be give up a supposed political advantage of which this Imperial Majesty, and his favourite Manister, and his country, had been proud, and thereby mortaled his personal feelings, but His Imperial Majesty also raked lowering his Government to the eyes of his subjects; and there are not wanting here persons of consideration, who declare that the Emperor has made too great a concession to England, and has deviated from the sound line of Russian policy,

It was only to England, and to England standing alone, that this concession

would have been made

And I believe that the French Government unfortunately adopted the opinion which prevailed in the Diplomatic Body, and in this capital generally, the type land a second new late we be agent of the firm of with the same engeroese with which it seized and communicated to Victing, Berlin, and St. Petersburgh, a report of Buson Brunnow's basis of a Convention having been rejected by Her Majesty's Cabinet.

I hope the point gained will prove useful, although your Lordship disap-

proves of the means employed to attain it.

Count Nemelrode promised Mr. Bloomfield that he was I me as I as indice and the state of the sta received the sale has an Ber as he a busine

Eliterate State Charles San San Stan Paris of the reception by the French Government of his rethat it was taken in very good part, and had led to explanations which he thought might facilitate the acquiescence, at least, of France in the proceedings of the other Great Powers in the Levant.

I have. &c . CLANRICARDE (Signed)

#### No. 605.

The Marquess of Clauricarde to Viscount Palmerston -(Received Storch 3.)

(No. 15.)

& Petersburgh, February 11, 1840 My Lord,

COUNT NESSELRODE sent use, a few days ago, a copy of the aketch of a Convention which Baron Bruemow submitted to your Lordship, and I had a conversation upon it with his Excellency this morning

Count Nesselinde was in high spirits at the intelligence he had received yesterms. Then London particularly at an article which had appeared in the Mort of Cristians, and upon which he said that since the softe of the necessation was so view as a time supporters of the Manstry, and had been so well explained to the British public he no longer enter assed the least doubt that Russia, and language women or to to an a received satisfactory to themselves and the respective and partiags entire all of the rance.

I remarked to that he is ruce, that I thought the statement of the grounds of the Treate was the caseb combard to the mantenance of the Sutan's Employ without sudicident reterence to the apprehension of the consequences that would councilloon its land, on, or dimension, which justimes the interference of other Powers, and that it might be obtained to its sevential too much of what was a be caded "Holy Allance" are pass. Upon which his Excellency replied, that if my such objection should be felt, your Loriship would find Daron Bronnow ready to make whatever alternations you rould require

With regard to the Separate Article his Fixed every told me the amount and proportion of torces to be employed at the Lark between which your Lardstep has arranged to recete and said it would be effect for Russ at a band berself to such an agreement on account of the land forces are neight have to true sport to the abstent of the Bos bords, and manation there are effect we received. Count becaused therefore second to me disposed to man any supplication with received a mount of a received to be employed, should the Sultan require it, by force if real Powers by from an observation who had from him, I do not to be in partial to force the mentioned the possible desire of the French to parado a large force before the walls of Constantinople, as the only probable sources of difficulty upon that part of the negotiation.

On this point, indeed, the Imperial Government is necessarily embarranced. On the one hand, the Trenty of Union Skelend still exists; on the other, the England could not not without a feeling of most form on a large French force in the vicinity of the Seraglio: but I think Count Nesselrode would prefer that no stapulation as to the amount of force should be made in the Trenty.

I bare, &c., (Signed) CLANRICARDE.

P.S.—Count Nemericale has received the answer of the French Government to in removalment and in the serviced. Moreout Sount in his conversations with Count Medem, and in his despatch of the 25th of November to Count Schoathani, he tells me it is very weak, but in no other respect immanifiactory, and will show at to me to-morrow.

#### No. 605.

### Viscount Palmeraton to Earl Granville

No. 86 ) Ms. Lont.

Foreign Office March 5, 1840.

WITH reference to my former contractions to your Excellency. Nos. 394 and of the as year now the case of Prance, I have to state to your Excellency, that Her Majesty's Government have been informed that, in addition to the seventeen sail of the line, of which I sent your Excellency a list many detailed No. 394, and which are either already equipped, or in progress of equipment, for service in the Mediterruneau, the "Indexible," of ninety guns, is getting ready for ten at Rochefort; and that thus the French will soon have eighteen and of the line, and most of them heavy ships, affort in the Mediterruneau.

If this information be true, this is a matter which must necessarily engage the serious attention of the British Government, and the more especially, because the explanations hitherto given upon this subject by the French Government have been unything but satisfactory.

Her Majesty's Government are not aware that any Naval Power meditates an attack upon France; and Her Majesty's Government do not know of any operators would be called upon to undertake in conjunction with other Powers, for which so large a force can be necessary.

But if the French naval force affect shall be raised to so large an amount, it will be impossible for Her Majesty's Government not to propose to Parliament a corresponding augmentation of the British fleet in commission; because neither public opinion in England, nor a due sense of official responsibility, would present my Administration in this country to leave the British fleet in commission inferior to the fleet of France, no as to give to France the command of the sen and Her Majesty's Government is persuaded, that whatever exertions as a distribution of the sen and the frequency of the nation to maintain the part of the nation to maintain the part of the fleetually made.

But it cannot escape the digacity of the French Government, that such articles at and counter-armanents on the part of France and Empland, originate to the soliton access ty cannot take place without produce of effects extremely uninvolved to the maintenance of foundly relations between the two countries.

at a many a state of the transport of the ships now ready, or getting ready, at a many a state of the term of service of their now in the learner and was a state of the term of service of their crews ready over are many as a state of the law up again in 1 change that though the case life in a continuous state of the law into a very yet of a distinctly state only the law of the law in a continuous state of the law in the law in the distinct of the law in the

Your Excellency is instructed to take an opportunity of communicating these remarks to M. Thora, as I shall do to M. Guisot.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

#### No. 606.

### Viscount Palmeraton to the Marquess of Clauricarde.

(No. 41, Confidential.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 7, 1840.

I IIAVE received your Excellency's despatch. No 12 status it of Mr Bloomfield communicated to Count Memeleode Marshal Soult's despatch to Count Schadiani of the 25th of November, in obedience to instructions which you had give that it is to

With represent 1 that matter. I have to state confident any to your fixed bears, I all Burns form a showed are a provide setter to begin from Count. Nessettone, I'm which I could be seen only that he when the burns of a small from receiving from Mr. absorbed a copy of be small Sould's despatch, but that Mr. Bloundeld a matter upon mying it to have saying that he was instructed by Har Mayesty's Government to do so.

I mention that to your Excellency for your information, but not in the shightest degree to express any doubt whatever of the correctness of Mr. Bloomfield's statement.

(Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 607.

### Earl Granvelle to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received March 9.)

No. 84., My Lord,

Para, March 6 1843

I HAVE the bottom to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches to No. 85 inclusive.

I this morning went to the Foreign Office, intending to communicate with M. The scapon severa marks which I have derived one or the considerate of the Free of exertament in consequence of the Market of the constant Our attention and, reserved in consequence of the Market of the Members of the Conseil d'Etat, who came to pay a visit of ceremony to the new P. s. let of the Conseil.

In the short conversation, however, that passed between us. M. There said that having real over all the commander was hard that he was given before the large beam as another that he was a fact that he was a said with an extensive passes with more of the Kenn hat that he was a said with more considered to the has view or an extensive to the Kenn a Anthonous he in the analytical to support the constant however that was a likely the constant and the there. It is not the supported and that there has no experience which are so that all answers that short help.

I have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE

#### No 608.

### Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received March 1).)

No. 88.1 My Lord,

Paris, March 9, 1840.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's desputches to No

I the morn and a cram much M There be a the ad et of the no a cross sets as by made of Provider I tell, here tend I hard yet regy re vela her her a see to tattle in that in what he traited a large of the amount of the bread has I force act a deat that the transfer of the period for sea was such as much something so many er elie seno is affection at Dr. Majesty's Green rate that 1 1 5 information it appeared, that in addition to a list of seventeen said to one which your Lordship had communicated some time ago to Count Schastians as to the hand of all per ross of eye, next the "Index, he" of new mass we we away for sea at fixhetert and that France would. therefore, soon more eighteen sait of the line, and nost of them here yith ps. affast in the Mediterranean; and I observed, that is this information were true, Her Majorty's Government would be compensed to cal agest Part ment to afferd the means of acquenting proportional , the brill their to that acother public opinion in Landard ton a fee sense of all of responsibility would at a the Monster to searce to any other a tion the contract the war I also remove ated that such amas notes and confer-arms conts war, calculated t ave an unfavourable effect upon the free- ly reason between the countries, which it was the acknowledged interest of both to maintain, and which I knew M. Thiers was desirous to cultivate. M. Thiers assured me If the treatment on who are the tell to the tell to the was come a me that the broten Government matter had equipped, not purposed to equip, more than fifteen sail of the line, of which it was intended that nine should be at a speed in the Lev of, and the hand of I appeal at the accordant the state of the see upared a far a see they we percent then the war of france of the thick upon to undertike in the Menter

rancan. To this, the Prench Minister reputed, that for the service of transport, theops to Algers, and between Algers and other and to on the cost, these large steps were very serviceable, and that, bear is a sum of transport in the Darme as in which it would not be perfent the the parameters of transport in the parameters and hardened anted, should be less than there and of

M. Thiers then proceeded to say, that whatever turn affars might take in the East, there was no danger of firing of eannou between our flocts; he hoped that the two Governments might arrive at a concordance of opinion in the Turco-Egyptian Question, on even should they at the friendly relations between the two countries. I then observed to M. Thiers, that although Count Sébastian had intimated to your Lordship, that some of the ships mentioned in the list you had shown to his Excellency were to be replaced by others in the list and laid up in ordinary, no distinct statement on this subject had been given by the French Government, and that it would be satisfactory to receive such a document. His Excellency unswered, that he had no objection to giving our a statement, but that in these matters there ought to be reciprocity, and that a corresponding statement of the firstash naval force ought to be offered to the French Government.

Our conversation on this subject ended by M. There saying, that the French Government did not seek to maintain a naval force as large as that of England, but it desired that its Navy should be upon a footing to make it respected, and that its vessels individually should be able to cope with those of America and England

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

#### No. 609

# The Marquess of Clauricards to Viscount Palmerston.- (Received March 11.

(No. 16.)

St. Petersburgh, February 24, 1840

obsert the transfer of the Berge of the M. Guzzel's nomination; 2ndly, at the dairs are the beautiff, at M. Guzzel's nomination; 2ndly, at the dairs are the manual chiefly. It M. Guzzel's nomination; 2ndly, at the speech lately the dairs are the manual chiefly. Sir Robert Peel, in favour of our

the delty are a will have a transfer to the second from some leading articles that have appeared a trace. Mapping the

I endead the cornect by a parton of that if we had become you and at the cornect of the Set in Queste, the asset of the I would appear a great step than that the contract had the feather and the trace consent to contain appears a great step than the that the feather consent to constant appears by whether from pressure of business, it for a cream to Constant appears to the about the attachment.

| should not think the agitation of Count Nesselrodo's nerves worth reporting to your Lordship, if I had not observed that M. Guizot's mission to Labor bas occasioned much observation and uncasinoss among the Ministers and personages about this Court.

There are in this Government two springs of action in Foreign Affairs, which it is not always easy, but which it is necessary, not to confound together. The one is the Emperor's personal feeling, generally in union with the sentiments of, and always responded to, by his courtiers; the other is the policy of his Government, for which be controlle the former.

The Emperor's personal feelings lead hum to desire the separation of Her May, it is Government from that of Louis Philippe above all things. But the world has Government has peace for its first object. Therefore, although a property between the French and British Cabinets may displease the a transaction of the Russian at transaction of the sorry to see all chance of a war thus removed.

Count Nesselrode observed to me in conversation that it would be very difficult to insist upon the restriction of the Fort of Acre to the Sustan, and I said, my personal opinion was, that your Lordship mucht be induced to concode it to Mehamet Ali, if thereby the cordial on-operation of France could be accured.

The Russian Ministers seem confident that no foreign force will be required for the defence of Constantinople, and this i their success desire. For, if Russia covers a portion of the Turkish Empire at this moment, it is Trelational rather than Constantinople that she desires to occupy

#### No. 810

The Marquess of Classicards to Viscount Palmerston .- (Recoved March 11.)

(No. 18.)

My L. ol, St. Petersburgh, February 24, 1840.

YOUR Lordships de putelles to No. 24 melunys, were delivered to me on the 17 h test to be a part Johnson

Since writing my despatch No. 16, a messenger has arrived from London to Court November at the state of the s

His Excellency says, that he did not anterpate this long detay in new strong the Convention for the actiloment of Syria, which he fears may prove a lad this section extension at the latest and the latest action of the l

Count Nesseleods assured me, that no one could be remove a nearly than that the Russian Government, that France should meale to the proposed Convention, but he said, that he saw no probability, at thereby the present the of such an asset the best at a first the franch theorem at the desired to open a negotiation, differed so widely from that upon which was I arisely and Barrellian is were noted that the Calmit of Paris was more to abandon all the propositions and a removable but the correctly provided, the Victory of Eq. of the correct executive most amount to the propositions and a removable but the correctly provided, the Victory of Eq. of the correct executive most amount to how he reserted to.

The Excellency said, that the language of Colonel Hodges at Alexandria had a track from the language of Colonel Hodges at Alexandria had a track from the language at language at

I repeated to his Excellency my hope that the delay, and the presence of M. C., et a Lordon at left C. a. t. Set at an in Parson, but the distributed different from that which be anticipated, but that I should not fail to communicate to my Government, the apprehensions entertained by the Imperial Cabinet.

I have, &c . Speed CLANRIK ARDE

#### No. #11

Vaccount Palmerston to Lord Beauvale

(No 33 )

My Lord Fore in Office, March 12 1840.

I II AVE to not return our Paris benefit that owing to the changes which have tately the notion of the transport of the changes of the end of the transport of

ment; but it is obviously impossible for Her Majosty's Government to know what to propose to the Governments of Austria Rossia and Prussia, until Her Mayesty's Government shall have been able to ascertain what France may be inclined to accede to, and what she would decline, so that we might know whether it will be possible for the Five Powers to keep together, or whether the Four will be obliged to conduct these matters to a settlement without the co-operation of France. This, however, cannot be ascertained until M. Guizat shall have received his definitive instructions from the new French Ministry. Her Majesty's Government do not at present despair of finding that the opinions of the present French Minusters may approximate more nearly than those of their presentations, to the views of the F or Powers. The only fear entertained by Her Majesty's Government in that Austria may besitate to support the views of Great Bottam, when the time for decision shall arrive. This fear 1, however, beg to assure your Excellency, as in no wise founded on anything deor said by the Austrian Plenipotentiary. On the contrary, I must do list of Neumann the justice to say, that no synthem has been shown by him of very intention, on the part of his Government, to shrink from setting up to the full extent of the protessions they have made. Nothing, indeed, could have been more missisctory than has been the conduct both of the Austrian and of the Russian Plempotentiary in this humans: and nothing could have been more cordial or friendly than the tone of their communications with Her Majesty's

Atthough M. Gustot has not yet been formaked with instructions calculated to give to what passes between him and me, an official character, or to enable us to arrive at any practical result, yet I have had some conversation with his Excellency, in order to assertant from him his own views and, as far as he may know them, the views of his Government, and in order also to put him in passes of the views of Her Majesty's Government. The substance of what

passed between us is as follows :-In the opinion of M. Gustot, the Government of France intirely agrees with the Government of Great Britain, in wishing to maintain the independence and state and the transfer of the strangement of the pending dispute would be to confine Mehemet Ali to Egypt. But the Government of France, according to M Gussot, feels convinced that selemet Ali would not consent to such an arrangement without compulsion, and the French Government thinks that the means of compulsion which have been suggested by Great Britain would be insufficient. M. Guizot said, that to cut off the communication by see between Egypt and Syria would have no decrave effect upon Ibraham's military position in Syria; it would only compel Mehemet Ah to send by land the supplies which his Syrian Army would require, and those support words by he work who were ally had as serely as by sea, shough at a greater expense of time and money, that a commercial michage or Asexandra a and an y France and E. I ad a re than Mehemet Ali , that any attempt to restore Candia to the Sultan by force would create a new Greek revolution in that island, and thus, he said, nothing in the op mon of France would be effectual for the accomplishment of the object in view, but the entrance of a Russian Army into Asia Minor. And such a step would, according to M. Guzot, more senously shake the independence of the Ottoman Empire than enything which could result from the present state of things.

In support of these openions, M. Guizot argued that the restoration of Syria would not give any real increase of strength to the Sultan; that the Sultan would be unable to govern it with advantage, and that he would not draw from it a revenue larger than the tribute which the Pashs now pays to him for it. He said that it is good organization and not extent of territory that gives strength to States, and that the Sultan would be stronger if he were to govern well and efficiently the territory which is now subject to his direct authority, than if he were to regain what Mehemet Ali actually occupies, and to administer it ill.

M Gazzet further argued, that if Mehemet Ali were contented, he would become the best friend and firment defender of the Porte, while, on the other hand, if his pretenuous were overreled be would continue to be the most dangerous enemy of the Ottoman Empire.

Everything like an event in the Levant, according to M. Guizot, must turn to the profit of Russis, who is on the spot and ready to take advantage of whatever happens. It is, therefore, the interest of the other Powers to prevent

the occurrence of events, and that M. Guisot thinks, would be best accomplished ov letting the two parties make peace on their own terms. M. Guizot positively denses that France is actuated in these matters by any selfish views of inducence or aggrandizement. He did not indeed deay that some very extravegant schemes and notions upon these affairs have been broached by some parties and by some newspapers in France; but he assured me that those views were by no means shared by the ten or twelve leading men from arrong all no any possible from a fall not most necessarily be chosen, and he said, that the Government of Great Britain coght not to give more credit to such imputations upon the policy of France, than the Government of France, was to the assertions made in the France papers, that the course pursued by Great

firsts a is dietatal by a desire to obtain postession of Egypt.

In repay to M. Count's area needs I stated it to be the opinion of Fler blansty's trover each, that the tacans of coercion which have been proposed, are sub-cert to in see Meacanet to cough with the arrangement waie, has been proposed to rain that that even supposing this not to be the east and that the actual or a Russ an torce int. Asia Virior of a le become necessary I real tool seel on some an advance same more as I would be by a locaty. between the Eve Powers and the OH want Porte in which she le be received the of the at the accument of that force the corrat at all its stay, and the time of its ret ment, re . I mater als affect the ne peace a cotton Porte, every as it was a good proof of the present neckard for the and of his to 15 to 16 to 15 to sell without external and I and the start, I remarked to Al Crassic is an interpreter too well after up, word not be made as real by the cast has as It was brough rate Parker will so other has a she all are the true sweet to face for Select per something one other if we is a fitte fair those two over news away from his come, Media, it is the inat cotton to the Research to be a now I to the collaboration the or the collaboration of the Standard on the and the day because But year theget I observed water in the result of the Research are ex were to ofter I can by the sale will be Known extended in the more to act, when in Turket as the sect and are more a toppets not that become at most the conat a as he are that Concrement phases on his wife bear he where beyond creacl co tions as falls verb next made owner to ripose. That would ris lish be the rade sensence of the piet ever repair the rate of the Out of buffer adjust to I fort M Count were a tybe to case queries ductes as brance was estados that a de a weather as a remain as he are or digital tirg to Meliciact Anni tipe and the he gods he ring elier car rew con come to all party artest where the best will the Parts in the access they of the open of the other in I was en up us my the literappends who awards loving the Rosse come a his to the an emperod with the ther lewers. I proted at the M. Court that me we've est neither Earthol nor brace and present the R . . for the fire as not her of those Powers warm be on he spot from the at the malt in such case meed, make war app Resear, to present that consists wit that one but is the deed of the Powers I know for lay he ere a fir a fifth war in are we not strong to make arrangements by win a tre war may be presented?

I not be reserved to M. Gozzot, that even if the may means of the Mice ston it to be coerce. Mithemet Ah, there is a pain much better than the again of a fee sign force into Asia. Minor and that is an expedition to Airs and a to sorke at the heart of Mithemet All a pewer.

It suggestion appeared now to M. Ginnot, and it seemed to make a contive to de it to be an appeared by the transfer of the angle of the seemed to the conduction of the cond

I reminded him, that about 13,000 English had made good their landing in leg pt. face of a French Army of between 20,000 and 30,000 men, and I said, that a combined Austran and Turkish expedition of sufficient amount would drive like dust before the wind, the artizans of the dockward of Alexant whether conscripts when M besset Alexant were in the conscripts when M besset Alexant with the action of the dockward of high we should then my have to change be our took of the expedition, and to send it to take possession of Syon, thus left defenceless.

I observed, that if, as M. Guizot contended, extent of territory does not give power, mankind had from the earliest ages been in a considerable error, and that this error had been equally shared by those who sought to obtain power themselves, and by those who have structs to prove it of the strong lacoung dangerously powerful. But that it is obvious that extent of territory does give to the party possessing it, men, money, and military positions; and these are the elements which constitute the strength of States.

With respect to organization, I remarked that the Porte has been making rapid advances to a system of organization and of rational government, infinitely better than anything which exists under the tyrannical and graiding sway of Michemet Air, and that there is no reason moral or physical, why the Sultan abould not be able to govern Syria, as well as the remoter province of Baquan, and that neither of the two are so far from Constantinople as many provinces of other States are from the seat of government, and certainly not so far as some portions of the territory which Mehemet Ali has invaded in Africa and Arabia, are from Alexandria. That as to the advantage which the Sultan would derive from regaining possession of Syria, I had to observe, that the Sultan would in that case not only have at his disposal the amount of tribute now paid for Syria by Mehemet Ali, but the additional revenue drawn from that province by Mehemet Ali for his own purposes, and which is employed by him to make war against the Sultan.

I admitted that the occurrence of any great events in the Levant ought, if possible, to be prevenced, but a sea that the only was dipositive events of a very disastrous nature, would be to reduce Mehemet Ali to a state of occupation compation with his tarificon of a subject that as to contenting Mehemet Ali, I had yet to learn bow it is possible to content ambition, and that I was convinced that neither Mehemet Ali nor his successor could, under any circumstances, be a real friend or defender of the Ports, because their interest and that of the Suitan must be in opposition, is long as there should be

anything left for the one to acquire or for the other to lose.

With respect to the views and intentions attributed to France. I observed, that those intentions had been openly arowed by many of the French papers which are the organs of that party to whose openion and influence the French Government say they are onliged to detect these knows papers plandy state, that the Mediterranean ought to be a French take, that Mehemet Ali should be not the Mediterranean ought to be a French take, that Mehemet Ali should be not the Mediterranean ought to be a French take, that Mehemet Ali should be not the Mediterranean ought to be a French take, that Mehemet Ali should be not true to the act of the party of the same and the property of the same and the same and the same and the same at the tip ports and ships of legal and the of the same and act it service of France.

I said that I are not crimen, and it it is yell clear. French statesman could acriously think of achience, the accomplishment of which he must see would be impossible. That in the first place, if, for the time present, the French Government were disposed, as their newspapers are, to count up the amount of their own maritime force, and to add to that force, the Egyptian and Turkish fleets now in the harbour of Alexandria, the French Government must still feel conscious that the naval forces which Great Britain would be able to muster, added to the naval forces of those Allies whom the course pursued by France must give to Great Britain, would intallibly turn the balance against

It would, however, he much better, I observed, that neither party should began this kind of anthinolic; that as to the above-mentioned scheme for the future, it was needless for me to say that Great Britain would endeavour, by every means at her disposal, to prevent its accomplishment, because such a scheme would be greatly against the interests of Great Britain. France would, therefore, not be able to realise such a plan without a war, of which the result

might not be success.

With respect to the notion inculcated by some of the French papers, that the policy of Great Britain, with regard to the affairs of the East, is grounded on a wish to obtain possession of Egypt, I observed to M. Guizot, that Great Britain would not accept the possession of Egypt, even if it were affered to ber, because that possession would be a burthes and not an advantage; and I remarked, that it is not very apparent how Great Britain is likely to source

Egypt for herself, by endeavouring, an abe does, to make it continue to be a province of the Ottoman Empire.

M. Guzot promised to report all that passed between us to his Government. In the mean time, that Government cannot formal M. Guzot with instructions with respect to this question, until it has incertained whether it will be able to stand.

Her Majesty's Government do not, however, despair of inducing France to agree to the game of principles had down by the other Four Powers, provinced those other Four Powers remain firm and strady to their purpose,

(Signed) PAL

PALMERSTON

#### No 612

# Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston. -(Received March 13.)

(No. 325 My Lard,

Therapis, Pobrussy 16, 1840.

M DE BOUTENEFF communicated to me this evening a desputch from Count Newelrode, dated January 11, 1840, containing directions to M. de Bouteneff, "de s'amagner à toutes les démarches que Lord l'onscriby crossust nécessaire de faire pour inspirer au Divin une juste confince dans les intentions des Cabucia."

(Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 613.

# Barl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received March 16.)

No. 92 My Loro

Perie, March 13, 1840

M. THIERS this morning began a conversation with iso on the Turco-Egyptia. Question by the later than the very much regretted that upon a question so important as that which now accepted the attention of all the Great European Powers, the Prench and British Governments having the same objects in new, should differ as to the foliable for the later than the same objects in new, should differ as to the foliable for the later than the same objects in new, should differ as to the foliable foliable for the same objects in new, should differ as to the foliable foliable for the same objects in the first have later than the breach Government retained to he a party to mercure measures against the Pasha, to compel him to abundon the passession of Syra, that it was to the French Government a matter of suddifference whether the Pasha retained or did not return it; but that or was personal foliable foliable for a lastice which it was proposed to adopt would fail of the same that it is a lastice which it was proposed to adopt would fail of the same that it is the prechase which it was proposed to adopt would fail of the same that it is the prechase which it was proposed to adopt would fail of the same that it is the prechase which it was proposed to adopt would fail of

Mother As are the west site a cera, of the saval and military means of Mother As are the part it very doubtful whether the operations of any a constitution of the saval being site Ann Minor, would be successful in the defiles the largest against the Egyptum Army in its present efficient state and commitment by translate as able as Ibrahon Paska and Sotyman Bey. The Russians, he said, have had some experience of ware of this nature of the Russians, he said, have had some experience of ware of this nature of the Part of the South of t

unequal to the defence of its European dominions than if it were in the posses-

tion of Mehemet Ali ?

I said to M. Thiers, that I would not now discuss with him whether the accounts he had received of the military resources of Mehemet Ali were exaggerated or whether the Pasha was in a condition to refuse acceding to any arrangement proposed to him by the European Powers, but I would ask three (not however speaking in the name of my Government, for I had receiver no instructions to make any comma ication to the French Government on this surject, since the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs had seen places in his sames) whether he had any proposition other than what had been made by i s pre fecessor in office, for settling the difference between the Ports and Mehemet All. M. Thiers answered, that my proposition from Her Mojesty's Government would be considered by him and by his Colleagues with the most earnest desire to come to an understancing with it upon this quest in I said, supporting that I had not the alightest reason for imagining that such a proposition would be made) that it was proposed to the Prench Government to join with the other Powers in calling upon Mehemet All to give up a certain part of Scena teaving to have the remainder, would the French Government agree to that process and what would be the position taken up by France, if refused by the Pasha.' To this question, M. Thiere replied that no hope could be entertained that Mehemet Ali would give up Syria; that he had found by the correspondence to les office, that the French Government had pressed with the utmost earnest ness some concession from the Pashs on this point, but that the Pashs s language on this head had been invariable and most decaded; that he might be induced to give up Adana besides Candia, and the Arabian Pashalic. M There then said, that I must be as well aware as he was of the impossibility of any Mr every in France, however composed, acting hostilely against Egypt for the purpose of restoring to the Porte the Pashalic of Egypt. There was but one opinion in the country upon that question. I could not controvert that political party he may belong, who has held to me a different language.

M Thiers terminated our conversation by saying that it would be his most carried deare that a difference of opinion upon this question should not affect the good understanding between the two Governments, but that he could not be bland to the possible effects of the mutual recriminations of the press of the two countries, arising on this divergence in the policy of their respective Governments, upon the feeling of both nations.

I have, &c. Signed) GRANVILLE,

#### No 614

#### I account Palmerston to Bart Gennedie.

(No 101) My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 17, 1840.

WiTH reference to the assertion which Marshal Soult has recently made, that in a lay last be told your Excellency that the French would have fifteen and of the one in the Mediterraneon, I must observe to your Excellency, that no mention of such an interaction is made in any of your despatches of that period that it year despatch \( \) 225 of ast year, your Excellency reported that Marshal Soult scated to your Excellency that the French fleet or the Levent stanton would consist of ten six in the line, besides frigates and scope of ear and that thus if the British squadron should be augmented to an equal amount the combined force would consist of twenty sail of the line.

Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 615.

#### Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received Merch 20.)

(No. 33.) My Lord,

Therapia, February 22, 1840.

YOUR Lordship may like to see a paper which has been in the hands of persons here, and is stated to be a copy of the arrangement agreed to between your Lordship and Baron Bronnow the 23rd and 25th of December, 1839.

(Signed) PONSONBY.

#### Inclosure in No. 615

Projet d'un Arrangement combiné entre M. de Brunnou et Lord Palmeraton, le 23 et 35 Décembre,

1º LE but de l'arrangement sera de convenir des bases d'une pacification par fac, elle l'indignation et la sérante de l'Europe Chou et serant troppe letement mises à couvert du danger d'une agression nouvelle de la part de Mébémet Als.

2°. D'établir que la Sublune Porte accorde à Méhémet Ali l'hérédité de

l'Egypte.

3º De déterminer les limites du Pachalle de l'Egypte, de mamère a ce prélles se plange du l'en le le le la Lac de Térmane, et de là le long du Jourdain et de la Mer Morte jusqu'au Golfe d'El-Akaba; à condition que :

4". Méhémot Als continue à reconnaître la suprémaire de la Porte et paye tribut ;

56. Que tout le territoire situé en-débore de cette ligne soit restitué à la Porte ;

6°. Que la fiotte du Grand Seigneur soit renvoyée à Constantinor e sans

7°. La disposition ca-dessus, après avoir obtenu l'adhésion de la Sublime Part som in face are le Marca et Al et accompagnee par une sammation la part s. P. sammes a v souscarre.

". Si Méhémet Ali refuse d'y adhèrer, les Poussances procéderont à une

9°. s. On commencerant par disiger l'escadre Anglaise et Française dans la Baie Scandér at pour prendre une position qui unance fitabile, intercepte les communications, et favores la révolte des populations de la Syrie.
5. On possible et à retable l'autorité du Santan dans l'inc de Candée

c. On alloquerait in Syrie et l'Egypte, ce qui paralyserait les ressources houne eres J., Voc Roi

d. En cas que le Vice-Rot ne cede pas encoré, des troupes Anglasses et A trich en le 1 l'apt e leut en Cand e et en Syrie même et un spe Russe entrerait en Ans Mineure pour agir simultanément avec les troupes Ottomanes, e at neuera t St. Jean d'Acre; des troupes Anglasses (5,000 hommes) vendre et le lt n'hat télest er à Siez et l'alaver l'E spie décarrir de troupes A mesure qu l'industrie l'acha descendrait avec son armée ters l'Egypte, l'armée Ottomane avancerait en Syrie.

. Destitution du Pucha et de toute sa famille.

10°. En cus qu'Ibrahim Pacha marche vera l'Asse Mineore, une flotte Russe avec des troupes de débarquement viendrait sur la demande du Sultan et su nom de l'Alhance, mouiller au Bosphore, les flottes Anglaise Française, et Autrichienne, opéreraient sur la Syrie et l'Egypte, afin de forcer Ibrahim d'arrêter in marche sur l'Asse. Pour constnter l'union des l'unisances, des vaisseaux Anglais et Français, sur la demande du Sultan, prendraient une position entre Gaillipolt et Mondania, et des vaisseaux Autrichiens entre Rodonto et le Golfe de Nationale.

11º La présence des bâtimens de guerre étrangers dans le Bosphore et dans la Mer de Marmara cosserait dès le moment que le danger serait possé

13° L'adeusaion des pavillons étrangers de seruit considérée que comme une mesure exceptionnelle, adoptée à la demande seule de la Porte, mus ne porteruit aucune atteinte au principe existant de la clôture des détroits en tems de paix et de guerre. Principe que les Puissances s'engagement à considérer comme faisant partie du droit public Européen. L'arrangement auea la forme d'une Convention revêtue de la signature des Plémpotentiaires de tous les Cabmets qui voudrissent y prendre part.

Lord Palmerston se charge de porter ce projet devant le Conseil de la Couronne. Austitét qu'il en aura reçu l'approbation, les Piémpotentiaires d'Angleterre, de Russie, d'Autriche, et de Prusse, qui ont déjà des plems-pouvoirs ed éec, agneront.

Lord Palmerston invitera enquite la France à accèder; si elle n'adhère pas, l'admission du pavillon Français dans la Mor de Marmara n'aura pas lieu. On procèdera contre sans la France.

Que les Cinq ou les Quatre Puissances aunt signé l'arrangement, il sera communiqué à la Porte pour qu'elle donne son adhésion par une déclaration formelle. Cela obtenu, on procédera à Imposer une arrangement à Mébémet Als.

Le Plémpotentiaire Autrichien adhère à ce projet en général, mais il proteste contre l'idée d'employer des troupes Autrichiennes; et il as reserve pour l'escadre Autrichienne dans le cas prévu dans l'Article X., pleme liberté d'enteur dans la Mer de Marmara ou de ne pas y entres. Il proteste également contre l'application de l'Article XII. en tems de guerre.

Le Conseil de la Couronne se reunira entre le 5 et 8 Janvier

#### No. 616

### Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received Murch 20 )

FNe: 37

Therapia, February 26, 1840.

IN obschence to your Lordship's directions, I requested that full powers might be sent to Nouri Effendi to concur in a Trusty to be negotiated at London, ac dec 1 had the honour, by last post, to acquaint you that the Porte had consented and had desired that I should forward the full powers by a messenger. The full powers have not yet been sent to be forwarded.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONRY

#### No. 617.

## Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received March 20.)

(No. 38.)

My Lord, Therapia, Fibruary 26, 1840.

M. DE BOUTENEFF communicated to me a desputch he had received from Count Nesselrode, stating that your Lordelip had desired that M de Bouténeff and I should act together for permunding the Subleme Porte to abstant from committing steel with the Pasha of Egypt, &c.

In reply, I assured if de Bouccreif of my read new to take any steps he should think proper, adding, that at the present moment I was not aware that any were necessary. The Executing was to be said, opinior up a this head, as so much had been lately done, and with entire success, to obtain the desired end. I have, &c.

(Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 618.

### Viscount Possessy to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received March 20.)

(No. 39, My Lord,

Theropia, Phirvary 26, 1840

COUNT KCENIGSMARCK read to me a despatch from Buron Werther to the Pressian Charge PAffa res in Levidon, ground the powers to that Minister to concur in the arrangement of the Egyptian Affair upon the basis or Prince Metternich's Note, &c., &c.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 619

### Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received March 22)

No. 99 /

My Lord,

Paris, March 20, 1840

IN my interrow with M. Thiers this morning, he again reverted to the love P do. Queen Its First postate, the partons and the arguments on this subject which I had heard from him a week ago, and which, having been detailed in a despatch addressed by him to M. Guznit, and read to your Lordship by the French Ambassador, I need not report

His Excellency expressed great regret that the discussions which had taken present at he believed as or a real real the and of conduct of the two Governments on this question. He said that the accounts which he had received from the French Cousuls and Agents since our last conversation, strongly confirmed his one remain that neither nature our force would wrest from Mchemet Me the possession of Syna. He said that if any reasonable proposition were made to In Paul the French Co, come it would use its best off its with him to distinct him to accept it. I naked him whether he considered every proposition short of leaving to Mehemet Ali the pomention of all Syna as unreasonable, he answered that perhaps there might be modifications in regard to the hereditary tenues of the whole, or part of it. He acknowledged that the restoration of Adams to the Porte was an important object, and that the French Government " pesers do tout son poids" to obtain it. I asked whether by the menace of the hostility of France against the Pasha, if he refused to make this concession? To this he replied by an allusion to the acknowledged public feeling of France. against a war with the Pasha of Egypt; but again repeated the words "il pesera de tout son poids.

> I have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE.

#### No. 520.

### Earl Granulle to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received March 22

No. 100a My Lord,

Peris, Merch 20, 1840.

I THIS morning called upon my Turkish Colleague, and learnt from him that he had as yet received no instructions to proceed to England. He had beard from his private friends at Constantinophe that such instructions would be sent to him, but no official communication had been made to him to that effect.

I have, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE.

#### No. 621

The Marquess of Classicarde to Viscoust Palmerston. -(Received March 23.)

(No 21.) (Extract.)

81. Petersburgh, March 10, 1840

A LONG paper from Prince Metternich, upon the Turco-Egyptian Question, has been received here, but it has produced no effect. Count Nesselrode told too it had been written when the negotiations at London were not supposed to be going on satisfactorily, and that he considered the reasoning it contained not applicable to the present state of the question.

#### No. 622

# Colonel Hodger to Vircount Palmerston .- (Received March 23.)

(No. 24.)

(Extract.) Alamadria, February 12, 1840.

THE next subject touched upon was the attack upon the tribe inhabiting the banks of the River Khaboor funder the jurisdiction of the Sustan, by Ibrahim Pasha's treegular Cavalry from Orfa, which the Viceroy attempted to explain by any north, the Property of the property of the refusal of that tribe to furnish recruits. Melicinet Ali was evidently embarranced on this subject, and declined answering further, unless I addressed but officially in writing.

I then mentioned a report of his Highness having been tempering with the chiefs and citizens of Merdin, and that they had sent an invitation to Ibrahum Pasha to occupy that city, and that a Catholic bishop and some of the opposing thicfs had been decapitated. Mehemet Ali explained this by saying that it was only a deputation from Maggian Boy to his son, and that he know nothing of the unrefer of the Catholic bishop.

and the recent destitution of Abmed Pacha, Mehemet Ali characterized that the small towards him on the part of the Sublime Poete, who having sought, six months after his defection, to arrange matters amicably with the finish, now testified its disappointment by that insuling measure. He added, that were he not sure of the sentments of Musiapha Pacha, he would not have allowed him to accept the appointment. From this I country described by declaring that I considered that the Sublime Porte was perfectly entitled to diamon at pleasure an officer who had proved himself unfactiful.

#### No. 623.

### Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston-(Received March 23.)

1 21

My Lord, A country & truory 2 1841

A THOUSE REPORTED TO A SPECIAL PROPERTY OF THE SECOND SECO

and the new of Money to had received to the second of the

French Consul General has made such representations to the Pasha, that he sees a crass at hand, and no longer to be averted by either trick or deception.

M. Cochriet seems much perplexed and desappointed, and the numerous

French residents of this place evince their alarm to various ways.

All those circumstances have roused the Pasha's energies, and be is now making most energetic efforts to place himself in a formidable posture of defence. He has just given the most pressing orders regarding the three

following extraordinary measures .-

ist. To disarm the two squadrons in the Port of Alexandria, and form six regiments from the ships' crews and marines, to defend the coast from Rosetta to Alexandria, and thence to the Arab's Tower. To bring on shore all the gons of the Turkish and Egyptian equadrons, and place them in battery to strengthen the positions of Aboukir, the Catacombs, Marsbout, and the entrance of the Port of Alexandria. To dispose the ships in line at such a distance, that in case of fire, one could easily be removed without endangering the others.

2nd. To form a cump of 36,000 men at Damanhour, chief town of Behere, therty-four nules from this city. This corps will be composed of two regiments fremed from the crews of the Egyptian squadron, two regiments of regular Infantry, eight squadrons of regular Cavalry, and 25,000 Bedowns, who, the

Pasha saya, have been engaged for a considerable time back.

3rd. To arm forthwith the National Guards of Alexandria, Cairo, and at the sof Egypt in the manner described to your Lordship in our former

the state of

I without as an all the fire supportion, whose the Pasca cost in dated, and hastened be suspended according to communitarious, is now definitely decided upon. The Egyptian aquadron furnishing three regiments, and that of the Sultan the same.

the sea to of larger hours by the court point is price a best ; central, and commanding a ready communication with most of the points on

the court open to attack

Boghos Bey has assured me that Kourschild Pasha has retired from the Hedgar, and Ibrahim Pasha from Yenien, and that both are on their march for this country. This circumstance Boghos Bey wished to impress upon me as a prod t 1. Parent per to combe they proper to the area testly the intention of the Fraha to concentrate the whole of his disposable

troops in Egypt.

My advices from Cairo represent all civil and military departments of the Covering the metery towns of the property of hear powder, and other military stores were sent to Alexandria on the 19th instant. A regiment of Guards statumed at the Citadel has received orders to march, together with the Artiflery of Tours, and a portion of the invalids with which the town is garrisoned; 260 decorations were sent down for the National Guard of Alexandria. The foundry of Boulse is in full activity easting cannon

It is positively stated that the Minuster of War has orders to pay seven months arrears; and that, in addition to the money which the war dipart next has lately received, 500 purses are to be furnished by the Drivan Iradat.

I have been informed that Ibraium Pasha has written for Artillery, and that clm would have never serviced to the target and the care the line number of cannon required is estimated at 120. The gates of Cairo have been remed to prove of Ibraham Pasha at Quarted-Am is in readmoss for Above in Can office a

A seals to of here first and a season with

NT'S SO ST Parties of the state of the sta far new transfer or a service of the H reds Y real M real part that the As well seed seed of the total seed but even with the bastonade it will be impossible to raise the sums demanded The National Guard of Alexandria is now drilled for four hours twice a week, but of the number contemplated, the Government is obliged to content itself with 3,700, of whom 1,100 are picked out, the greater part of the rest

being boys incapable of bearing arms.

The financial resources of the country have been nearly exhausted, and the municipance of the troops now embodied is a matter of wonder to the mercantile community here. But it is evident that wast as are the natural resources of Egypt, they are unequal to any continuance of the pressure which is now upon them. Alarm is spreading among the foreign merchants, who are reluctantly closing their purso strings, determined rather to sacrifice previous advances, than necur the risk of total rup, and this despite the ascendancy that the Pasha has acquired over their minds, by the critical manner in which he has sought to identify their interests with his own.

I have reason, in some degree, to after my opinious as to Mehemet Alt's intention of residing to the last extremity, should his territorial possessions be restricted to Egypt alone. In such a case his self-love night possibly feed him to rule a struggle. He counts much on his chances of successfully exciting maurrections not only in Asia Minor, but also in Constantinople and Turkey in Europe; and I perceive a certain method and arrangement as preparing his ments of resistance, which I had not expected. I still, however, rather incline to the opinion that his good sense will prevent him from risking a collision with the Powers of Europe.

> I have, &c., (Sugned)

G. LLOYD HODGES.

#### No. 024

#### **Fincesort Palmeraton to Colonel Hodges**

No. 1

Foreign Office, Merch 25, 1840.

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your despatches to No. 26

speluseve.

I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government and we the let care with the after the Matter An assembled a von consider N. 24. in reply to his observations on the dismissal of Achinet Pasha ov the Nation from his office of Capatian Pasha. It seems indeed, to be a new category, ever pervise and a part of M which As to warr that the beauty design of a term of A a range on a post for oil go are not it I M and A. History or a work that a Pora war a tree or dat de-8 or the process of the man act the standard transfer to accome If ally remove as a reset were to be a reduced and so a section of A \_\_\_\_\_ all who has likewise betrayed his trust; but if there has been any manet there a the me. I may pully it afterpret, that he has a har all ment to the Sultan by continuing forcibly to retain the Sultan's feet in the harbes r of Alexandria.

You are at liberty to show this despatch to Bloghes Bloy.

I am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON.

#### No. 625.

#### Fiscount Palmerston to the Marquest of Cluaricarde.

(No. 493)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, Murch 24, 1840.

I HAVE received and laid before the Quoen, your Excellency's despatches to No. 23 inclusive.

A, you must be mades at I No. - of the of - Mar a. I have to acquaint your Excellency, that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve Your law ange to the Law ret of Re you to se, by the ne pervations was to late

Imperial Majesty was pleased to make to you respecting the appointment of Baron Brancow t and for the practice a England as His Lapena Marsty's Minuster, in the absence of an Ambasador.

> I am, &c., PALMERSTON

#### No. 620.

### Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonby

No. 39 1

My Lord.

Foreign Office, March 24, 1840.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 33, inclusing a paper stated to contain the substance of an arrangement concerted between flavon Brunnow and myself on the 23rd and 25th of last December, for the settlement of the Turco-Egyptian Question; and I have to sequent your Excellency, that this paper contains, with some exceptions, a tolerably correct summary of the e of a of controlling which have taken place atween barun Brunnian - - yself.

> Lan So Stated PALMERSTON

#### No Ca7

### Bart Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received March 25.

No. 105, Confidential.)

My Lord.

Paris, March 23, 1840.

COUNT APPONY this day called upon the Ambastador of the Porte, for the purpose of a few lands well of the and the land handles Government to proceed to England to take a part in the negotiations on the Affairs of the East, and found that no orders to that effect had as yet reached him.

Count Appeny collected from the conversation of Nouri, that his opinion was not favourable to the adoption of measures of coercion against Mehemet All, the position of the Pasha was too strong, he thought, to allow him to hope that they would be effectual; and he was of opinion, that if peace were get black of Michigant At a 11 h father I varied, or an efficient suggester of the Sultan. As the consequence of this opinion being known at Constantample might be unpleasant to my Ottoman Colleague, I have marked this despatch confidential.

I have, &c., GRANVILLE

#### N. 128

### Viscount Possenby to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received March 20.)

No. 41)

My Lord,

Therapie, February 27, 1840.

I HAVE received from his Excellency Rechid Pashs, a packet contaming full powers for Nouri Effendi, and instructions for that Ambaseador, which, at the request of the Sublime Porte, I send by a messenger to Vienne, to be torwarded to Earl Granvelle at Pans.

> I have, de . PONSONBY

#### No. 629.

# Viscount Passonby to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received March 26.)

(No. 48)

My Lord,

Therome, March 3, 1840.

I INCLOSE a despatch from Mr. Consol Moore, dated 21st of February, because I am not sure that your Lordship has received the intelligence it contains, and to part of which I wish to draw your attention for reasons that will appear when your Lordship receives a despatch that will be forwarded by

Mr. Moore mys, "Secret in stages amongst the Ciristians and some Sheaks of the Pruses Lave been been to I want Lebanon and a resol Conas and to resist at after pracether to it saim them or to seve conscripts. This to a other stand day of the state of Sand

and de accords form bearings with efforts making by Mehenret As to recrease his force, and to one! His cas seems to think it posseds he may risk serve desperate home in . I have we turned in a for her control can be a fin state an opinion that he was not rain as all and with a so cast I is a set and which, if foded must be the use of his total rail, sit start that is made early in April, not in twenty in a swip one case, the sea must be read 1. by the army of littal, is who would that at the to rame by to me it money, disturbances that we led terry y the extension Ways as any produce the worst the se after The months have been address at a see appeals on the exalt the single band then it ten a later are are a use I present the more I have the attended to see the country of the area and private sed ton and to a ve an are and awar to the Su tas a Governin and I to I is an are that method to has been given by Her Majenty's this in and to take any measurement in their discountries, our only give

a sufface the man of the service of the services officer or H. r. Marshy and a force to act of the feferee of the equal sor ) can they whete river of the gardine to a there which we are the a know than Made Pont as worth and the commandering after a the Prepel than force, because he talo me he would to so-

I linve, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

#### Inclosure in No. 629

### Mr. Cound Moore to Viscount Ponsonby.

(No. 2.)

My Lord,

Begrout, Pebruary 21, 1840

SINCE I had the bonour to address your Excellency under date of the let 3rd metant, all the masons and Ludders at Beyrout have been caded for by the Governor, and sent to Acre to be employed in the fortifications at that place, the bakers have likewise received orders to prepare a supply of bascult for that fortress : samular orders have been given at Sidon.

Two battalions of Infantry have passed through this place for the same des matern, and others are to follow.

The treaches are to be deepened and enlarged at Acre, whether a large quantit of lime for making unitar has also boun transported. A mount on the cast, caused by the Egyptian army when that place was besieged and taken, is to be levelled and period as has been granted to such persons as may be dearous of quitting the city, to depart, and several have already availed of the permission, and are arrived at Sidon.

The present force at Acre consists of a regiment of Cavalry and one of lafantry, and about 500 artillerymen, but this force is to be increased.

Secret meetings amongst the Christians and some Shoiks of the Druses

have been held in Mount Lebanon, and a resolution adopted by them to remat all attempts either to disarm them, or to levy conscripts.

Solyman Pasha has left Beyrout for Sidon and Acre In this neighbourhood public tranquality is maintained.

N. MOORE

#### No. 630.

Earl Gronville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received March 26.,

No. 1101

My Lord,

Peru, Merch 24, 1840.

J TRANSMITTED to Nouri Effends a despatch from his Government which was forwarded to me by Lord Ponsonby, containing official instructions to his Excellency to proceed to England to take part in the conferences at London on the Affairs of the East.

I have this evening received a note from Noori Effendi, apprising me of his intention to quit Paris in two days to proceed to his destination.

GRANVILLE

#### No. 631.

Lord Beaucale to Viscount Palmerston .- Received March 26.

Su t

M. Le

Vienna, Merch 10, 1840

Cilly increases of roma Cant Seaso rode to Baron Brandow 14 with a doubt already known to your Lordship, but a copy of it having come into my hands, I think it expedient to inclose one to your Lordship

I have, &c., "remod

BEAUVALE

#### Inclosure in No 631

found Separtrode to Baron Brunnow

Persute.3

Pharstourg, le 1er Février, 1840.

LA lecture de vos dernières dépêches, mon cher Baron, m'a fait à la fois plantir et penne. J'y at va avec une extrême estafaction combien vous avez à says he are des descritons personnelles le Lord Palmerston. I a e che you d'un untre côté, combien en depit de ses propres convictions, les causent d'hésitohan et d'invertuaire la repugnance de sei i mécules à prendre i : parti pu les mettrait peut-être dans le cus de se asparer du Gouvernement Prançais, et pour-rait seur conner l'oppareise sux veux du sublic Analus d'avoir se ... l'une le so ac la le issue de previouner le che de la brance. Je concesis parfa ten est bien ce que sous ce dernier rapport, la aduction du Maistère Ar lais peut avoir d'embarrament. Il me semble nésamoins qu'elle se simplifierait de heurecoup a il consentut à la réduire à ses vivitables termes.

On a tort, men cher Baron, en Angieterre de se presocreper tent de nous et de facre à la Russie une si grosse part dans cette affaire. A proprensent parler nous sommes en-debors de la question. Nous na sommes point des acteurs principant, nous ne jouous qu'un rôle parement secondaire. Le début n'est point entre la France et noirs, mais entre l'Angleterre et la France. En effet, que s'est-il passé? Les Cubicets de l'arm et de Londres ont propo-é chacun un plan dans le but de pacifier le Levant. Le plan Français favorisait toutes les prétentions du Pache, et repossuré l'adoption des mesures coércitives. Le

plan Anglais au contraire, restreignant à de strictes limites l'ambition de Méliémet Ah. et, an en était besoin, admettast l'emploi de la force. Nous avons, comme l'Autriche et la Prusic puse ce plan pris conforme aux virus infère s lu Sultan, plus propre a ce asobuer son independance et sa securite futures, plus digue cum des l'ussance Europeennes, apres l'e-gagement spontane qu'elles avaent pris er vers la Plate de lai obtenir de me la ares conditions qu'enc e il obtenues elle même si on l'avait bussée fibre de néguerer directement avec son vanaqueur. Nous avons done, ainsi que l'Antriche et la Prusse, adopté simplement les idées mues en avant par l'Angleterre. Man ces idées, comme je l'ai dit, impliquaient dans leur exécution, l'emploi de mesures coercitives. Ces monros coërcitives à leur tour impliquaient certaine éventualité. Il faliant aviser aux moyens de pourvoir à cotte éventualité.

C'est sei, units sei seulement, que la Russie a commencé à entrer en soène Les moyens dont on avait besoin, elle s'est empressée de les mettre à la disposition du Gouvernement Anglais par les concessions qu'elle lui a faites comme une preuve de sa déférence. Anus donc, mos cher Baron, nous n'avons point fourni le plan; nous avons purement offert les facilités nécessures pour le mettre en cruvre. Le théoreme n'est pas de nous, nous avons sculement aidé à en tirer le corollaire.

Ceca posé, de quoi s'agat-il anjourd'hui pour le Gouvernement Anglats? Non point d'opter entre la France et nous, mais entre la France et lui-même Crost-il toujours le plan qu'il a proposé, le seul compatible avoc la conservation de l'Empare Ottoman, le seul honorable pour les Passances intervenantes, le is the state of part of the first high sec by the sex shows of a tenter less car has tions qu'il a consignées encore en deruier lieu dans la Note à Lord Granville? Nous pous schesterons vivement de le voir y adhérer sidé-ement, mais du moment où il reconnaît le fast, il faut de toute nécessité qu'il en accepte la conséquences. Répugas-t-il au contraire à séparer sa marche de celle du Cabinet des Toileries, et croit il devoir faire céder à cotte considération les miéréte du Sultan, ses propres convictions et ses déclarations antérieures? Nous n'avons point à nous prononcer sur ce parti qui le concerne exclusivement, punqu'il s'agit apres tout du sacrifice de ses propositions, et non des nôtres. Du moment que la Porte aurait souscrit au plan de pacification Français, nous ne verrious aucun incili qui nous empéchat nous-mêmes d'y sousceure. Nous that was a second of the second second of the second secon des espérances trop flatieures qu'on lui avait fait conceveur. Mans ce qu'il y are Prince I ste rescha d temple en tra a pourra retomber sur nous que d'une mamère très-partielle

Quant à noire influence sur le Divac, nous ne voyons égulement pas en quoi elle pourrait en confirir. La Porte mura que nous avions tout emplayé pour désendre ses intérêts, et même fait tous les sacrifices qui dépendment de nous pour faciliter en sa faveur l'application de mesures coërcitives. Cea mesures venant à tomber en même temps que le plan Anglois, les ouvertures qui y avaient trasi tombent également d'elles-mêmes. Nous rentrons dans notes premure position, et nous ne sommes plus dans la cas de faire les coucessions Couvernement Anglais, et au désir de l'aider à faire triomplier ses vues bienveillantes en fareur de la Porte.

Vous voyes, mos cher Baron, que comparativament portent, sous sommes presque désuntéressés dans la question, puisque quelque soit le parti auque! l'Angleterre se détermine, notre position matérielle, ai noire amour-propre ne sturait en être gravement compromis. Je voudrais vous voir employer vos toins à faire, s'il ctait possible, passer cette conviction dans l'esprit des Ministres Its en es meen pout en que d'es la régord à ne nel cous ie v - ne nullement faire jouer à notre politique un rôle prédominant, et les entrainer à tout prix dans notre sphère. Nous préférons à la versté voir les idees de l'Angleterre prévaloir sur celles du Gouvernement Français, parceque nous avons plus d'inclination pour le Sultan, que pour le Pacha, parce que nous sommen recommunants à l'Angleterre des dispositions amicales et confinates dont elle a fait preuve pour nous dans la même temps que la France pous en tésacramit de toutes contraires. Mus cette préférence ne ve pus jusqu'à vouloir but imposer nos vires.

L'openon publique a très mal à propos pour le selut de la Porte, et pour et a la Question d'Orese fait de la sen noment le charg cles - lutte d'influence entre la France et la Russie. Cette lutte là n'existe pas

Il ne ne trouve en jeu à Londres que des séess et des interêts Anglais et Françant. C'est à Lord Palmerston à decider qui devra fléchir des mas ou des antres.

Fattes usage de res observations auf rès de lai, mon cher Baron, et presenters en avec : nabueté qui vous distingue. Je vous les adresse à tout hazard pour vous en servir, s'il est encore temps. J'anne toutefois à espérer qu'elles your arriverent trop tard, c'est a-dire, qu'an moment su vous les recevrez, le Cumilet Anz am aura de à arrete de son abre monvement la determantion la pi is conforme a sa propre dignite et aux interêts au Sonverain qu'il a pris sous

Receves, &c. " The MESSELRODE

#### No 632

# Viscount Palmerston to Lord Bonsvale.

On 411

My Lord,

Persign Office, March 29, 1840.

I HAVE to inform your Excellency, that a very bad effect has been produced upon the pending negotiations upon the Turkish Question by 1971 when the has gene freth, that Austria would not choose to any case I take no active part in any increases which the Allies in get the termselves in a d to research to a separate of the Sul as a regista.

The openion passes current at Paris, and is entertained by many parts on in London. Her Majesty's Government know very well that this and it entirely unfounded, and that Austria would be perfectly ready and with to take an part which the it properly belong to her in my newsces would me they are not concern, but I were I be for rable that your Explorer the aid per tout to I made Metternich haw much the successful ware of the pending no, along may be previated an how much the political weight, which power was to Aus ra, is dominated by the prevalent misconception which as access upon this matter

am, &c . PALMERSTON Sugmed.

### No. 633.

# I used Palmerston to Fuscount Pansonby

15. 43 3

My Lond.

Foreign Office, March 27, 1840.

1 INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despetch\* from Her Majests i Ar square or at Paris, stating the opinions which Nouri Efferich has expressed upon the subject of coercive measures against Mehemet Air.

am, &c (Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 634.

# Earl Gramille to Viscount Palmerstan .- (Received March 29.)

(No. 113.)

My Lord,

Paris, March 27, 1840

NOURI EFFENDI took leave of me yesterday, stating it to be his intention to quit Paris this day for London,

I hear from M. Desages, that the Ambassador informed from that he had not

" See No. 627, p. 646.

651

received full powers, only instructions to learn what is going on in the Conferences in London respecting the afform of the East, and report to his Government.

> I have, dec., Signed) GRANVILLE.

#### No. 635

### Viscount Pousanby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 3.)

No. 54.)

My Lord,

Theropia, March 7, 1540

I INCLOSE a translated copy of a letter written by Mehemet Ali to the Grand Visier, which was sent in original from Rechid Pasha, and translated by M. Frederic Pisagi.

Rechid Pasha also sent me a message as follows:

"Je crois que la Porte devent faire à la lettre de Moliemet Ali une réponse vague et calculée à le tenir dans l'incertitude jusqu'à ce que le res 1 at les me printmon à Londres pous soit coppu. Je ve ix sav . a use si Lord Ponsonby trouve à proposque je communique la lettre de Méhémet. A se Quatre Representanta Quant a Mide Pintors je lo dieni que In Porte a donné à Méhémot Ali un refus tout net. Je prie Lord Ponsonby de me faire auvoir sa façon de penser sur cette nouvelle occurrence."

1. a lidits a to the above. Reclaid Pasha order did. Prin a of Samos to communicate to me the Pasha's opinion, &c.; and the Prince of Samos.

sent the Note berewith inclosed.

The Sultan humself gave orders that the letter from Mehemet Ah should be communicated to me; and that my opinion should be obtained and made known to him before anything was done in the affair (Rechid is it mention this fact); and I therefore wrote in reply more fully than I would otherwise have done, that the Sultan should have before him some y ogs which I theak he might not otherwise be made acquainted with My reply will be translated for the Sukan. Rechid Pashs approves of it I do not think it necessary to trouble your Londship with a copy. It contained a brief review of Mehemet Ah's letter, and particularly exposed such absurdation, as that be keeps the Suhan's fleet in order to increase the Sultan's force: that he insute upon the partition of the Emmre to preserve ste unity; that he is free from aelfahness, because being too old to enjoy power himself he demands a third of the Empire for his children, grandand great-grandchildren; that the Sultan ought to refuse the less ship of the Great Powers, because they wish to take Egypt from tion (Mehenet All), and thereby to increase and perpetuate discord and dissension, and pave the way for the partition of the Empire amongst them-Kelsen

I then point out the hardly dosguised mounts what he says of her regions for war and the re whom for me of you got he to and Vizier, and observe, that it does not contain a single reason why the Porte should grant any one of the Pasha's demands; but affords why they abould be refused. I then give my opinion that Mehemet letter ought to be communicated to the Representation of the (1994) Peace of that the area to come from M. It was better not read was over a sensor state the Peter when a read the exact to appeared a second faculty that Market and he ep he fact from Mohen A himse f

I state, that the step Mehemet Ali has just taken appears to be widence that he feels himself weak; and that being unable to earry his count by force, he trees to intimulate the Ottoma's Manager 1 why I do not think he has any force that ought uneasiness to the Porte, and enter into a short expe-aftempt made to march troops this way, and that I see nothing to

it to take any measure now that is not, upon other grounds than fear of the Pasha, esteemed desirable by the Porte.

I admit it to be natural that the Porte should wish for a final settlement; but I say it should only be one consistent with the interest and safety of the Sultan and his throne. That there is no reason why any eacrifice should be made now to Mehemet Ali; that the Porte is in security against the armed attacks of the Pasha; that the Porte is not now subjected to the experies of a authorized army and fleet, that it has no positive losses nor large expenditure pressing upon its resources, derived from its actual relations with Mehemet Ali, and that it is free to exert itself its attickerating the administration of its Government and finances turing the person of time that the uncertainty so much complained of continues. That, on the other hand, the situation of Mehemet Ali is exactly the reverse in many most emential matters: he is obliged to keep up an army and fleet four times greater than the physical power of the country he governs can maintain: he is obliged to extort the last farthing and the last man from that country, in order to save hunself from ruin. that the law of nature furbids the duration of that state of things, and facts seem to show the hour to be near when his resources must [ai], that in my opinion the Pasha cannot be extricated from his difficulties except by the Sublime Porte, that supposing the view I take should be erroneous, it is certain that the Pasha cannot begin to employ his means, and attack before May next; and after he shall have so employed them and aliable be an in a construction, but has a facility of the first because

Having examined the cituation of affairs, I do not see any advantage in giving Mehomot Ali a vague answer, hoping thereby to prevent he acting. I do not believe Mehemet will fail to do what is best for burnsolf, be the answer what it may; but I think a vague answer, though unproductive of advantage to the Porte, may be the source of mischief It is deregating from the dignity of the Sultan. It is, more or less, on abandonment of the assertion of the legitimate rights of the Sultan; and will contribute to fortify the pretensions of a rebel subject to dictate to his Sovereign, and it may encourage those who desire the partition of the Empire, to persevere in attempts to produce it, by continuing to claim for the Pasha a third and the best part of the Sultan's dominious as an hereditary kingdom, under the diagnise of a missioner. When the Sultan homself shall appear to doubt of the maintenance of his rights, can it be expected that others will not become less tennerous of them, and will not a vague answer, such as it is proposed to make, afford a sign that the Sultan is not firm in his purpose to support his authority?

These views, and other considerations, are the grounds of my opinion the Perturbation and the theorem and the demands of the Panha, avoiding argument and the introduction of any other matter. I am convices the Perturbation of the Perturbation of any other matter. I am convices the Perturbation of the Pert

I regret having to give so long an account of this matter, but it is my duty to show your Lordship, that I have used my best endeavours to keep the Porte to the system approved of by Her Majesty's Government and I have been more called upon to do this now, because Mehemet Ala's letter to the Grand Visier was speedily followed by visits from M de Porte to the Unit of the Control of the Porte to settle the Egyptical Vision in the Control of the Control o

I heard from Baron Stormer, who probably heard it from the Panha, what M de Pontois had done.

100 & 100 VIST

#### Inclosure 1 in No. 635.

### Mehamet Ali to the Grand Victor

#### (Traduction)

J'Al l'honneur de représenter ce qui aut : ainsi qu'il est connu à votre Alterse, tous mes efforts, dès le début de ma carrière, n'ont eu qu'une senie tendance,—celle de rendre à la religion, à la Subime Porte, à l'Empire, et à la Nation Musulmane, des services importans.

Si, par la grace de Dieu, et sous les auspieus de la Sublime Porte, j'ai pû parvenir à la position dans laquelle je me trouve aujourd'hui, votre Altesse n'ignore pas que les décrêts de la Providence avaient permis qu'il fut tenu à mon égard, sous le régue précédent, des procédés qui, étant tout-à-fait opposés à mes véritables sentimens, ne pouvaient manquer de m'affigure profondément.

Sees bler at some descripte les tens passés n'ont pas élé justetorn oper son a mandre and an montre de toutes
espe son en le tens or rough est gres et retundé qu'un homme ausait
ente que une disse passet n'une quences d'un pareil état de
toutes qu'une partit y cet et tens par étain par les per
descripte de le par partit y cet et tens par et en reporte de versiller une par s'explicite autre l'arrespents et at une
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to proceed as the temple billeton question to a serior of the restyle per distribute to the least to an another the actions to end to another amount in a dought, tant j'étais stupefait.

Ne voulant plus rien dire ni cet recire d'and passe que set appreciant passe de moi-même. Mes a la passe de me e passe que se comme hors de moi-même. Mes a la passe de me e passe que se ca activa en la serie de me en la companie de me e passe que pe auis faché, ma parte de la come come ca activa de constituer les plus marches començamentes et dans como vie et dans l'antre. Et comme d'adleurs, je connais votre Alterse pour l'homme le plus sage de no ce mècle, pour un homme qui veut le bien de la religion et de l'état, pour indust, par les impulsions de la saine raison et de mon sèle, à voir écrire encore une fois, saus aucune étiquette, pour vous exposer la vérité toute rue.

A tree Altesse parle and le cet qui confirma son pless que necessate pende moi que je une en ten granco evele a en se de Ban que cela ne sut pas cair y en ecipa dent en ja como d'alle mon. Su je to tur trompe, votre Altesse voir pare de la tente to recent de la tente to recent de la tente de la tente de la fit. Imper il So en est ores je la firma barra como et de la marra de la juris de la presi de circolitare de So in espenditore de So in espenditore de So in espenditore de la fit de la como de la fit de circolitare de la fit de circolitare que la fenémeta de servitore que al énémeta de la servitore que al énémeta de servitore que al énémeta de la servitore de la servitore de la servitore que al énémeta de la servitore de la servito

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prix la flotte. la mettraient obstacle à l'amitié de la nation, et à la longue, le peuple Mabometan ne tomberant-il pas dans un plus grand abime?

Violà, Monseigneur, que je vous au auposé tels qu'ils sont réellement et en apparence et au fund, les motifs que me guident à l'égard de la flotte Expliquons maintenant les motifs que j'ai pour persister à demander la Syrie jusque et compris Adaua et les gorges du Mont Taures avec leurs confis «

Jai déjà passé ma soixante-dixième année, il ne faut point d'autres prot ves que prot travaille pas pour moi-même. Rais il y a fant d'années que je sera, j'ai créé une famille, et mon désir le plus ardeat est que un famille to prot sous protes de Sa El couse de set pas à soirse a la Sablime Porte, et ayant dans l'Arabie des forces imposantes, et trajunca prétes à agir au besoin, ils princent ainsi rendre des services à la religion et au Gouvernement, et faire que ma mémotre soit pour long-temps béans dans l'instoire. Oc, on persuite obstinément à me refonce Adams et les gorges du Biont Taurus, d'ob je conclus qu'on veut me frustrer de l'objet que je désire obtenir, et qu'on a peut-être mêmi d'autres intentions encore; et de là naquit la nécessité pour moi de persuiter dans mes demandes résolument.

L'idée de ne pas s'arrêter au cefus, et de vouloir commettre la faute et prépidiciable de recourir, à la fin, à quelques Grandes Puissances, conficue de plus en plus mon premier sonpçon.

Jai rejeté tout not les propositions qui m'avaient été faites de concert par les Grandes Puissances, en leur faisant une réponse tout-àfait négative, et en voire les raisons

Rien de plus favorable à la politique des Grandes Puissances que le recours à elles : en effet, leur politique exige que la Sublime Porte soit le projet à des mailleurs, afis qu'affaiblir par là, sa faiblesse leurs méditations,—le partage de la Turquie, lonsque le temps en sera voi la la l'essances se seut des especies district de leurs méditations,—le partage de la Turquie, lonsque le temps en sera voi la la l'essances se seut des especies district de le principale force de la Sublime Porte; diminuons donc la puissance de l'Egypte; car, comme après cela la discorde et les dissentions entre les deux parties ne resourant jamais, à la longue les deux parties s'affaiblement également, et nos veres seront accomplis. Cela étant, il eaut milifois mieux périr à présent d'une manière digne de l'Islâmune, et en mantrant une vive foi que périr avec déabonneur dans cinq ans d'ici

Quoquist sa non, votre Alteme saura qu'en a commencé ici à l'orcides préparatifs de guerre que se sont interrompus su de jour oi de nuit l'our l'amour de Dieu, que votre Alteme se permette pos que le peuple Mahamétan sont plusgé dans les malheurs dont il est mensed, qu'elle dangue m'accorder la faveur que je désiré si ardenment obteou, la faveur l'ètre salums comme un serviteur fidele et dévous. Non, un bomme aussi judicieux, aussi éclairé que votre Alterso se saurant ignorer qu'en me trastant avec cette clémence que j'implore, il verra ses vœus accomplis fans l'un et l'autre monde; et s'ent ce qui m'encourage à prendre la bierté de vous faire de nouvelles représentations; ce que je fais, comme je l'en dit plus haut d'une manière dénuée de toute étiquette.

Je prends l'hou à témoin que con représentations sont franches et anneres. Plein de confiance dans la sugarité, dans l'esprit de re de modération qui vous aniese, et dans votre qualité de mon ancien que de grant prêter une oralle favorable à mon prières, votre Altense touter dises mettre toute sa sollicitude à faire prendre un nouvel easor à la antion hiusulmans, et renouveler votre ancienne protection à mon égard. Moi, de mon côté, qui ai recours à la chimence de votre Altense par montrerai pour le reste de ma vie assistances de votre Altense peupe à servar, avec l'assistance divine, et avec un dévouement pour la reignon et notre Gouvernement; et j'assurerar armi ma félicité.

rations, qui portent le secon de la franchise et de la vérité, une réponse armblable à celles que l'ont précédée, et cherche à gagner du tens, mo-

auss, mettant en chaque circonstance toute ma confiance dans l'assistance et la faveur divines, je ne changerai pas de résolution; et votre Altesse, informée de cela, donnera les ordres qu'il loi appartient de donner

19 Zilhiedge, 1255. (23 Février, 1840)

(L.S.) MEHEMET ALI

#### Inclosure 2 in No. 635

#### The Prince of Sames to Viscount Ponsonby.

My Lord, Fonal, le 4 Mars, 1840

S. E. RECHID PACHA m'a montré aujourd'hui une lettre trèarécente de Méhémet Ali adremée au Grand Vizir, par laquelle, après plus i re protestations de son devouure t et de a n'ard peur Si. Huuleme, pour la cation Musulmane, et pour l'Empire Ottoman, il le supplie, pour la dernière fois, d'interposer sa médiation auprès du Sultan, peur flect et un arrangement à l'imishe et saus l'intervention et a Prissances Européennes, et dont je crois superfit de citer ici le contenu dans tous ses détails, puisque son Excellence alluit la remettre à M Frédérie Pisani, pour en faire la traduction et la soumettre à votre Excellence.

Ensuité, son Excellence m'a dit, que pour gagner du tems jusqu'é ce qui d'inégausse se de Le aires a ce d'inter a la ce a, il en y d'inée venable que le Grand Vizir envoyat à Mébémet Ali une réponse ayant pour objet de lui demander quelles seraient d'après lui les conditions propres à amezer un tel accommodement.

Enfin, son Excellence m'a chargé de communiquer confidentiellement son intention à votre Excellence, et de la prier de vouloir hien lui donner dans cette occasion ses conscils, et de lui faire auvoir si elle approuve son upione.

En attendant, je sum, &c . (Signé) ET. VOGORIDEN

#### No. 636

### Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 2.)

(No 55)

Mr. Land

Therapia, March 11, 1840

I INCLOSE a communication I have just received from the Subline Porte, being the substance of despatches from Bagdad, Diarbekir, at a Moussoul.

Your Lordship known of the movement of Persian troops on Suleymanich. There have been evidences tending to show some connection between the Shah and Mehemet Ali.

I have advised the Porte to be very enutious not to allow the Ottoman troops to risk a defeat, but rather to retire before the enemy if he should advance. I have given this counsel, because I doubt extremely the ability of the Turkish General, and also because I am convinced that any advance made by Mehemet Ali, may be rendered the lastrument of his discomfiture by a fittle good management.

I hope we may receive here, shortly, some accounts from the Consuls and others, that will throw more light upon this affair.

(Signed) PONSONBY.

### Inclosure in No. 636.

### Substance of despatches from Moussoul, Bagdad, and Diarbebir.

(Traduction.)

LE Gouverneur de Bagdad, Ali Pacha, écrit som la date du 19 Février dernier, "le Général Egyptien Kourchid Pacha qui était il y a quel a teus dans le Y au vi ut d'arriver man tenart à au rite distant de trente heures de Bassora. Il y lève des troupes, et fait des approvisionnemens. Il fait aussi venir du Yémen sur des bâtimens, de l'artiflerie, des muittens de guerre et autre matériel récessaire, voulant,

sans doute, mettre à exécution quelque projet qu'il médite.

Une I pe de le M le meil Par la de Monasce por le publitance ce qui se la l'Egyptien comminue la dénomination de Mandjoun Agains, est venu ces journe avec un cor, « de Cavaiers considératie à qui endroit appelé Sabour vers Moussoul, où il a commin des excés en pillant qualques tribus. De là il s'est dirigé vers Bassors, et par ses marches et contre-marches dans con covirons là, il trouble la tranquillité des habitans. A juger de sa manière d'agir, son intention est de frapper un coup qualque part. En can donc, que ce Mandjous Agains no se retire pas avec ses cavaliers du côté d'Ourfa, et de là vers l'Egypte, son pays, des troubles éclaterent dans la province de Moussoul ainsi que dans les environs de Bagdad, et sur la grande route qui y mêne."

Le Mouslier de Diarbékir, Sandoullah Pacha, écrit: "le Général de Bergade, Ferhad Bey, qui est à Autab, enige, en émployant même quelques moyens sobrettis, du blé et de l'orgo du district de Hazalmour Laurence Beyption est renu d'Ourfa sous prétexte d'acheter des muleta, et un Major s'est rendu par la grande route de Balon à Ermours : in y font des approvisionnemens de vivres, et s'y procurent d'autres objets, et the verdent faire la mone chose et un recaut plus encore dans le para

Les Paches susmentsonnés ajoutent: "indépendamment de ces procédés de la part des Egyptiens, qui font jouer des ressorts pateus et caches, on voit le que la réference de la politique suivie aujourd'hui." Agusant, disent-ils, avec prudence, ils, cherchent toujours à éviter de r voquer les Egyptiens en la moindre chose; mais ils demandent des instructions de la Sablime Porte, pour aavoir ce qu'ils doivent faire en can que les Egyptiens vinssent à commettre de nouveaux actes d'agression

#### No. 637

### Lord William Russell to Viscount Polmerston,-(Received April 6.)

(No. 2.) (Extract.)

Barlin, April 1, 1640

I HAVE had a general conversation with Baron Werther since I arrived here from which I note that the solicy of Pruss a repairs unchanged; that is, that the same desire prevails to act as much as possible in concert with Austria and Russis, the results of which should be the continuous of the Were a difference to arise be were the countries named, it is towards Austria that Prussia would incline. At the same time there is a very friendly feeling in this Cabinet towards England and France, and Baron Werther told me that M. Thiers' accession to power give him so uncasiness. He thought his policy towards other puts as would be that for any large continuous other puts as would be that for any large continuous to prove the same that the continuous of the continuou

Baron West are has a scalar to as man a son the has an Question to Baron Billow, as he thinks will be naturactory to your Lordship, but he has that a special content of the latest to be expensed. At the same time, the status quo gives him no apprehension of war. He ripled at Baron Bern, we apprehension to be thought him.

more able than any one to explain questions that gave umbrage to the British Government: his long service in the Foreign Office of St. Petersburgh, making him master of every subject, and his views being conciliatory and favourable to English policy

#### No 638

### Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received April 6.)

(No. 120.)

My Lord,

Paris, April 3, 1840.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches to No. 119 inclusive, and I have to thank your Lordship for transmitting to me a copy of your despatch of the 12th of More to Lord Scause. (a an ing an account of a long and interesting conversation you held with M. Guizot

upon the Turco-Eg) plian Question.

The arguments address by the French Ambassador in support of the views of the present Ministers and of their predecessors in this matter, are those which I have heard from the mouth of Marshal Soult, and of M. Thiera, as well as from the King, and which I reported in the set of the able statement made by your Lorest in reply to the arguments, and shall avail myself of it in any future discussion that may arms upon this question with the French Minister; but I should decoive your Lordship. If I led you to expect that any change is the views or conduct of the French Government could thereby be effected, or that Hor Minister for the French Government could thereby be effected, or that Hor Minister for the French Government could thereby be effected, or that Hor Minister Government to agree to the general principles laid down by the other Four purpose.

I am every day more and more convinced (a conviction, I believe, shared by every one of my Diplomatic Colleagues) that France will not you in hostile measures to compel the exacuation of Syris by the Egyptions, whatever may be the party who form the Government.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

#### No 639.

### Mr. Consul Werry to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received April 7)

No. 3.)

(Extract.)

Damascus, February 20, 1840

LNDER the 18th altimo, per Austrian atonner from Beyrout, I had the honour of addressing your Lordship my last despatch No. 1

The environs of this city and the Damasons discret in on a quescent state. I have only heard that, on an order being sent by the Government here to the Musicilian of Balbec, to sente one of the Mut in Emira implicated in the late insurrection, that him r proceeded to the house of the brother of the Governor of Balbec, reading is one of the adjacent villages, and killed him; but it appears the affair terminated there, and has produced to further consequences by the present

I bear that a street free stance means better self to the measures so, posed to be contempated by the legs of an trover ment to the beat Be it's periodicine in Mont Lebins in his stated that the beat respect to see who had been forms not with arms by order of Lotahim Positions who had been forms not with arms by order of Lotahim Positions who had been forms not with a resulting of the Driver is a vection to which the biar Be but's chief to there, and part of whom the service and on other occasions, had served only by substitutes,—to deliver their arms up-

to the Emir Bechir. It appears they have refused to accede to this demand, and have declared that the population are, with the Druses, determined that they shall retain their arms, which were placed in their hands, under a promise from the Egyptian Government, that they should be for the defence of themselves and their children; that this determination has arisen chiefly from the apprehers at of the population, that it is the intention of the Egyptian Government to exact from them conscripts for the Egyptum army, or to raise a militia to serve beyond the limits of the Emir Bechir a jurisdiction.

I bear that orders I are been received here from the Government in Egypt, to send the six Chiefs commanding the Irregular Syrian Cavatry whither force to Egypt this force may amount to about 1,200 men, but is ordered to be completed to 2,000. Some difficulty has presented itself in executing the orders of the Egyptian Government in the immedute marching of these troops; they state that they were recruited for the Syrian service, and have no means either for themselves or their families, which must remain in Syria, to extend their service to a distant part of the territories of this Government. The Chiefs have required a de a l'aixta lassits combine acra gements on this subject. It would appear that it is the object of the Government to remove them from Syria, as both the chiefe and men contain the most turbulent spirits in the country, on which it can little repose, while they can be employed in Egypt or Arabia, with a better chance of success.

My freshest advices from Aleppo, state the destination of two regiments of lafactry from thence for the South, and I hear some Artillery is to a great that have for the same open here it is stated that this force is for the district of Acre. No change had taken place in retiring any part of the force either from Marash or Orfs, and Ibrahim Pasha was

still at the former place.

#### No. 610.

Vizcount Paimerston to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

My Lords, Foreign Office, April 7, 1840.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Leroscope that Hir Majosty's Ambasador at Constantinople has represented to me that he is not aware to do a to style as been given by there was style to serum out to take any measures whatever in the event of a sudden march being made upon Constantinople by the Egyptian army under Ibrahus Paaha.

Upon referring to the letter which Mr. Fox Strangways, by my

n rect spir adar shed to your Lordse as Secretary on the 9th of Se cember last\*, I perceive that if the instruction thereupon given by your Lordships to Admira but Re was blogd at was con ined to the terms of that leater, it would merely have desired him to leave at, or near the Dardanelles, a small detachment of his squadron to be ready to go up to Constantinople, if called for by the Turkish Government, in order to protect Constantinople

against any threatened attack of Ibrahim Pasha,

Although the Admiral having received this intimation of the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, and bearing in mind the general sport of his matructions, would of course feel himself authorized to comply with any such applications from the Porte, conveyed to him through Her Matesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, and would accordingly proceed with the squadron under his command to the Bosphorus, for the purpose of protecting Constantinople against any attack on the part of Ibrahim Post and a order to be at me aderstaling or the point I im commanded by the Queen to signify to your Lordships Her Majesty's I save that the est Sar Rebert Staffed or the off or commending Her Marcaty's Naval Forces in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, presence of the British Squadron in the Bosphorus to protect Constantinople against any attack on the part of Ibrahim Pasha, to repair to

\* See No. 307, p. 339.

the Bosphorus with his squadron, or with such portion thereof as he may think sufficient, and there to adopt, in concert with Her Majesty's Ambassador, and with the Turkish Government, the most effectual measures for the protection of the Turkish capital against an attack by the Egyptian Forces.

I am, &c., PALMERSTON (Signed)

#### No. 641

#### Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Pontenhy.

(No. 50)

My Lord. Poreign Office, April 7, 1840.

YOUR Excellency states, in your despatch No. 48, that you are not aware that any authority has been given by Her Majesty's Government to take any measures whatever in the event of a sudden march being

made by Ibrahim Pasha on Constantinople.
In reply, I have to refer your Excellency to the letter from the Under Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Admiralty, of the 9th of Septopologic ast " for a gray was for white or a court plan & 135 of the following day; and in which it was said that it would "be desirable that Admiral Sir R tet St ford stall and a gar the farth was a district of he was a combiner of the appetr colution a shell or a la Color Colorest and a color to The transfer of the star of the week of the plants

ation of above to be a long to be a filer Mage. Governors to a second to the against any attack on the part of Ibrahim Pasha, and would, of course, comply with any application from the Porte, conveyed to him through your Excellency, for the presence of the British fleet in the Bon horus for such a purpose. The intention of that instruction was further more fully indieated by the instruction given to the Admiral in consequence of my letter. of the 29th of October, to the Lords of the Admiralty f, of which a cony was transmitted to your Excellency, in my despatch, No 160, of the following day, and in which I signified to their Lordships the Queen's commands that "as it appears that Ibrahim Pasha has retired from Marash, and as he does not seem to indicate any intention of advancing upon Constantinople, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion, that if would be expedient that Admiral Sir Robert Stopford should be directed to proceed with the squadron under his command, to Smyrna, or to any other convenient anchorage on the coast of Asia Minor, if the weather should compel him to leave Besika Bay

I have further to observe, that it is probable that the advance of Ibrahim Pasha to Constantinople would lead either to the entrance of the Russian fleet into the Bosphorus, or to disturbances in Constantinople itself; and in either of those cases, the Admiral is matructed to repair to Constantinople with his aquadron, if invited by the Ports. These nostructions were given in pursuance of my letters to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the 13th, 15th, and 16th of July 1, of which copies were transmitted to your Excellency, in my despatch, No. 98, of the 19th of July; and by my letter to the Lords of the Admirally of the my despatch. No. 162, of the following day, and in which I asympted to their Lordships the Queen's pleasure, "that Admiral Sir Robert Stopford thould be authorized to attend to any requisition which he may receive from the Porte, through Her Majesty's Ambassador, for the presence of the British equadron at Constantinople, in order to support the Sultan's

+ 40 50 41 47 \* See No. 307, p. 138 7 See Nov. 186, 127, 136, pp. 159, 153. 1 50 5 41 400 Government against any insurrection having for its bject the overthrow of the present administration in Turkey, and the establishment of another administration favourable to the ancient order of things in that courtes

The spirit too of the instructions of the 25th of June of which copies were transmitted to your Excellent in my exactles No. 83, and "secret and confidential," of the 25th of June", would doubtess be considered by the British Admiral as sufficient to authorize him to take any "measure of extreme vigour (which) might become pecessary to stop the advance of the Payria as and to save the Turkish him are. It is true that the last me it are mistracted as were argumany given to authorize pation of the possibility of an immediate march of a victorious Egyptian army upon Constantinople, and are not strictly applicable to the case of wapprish a fill by your Excellency, of a leaberate and auremented advance, on the part of Ibrahim Pasha, to the shores of the Bosphorus.

Nevertheless, in order to guard against the possibility I are manufactured to the Boarding on the part of the British Admiral a precise extrections with now be given to him, in the terms of my letter to the Admira to of the fat of which the searcopy and by which the Admira we be a copy and by which the Admira we be a copy and by which the Admira we be a copy and by which the Admira we be a copy of the British squadron in the Boarding to protect for the presence of the British squadron in the Boarding Pasha, to repair to the Boarding with his aquadron or with mill porter thereof as he may think sufficient, and there to adopt, in concert with your Facility and with the Turkish Government, the most offectual measures for the protection of the Turkish Covernment, the most offectual measures for the protection of the Turkish capital against an attack by the Egyptian forces.

(Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 642

### Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsondy.

(No. 61 ) My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 7, 1840.

HER Majesty's Government entirely approve the advice which it appears by your despatch No. 55, you have given to the Ports, to act with great caution with reference to any movements which may be made by the Egyptian Armies in Syria and in Asia Minor, and not to expose the forces of the Sultan to the risk of being defeated in an occounter with the Egyptian forces

1 am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 643

### Viscount Ponsonly to Viscount Palmerston .- (Record April 10.)

(No. 59)

My Lord.

Therapia, March 18, 1840.

I HAVE the honour to forward translated copies of a letter from Grand Vizier to the Pasha of Egypt, and if the atter a reply in the subject of the new appointment of a Capitan Pasha, both of which documents were communicated to me this day by his Excellency Rechid Pasha.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

\* No. 2 apr 7 - 92

#### Inclosure 1 in No. 643.

### The Grand Visier to Mehemet Ali,-January 19, 1840.

CONFORMEMENT aux ordres émanés de Sa Hautesse, le poste de Capoudan Pacha vient d'être conféré au Ministre du Commerce, con Excellence Said Pacha.

Que oper e precesseur de Saul Pacha dave conserver sa decorate a personne le la faut cepte ant d'a res notre système, que la decorate a affect a a grati de Cape a mi Pacha sont d'anna à son successeur.

Pur su te de ce changement. In fit te, susant les règles de la marine, nommer un personnage convenable Commandant Supériour de la fiette les cole Le Grand de Division Masta, ha Pacha, écution sur viteur actif et intelligent de la Sublime Porte, et se trouvant là, Sa Majorte Impériale à daigné le nommer Calmakam de la flotte, pour qu'il ait, en cette qualité, à sougher toutes les affaires qui regardent les hâtimens, et avoir l'inspection sur les équipages; et j'expédie à Votro Altense le firman contenant la double commission de Moustapha Pacha à qui Said Pacha écrit lui-même.

Je vous ecris donc cette lettre pour vous recommander de mettre à exécution la volonté de Sa Majesté Impériale, en faisant lire publiquement le Firman susdit, aîn que la commission de Moustaphe Pacha soit consue des officiers et des matelots de la flotte; Votre Altesse prendra aussi la décoration affectée au poste de Capoudan Pacha et elle l'enverra

#### Inclosure 2 in No. 643.

### Mehemet Ali to the Grand Viner .- February 29, 1840

J'Al eu l'honneur de recevoir le Firman qui annonce, qu'en vertu des ordres émanés du Trône, la dignité de Capoudan Pacha a été conférée à son Excellence Said Pacha, et que, comme par suite de ce changement il a falte, d'après la règle auvie dans la marine, nommer un personnage convenable Commandant Supérieur de la flotte Impériale, Sa Hauteme a daigné nommer son Excellence Mensimpha Pacha, qui se trouve ici, Calmakam de la flotte Impériale. J'ai aussu reçu la lettre par laquelle Votre Altesse me recommando de mettre à exécution la volonté de Sa Hauteme, en faisant lire le Firman suscht en présence des officiers de la flotte. Comme il est de mon devoir d'exécuter la volonté de Sa Majenté Impériale y ai fait remettre le l'unan me de la l'acta par le Capitaine qui en avant été le porteur, et je l'ai fait lire ensu te publiquement qui en avant été le porteur, et je l'ai fait lire ensu te publiquement qui en avant été le porteur, et je l'ai fait lire ensu te publiquement qui en avant été le porteur, et je l'ai fait lire ensu te publiquement qui en avant été le porteur, et per la fait lire ensu te publiquement qui en présent réune.

D'ai aussi donné les ordres nécessaires à Motstapha Pacha do remplir

avec nom les devoirs de sa charge

Je voulair vois faire envoir que nous ne cessons tous de former des vous pour la conservat se les jours précieux et de la prosperte de Sa Majesté Impériale, lorsque le Capitaine dont j'ai parlé plus haut, ayant en sur la desir ce recurrer à Constant nople, j'ai profité le cette occasion d'écrire à Voire Alteuse.

#### No. 644

### Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston-(Received April 10.)

(No. 27)

My Lord,

Alexandria, February 26, 1840

BY accounts I have this day received from Kaiffa, I am informed that the fortification of St. Jean d'Acre is carried on with the greatest activity, and Ibrahim Pasha, it is said, has allowed the Governor only

thirty days to render it effective. Workmen are brought from all quarters, consisting of condemned criminals, soldiers, die., to the amount of about 6,000. The 30th Regiment of Infantry is on its way from Damascus to reinforce the place. Solyman Pasha is expected from Sizila, and 100 pieces of Artiflery are to be brought from Alexandria. The extensive stores of the hospital have been filled with powder; and provisions sufficient to maintain 16,000 men, for six months, are said to be in store. Ten thousand baskets have been ordered for the object, it is said, of levelling a mound near Acre.

The inhabitants of Acre are in the greatest alarm about an expected

blocks to f that place

The Mudir returned to Acre to-day, after an absence of three months, spent in collecting the contribution. His instructions were most percentary; and it is said that he has succeeded in settling accounts with the personal as well as obtaining payment of the sums advanced them by Ibrahim Pasha, at an interest of 25 per cent. But this has occasioned extreme misery and desolution among the country people, many of whom were obliged to sell their oxen to escape the threatened punishment, others to abandon their homes with their families.

It is said, that the Government despairing of payment from some of

the villages, has applied to the merchants who traffic with them.

The Local Government does not pay the least attention to the claims of live show in last the law with the least attention to the claims of live shows a last the law in the law

Your Lurdship will doubtless form a proper appropriat a of the

above careamateraces.

Mehemet Ali talks openly of dismantling and sinking the ships of both squadrons, arming the shores from Marabout to Rosettz, with the guar from the ships, and employing the erews and officers in defending this line of coast

> I have, &c., (Signed) G. LLOYD HODGES

#### No. 615.

Colonel Hodges to Viscount Polmerston .- (Received April 7.)

(No 28.) My Lord,

Alexandra, Nerch 6, 1840.

THE reports I receive from Mr Consuls Werry, Moore, and others, represent Syria as in a most alarming state of public excitement, caused by Mehemet Ali's recent arbitrary measures for the increase of his military forces. Mr. Werry writes to me to say, that he has addressed your Lordship on this subject, as well as his Excellency Viscount Possonby.

From what I learn from other sources of information, I am led to believe, that the Phaha's fears have been seriously excited in consequence of those circumstances; and that he has decided upon sending two information of I at all out a large of the same to the been quarters of Hermon. Pas a, for the purpose of arranging with him such measures as not prove most likely to allay the alarms that have now meen to such a height

large runforcements of troops, of all arms, have arrived at Alexandria since I last had the honour of addressing your Lordship. A number of cannon of different calibres, with a large supply of shot and shell, have also been sent down here, from the arsenal of Cairo, which arsenal has been in full activity for some time past.

Your Lordship is, doubtless, informed of what even the public prints make known, that important multary preparations have intely been made at St. Jean d'Acre; and that Solyman Pasha has been to that place, in order to superintend and accelerate these works of defence.

Mehemet Ali assumes a tranquil and determined demeanour; and continues to declare that he will resist to the last. He is certainly most

todefatigable and methodical in his efforts for defence, but I perceive nothing to lead in to coange my opin in that is well suffer to the decision of the Great European Powers, so soon as he sees them united in their purpose, and a sufficient force at hand to carry their intentions into effect.

Mehemet Ali left Alexandria this afternoon for Cairo, and I have concerted time luty to follow him. I therefore profess persisting to Cairo new morning that I may observe and estimate for uses foth warrike preparations he sample gittere. It is iso my wish if possible, to establish some sure means if not runate notes the factors so that I may know, with nome degree of accuracy what may be making a and about a city or which are established the Pasha's great assemble in a from which he receives his chief supplies of moint as most provide a light meaning to Mexandria before the bughts, packet shall depart in the 19th meatant.

We have had coveral deaths here lately, and to proceed from plague. They are up to a from three or four to seven that I have been credibly in sevent that no such discrete actions has existent or established for the sole purpose of gaining time for defensive preparations, by working on the fears of Great Britain in particular, or indeed any other European Power that may prove disposed to attack the possessions of the Pasha.

Signed G LLOYD HODGES.

#### N 546

### Colonal Hodges to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 7)

(No. 29)

My Lord,

Alexandria, March 19, 1840.

ITAVING received from Mr. Council Ongley two reports of a visit of the Franch brig-of-war "Bougamente," to the Island of Candia, which seemed to no to be attended with circumstances of a suspicious nature, I write to be a to the property of the second information and I have the honour to see as your Lordwip as a second the subject

Suzned to \$10YD HODGES

#### Inclosure in No. 640.

### Mr. Conent Ongley to Colonel Hodges

(Extract.) Promary 18, 1940.

Bought off "was not finited to the examination of the continues, but had also for its object the ascertaining whether the Greek is but and of this island would be disposed to see Crete taken possession of by the treatment in fact, the break of the result of the relicional large of the principal Capitani of the district of Ifakia, whether they would give their signatures to that effect? to which they replied, they could not do so without consulting their countrymen. I have not been able to ascertain whether any signatures have been given, but I have been assured not.

The Capitani were asked, whether they were satisfied with the Government of the Viceroy, and whether they would sign a declaration to that effect? They replied, they were ready to do so, if the Government demanded it. This is natural; for they would be afraid to refuse to do so.

An article has appeared in a Greek Gasette which says, the British Government has , bla neil the a goat tree of the principal Cretans resident

in Greece to a document, the purport of which is, to request the British temperature to take this island up let its protect or "I is has caused some excitement here amongst the native Greeks; and I have been assured, that numerous signatures to a similar document could easily be an id-bare were the British toversment the express twish to have them

#### No. 647

#### Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received April 7)

(No. 30)

My Lord,

Alexandria, March 20, 1840.

IN reference to my despatch No. 28 of the 6th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that I returned to Alexandria yesterday, having left Cairo on the morning of the 15th instant, the Viceroy preceding me by a few hours.

From all I could learn and perceive, the object of Mehemet Ali's visit to Carro was to expedite the works now going on in the arsenal; to ascertain the precise numbers of men and horses that the Cavalry establishment at Ghizeh could furnish; and to inspire confidence in the minds of the people of the neighbourhood, whose fears have been excited to an extraordinary degree by the late levies, and other arbitrary acts of the Pools.

Mehemet Ali does not appear to have been by any means assumed with the condition of the public mind in Cairo. He warmly reproved Abbas Pasha, Governor of that place, for not having repressed certain manifestations of popular feeling, and even expressed some suspicions of his tampering in integral.

I found the arienal in general well furnished, and the greatest activity prevailing in some departments; as, for example, in the manufactory of muskets, which is directed by an artisan from Birmingham. I have reason to think, that within a few weeks the Pasha will possess a supply of arms fully sufficient to equip any force he can possibly assemble.

I witnessed, myself, extraordinary exertions making in the manufactory of powder, where steam-engines are employed, and where men, women, and children are at work, day and night. On the 14th instant, 200 camel leads of gampowifer were sent off to Alexandria. The Pasha bendes is amply provided with shot and shell

Circat efforts are making to furnish a large number of guestioners and extra wheels, as well as in making tumbrels, and repairing old ones. I would be so recently attuck, in examining these pieces, by the perfection of the set is but the wood appeared to me to be so rudely fashioned and imperfect, that I should greatly question its durability.

The manufactory of swords and small arms, of which there is a large supply, is by no means inferior to the workmanship of France.

Considerable quantities of boots and shoes, of European make, are in store, as well no much cloth and linen staff for summer clothing

I vasted the cavalry establishment at Gimeh, which is under the superintendence of a French officer of considerable experience, whom I found communicative and friendly. Most of the horses were at grans; but I was not a little struck by the order and regularity of the system adopted, in an much of the establishment as came under my notice

The appearance and bearing of the soldiers evinced an economy and discipline which would be highly creditable to any European troops. With the exception of the Fex, and the full Egyptian breeches, with which, however, the Cavatry wear boots and spurs, there is not much difference from the usual costume and equipments of a French dragoon

Of the citariel at Carry, I shall say little, as its tafety wholly depends on that of the fortampon Mount Mokatam, by which it is fully commanded. These fortaine at present being put into a thorough state of repair, and

when terminated will be formidable; they are not as yet armed, but this might be effected within a very short delay.

The garrison of Cairo is composed at present of the following force—two regiments of Regular Infantry, each of about 4,000 men; one regiment of Baltagi, or invalida; and in the neighbourhood of the city there are stationed,—one regiment of Regular Cavalry, about 4,800 Arnaouts and Turks, and about 2,000 Cavalry from Syria.

In Tours, there are also from 1,500 to 1,800 of the 35th Regiment of

Infantes

In Upper Egypt, there are three regiments of Cavalry; one at

Benisonel, one at Minich, and one at Manfalut.

On the 16th matant, about 800 Cavalry arrived at Cairo, from Syria, reporting that the whole number expected from that quarter amount to 5,000.

The 32nd Regiment of Infantry, from Esmout, which was to have proceeded to Alexandria, has received counter orders.

I hear that some Artillery has been expedited to Cosseir and Suca,

but I have not as yet been able to ascertain the numbers.

In a few days, I hope to have it in my power to furnish an exact account of the shot and shell east at the foundry of Boulac, which is in

full activity

Amongst the other defensive preparations of the Pasha, a considerable force of Artillery has been brought to this point. A regiment of that arm is at present encamped outside the town. It consists of 10 batteries, 60 brass field-pieces, and 3,200 men; the remaining 800 who horses, which are at grain. Yesterday the Pasha reviewed this regiment it did not perform any evolutions, but the guns were here, in paster of these, four batteries executed target practice with round about acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable. The other aix batteries opened and austained for some time a rolling fire, and the guns were served actively and with efficiency. The men afterwards went through the award exercise; but I was less satisfied with thus portion of their instruction. Two additional butteries of the same regiment are daily expected to arrive from Cairo.

Having said thus much of the force, arms, and materiel possessed by Mehemet Att, your Lordship will perhaps permit me to add, that the wealth and resources of Egypt cannot be unknown to you; they are such as enable Mehemet Alt to form in various parts of the country, ample depots of corn, rice, and pulse,—the usual food of the inhabitants.

of Mehrmet Ah, and the means he still has to reserve for procuring money. His credit with the capitalists of Europe can be better estimated by your Lordship than by myself, and I therefore shall only review his financial position in this country. He has no doubt at present produce in his stores to the value of half a million sterling, but this being set off against his debts, would leave, I think, a very small balance. Powers, the chief outlets being closed, the produce of Egypt would be no attacked to the country of the coun

Meliomet Ali is full of defiance and medence. In his public conversations respecting both his own legitimate Sovereign, the Sultan, and the Allied Powers, he expresses himself in terms the most unseemly and reprehensible.

1 have, &c., (Signed) G LLOYD HODGES

#### No. 648

#### Fiscount Palmerston to Earl Granulle

(No. 125.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 7, 1840

I BERFWITH transmet to your beselvery a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Agest and two structures at Alexandria, inclosing an extract for a telefrom Mr to a 10 miles relative to the wist of the brench ship of wor. Benganville to the island of the his and I have to instruct our fixed his y to see, to M. There it is a your a writing an extract of that part of Mr Ongrey's despatch which relates to the from I proceedings in Canality, and ong that you are instructed to do so will count marking any observations thereupon.

Osgreo, PALMERSTON

#### No. 649

### Nouri Estendi to Viscount Palmerston

Lundres, le 7 Avril, 1840

Il est généralement connu, que depuis l'année 1827, l'Empire Ottoman a oprouvé une série de malheurs et de désastres par terre et par mor, à la aute desquels ses moyens défenaifs ont éprouvé pour le moment un grand uffaiblissement. Méhémet Ali, au heu d'aider son Souverain à se relever de con perten, a, au contraire, profité de l'état d'affaiblimement où ce trouvait l'Empire Ottoman, pour donner mute aux desseins ambitieux et bostiles que depuis longtemps il méditait contre son Souverais. En effet, il ne craignit pas de l'attaquer on 1832; et il lui enieva une partie d after bill a granter a leasairth a st day of director decreat lui faire espérer que la paix ne serait plus troublée dans ses États, et que le Pacha d'Egypte, en reconnamiance de la générosité avec laquelle Sa Had so I, vet confined governous and tast de alle provinces, los administrerait dans l'intérêt de son maître. Mais, au contraire, l'épuisen - où se trouvait l'Empire Ottoman à la suite de tant de malheurs, et l'affiublissement momentané dans lequel il languissait, furent pour Méhémet Ah un motif de donner un nouvel essor à son ambition. C'est atom qu'il essaya, il y a deux ana, de se déclarer indépendant et d'obtenir f. anni preuve de loyanté et de bonne soi envers la Porte, reponssèrent s per ment une prétention si incompatible avec les droits de souverameté du Sultan. Mass cette injuste prétention ne fit que changer de forme; et lacatot après, Méhémet Ali demanda avec hauteur pour lus et sourced as the could be a state of the second of the source of the source Sa Hautesso. Il appuya sa demande de préparatifs hostiles, indiquant suffisamment son dessein d'imposer par la force à son Souverain.

Feu le Sultan Mahmoud se vit en conséquence obligé de se mettre en gurde contre les nouveaux projets de son ambitieux vassal. Il réunit une armée pour sa défense. Cependant les deux armées une fois en présence.

en vinrent aux prises, il en résulta pour l'Empire Ottoman de nouveaux désastres qui brisèreut le cœur du Sultan Mahmoud, et contribuèrent à a cu rer sa la

Malgré tant de malheura qui vincent fondre à la fois sur la Porte ut des premiers actes de Sultan Abdoul Mediid, à son avenement au trairfut d'offrir à son vassal rebelle l'oubli du passé et l'hérédité de l'Egyptipeur lui et ses enfans, à condition que le Pacha restituerant la flotte impériale et toutes les provinces ne faisant pas partie du Pachalie. ) is, vptc. Au fieu de reconnaître la magnammité de son Souverain, Méhémet Ali y répondit par des prétentions dures et hautaines. Néanmoins, le Sultan aliait envoyer un fonctionnaire à Alexan rie pour y faire un nouvel effort alle de régler un arrangement avec son vassal, lorsque les Cours de la Grande Bretagon, d'Autriche, de France, de Prusse, et de Russie, voyant la position désastreuse dans laquelle se trouvait le Grand Seigneur, et mies par des aentimens d'amitié, de bienveillance, et de générouté, qu'il ne saurait asses reconnaître, firent signifier par le moyen to be to By sould recent to a soul state there are to be » r la Question d'Orient était mauré entre les Cinq Grandes Puissances en engageant le Sultan à suspendre toute détermination définitive saux leur concuurs, en attendant l'effet de l'intérêt qu'elles les past a nt

Le Soussigné prend la liberté de reprodusee e part la prote cette

Note kollective.

En Hauteuse a attendu jusqu'à présent avec confinnee l'effet de l'intérêt to générousement exprimé par cette même Note. Mais placé sous le fardeau des charges extraordinaires qui pesent sur l'Empire Ottoman, et chigé de se prémieur contre l'attitude hostile et les préparatifs de guerre de Méhémet Ali, le Sultan se voit empéché de donner tous seu soins à la réforme des abus dans l'administration de son craire

cette réforme, n'épuisent tous les jours de pi san plus et faut du la ardemandat de voir bientêt un reseau l'aux a rai as l'aix continues. Conq Cours Al éca de la Porte

Le Sussegué est en conséquence chargé d'appeler la sérieuse attention de MM les Représentant des Cours de la Grande Bretagne, d'Antriche, de France, de Prusse, et de Russie, our un état de choics aussi pénible que dangereux pour l'existence politique de l'Empére Citioman, dont elles ont déclaré vouloir maintenir l'intégrité et l'indépendance, et de reclamer leur co-opération et leur solbeitude pour faire cerser ou plus tôt des maux d'une nature aussi grave.

Pour mieux atteindre à ce but, le Sousaigné Plémpetenteure est chargé par ordre du Sultan son Auguste Maitre d'annoncer qu'il est mani de l'autorisation aécessaire pour conclure et signer une Convention avec MM, les Représentants des dites Cours, laquelle surait pour but d'ander le Sultan à faire exécuter l'arrangement d'après lequel Sa Hauteure avait annoncé l'intention de conférer à Mébémet Ali et à ses enfants, l'hi rédité du Gouvernement de l'Egypte, à condition que le Pacha restituerait la flotte Ottomane et toutes les autres provinces ou gouvernement en-debors du Pachalie d'Egypte.

Le Souangné, en vertu de l'intérêt que les diten Pausannees ont manifesté au Sultan, et vû la position entique où se trouve aujourd'hut.

L'Empire Ottoman, à l'honneur d'inviter, au nom de Sa Hauteuse, MM les Représentans de la Grande Bretagne, d'Autriche, de France, de Prusse, et de Russie, à vouloir bien se joindre à lui pour conclure une Convention dans le liut ci-dessus énoncé, et pour convenir en même temps des moyens nécessaires pour y donner effet.

Le Sousaigné se flatte que MM, les Représentants des dites Cours rondraient bien lui prêter leur assistance pour accomplie un œuvre qui devrait ensentiellement contribuer à rendre la park au Lerant, et servir en même temps à prévenir les complications filcheuses qui, mans cels, pour-raient en résulter pour l'Europe entière,

Le Soussigné, Plénipotentieure de la Sublime Porte, prie MM, les Représentants des Cinq Grandes Pursuaces, d'agréer l'accurance de un pl.

Faute consideration

(Segué) NOT RI

#### No 650,

#### Viscount Palmerston to Earl Granulle.

(No. 130)

Foreign Office, April 10, 1840.

My Lord, I INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, a copy of an official Note which I have received from Nouri Effends, announcing that he is authorized to conclude and aign with the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, a Convention, having for its object to assist the Sultan to carry into effect an arrangement with Mehemet Alr, which shall confer upon that Pasha and upon his children the hereditary government of Egypt, in return for the restoration by him to the Sultan of the Turkish fleet, and of all the provinces and governments lying beyond the limits of the Pashalic of Egypt

Nour Effendi further requests, that the Representatives of the Five Powers will conclude with him such a Convention, and will at the same time agree with him as to the means necessary for carrying the same

into effect.

PALMERSTON (Signed)

#### No. 651

### Viscount Palmeraton to Nours Effendi

Foreign Office, April 11, 1640

Title to report & contaction or reserve at a roll the It issues to a selection best all the contract that was perclaimed and the same wars a direct and to crowled Dryan was at there of their bear speed But Press a Rose at any and the specific specification to the context and have reset die . Dear the 270 f Jan Da Berre Cotars III by Parallest to to

be the track of the state of the fact t after the best of bere to be to been to been to see a turned the Month best the de tomere on a grely use in-From the trad left pater (A crab from Halles a let great from the transfer of Remarks as of the First on the state of the same fishers to a constant and the Poets by the Manyon Harper Call to Acres to 17 Je a 1450

1 c ( c - c - c - 1 & PALMERSTON (Signed)

#### No. 652

# Earl Granulle to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received April 16 )

(No. 133)

Para, April 13, 1840 My Lords

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches

to No. 133 inclusive. In obedience to your instructions contained in No. 133, which I received by the post this day, I have shown to M. Thiers the copy of the Note addressed by your Lordship to Nours Effendi, in reply to his Excellency's Note of the 7th.

M Thiers made scarcely any observation upon the Note, but requested

me to allow him to keep it for twenty-four hours. I asked him whether any, or what answer had been given to Nours Effendi's Note by the French Ambasandor in London? M. Thiers said, none, except the a knowledgment of us note a self that with coope to the matter it continuous or preferred titte is muche disc as a clot of er and over Lordship than with Nouri Effendi; who, having assured him at the moment he set off for London, that he had neither full powers nor instructions from his Government on the question of peace between the Sultan and Mehemet Ah, wrote a Note upon his arrival there to the Representative of France as well as to those of the other Great Powers, stating that he was, by order of his Sovereign, directed to anaquince to them that he was authorized to conclude and aigu a Convention with those Representatives.

I bove, &cc. (Signed) GRANVILLE

#### No 653

### Earl Granville to Forcount Palmeraton .- , Received April 17 )

(No. 1384). My Lord.

Paris, April 15, 1840.

I ITAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the "Moniteur" of this day, containing a speech delivered yesterday by the President of the Council in the Chamber of Peers. I was present at the debate, and the general approbation manifested of the sentiments of M. Thiers on the Question of Egypt, confirmed the opinion I have always entertained and expressed in my despatches to your Lordship, that no Mountry which could be formed in this country, would agree to the adoption by France of measures of correson against Mehemet Ali.

I linve, & O'gra GRANTIF

#### No. 051

### Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received April 20.)

(No. 141 ) My Lord.

Paris, April 17, 1840

IN my interview this morning with M Thiers, I asked him whether he had instructed the French Ambassadar in Lundon, to give any reply to the Note which Nouri Effends had addressed to the Representatives in London, other than the mere acknowledgment of its receipt? M. Thiera said, that the French Government having no expectation that the settle ment of peace between the Sultan and Mebemet Ali, would be advanced by any communication with Nouri Effends, regarding the contents of he Note, had not instructed M. Guizot to answer it. With respect to the question itself, he was ready and desirous to discuss with your Lordship the means of effecting a reconciliation between the Porte and the Pastin of Egypt, but he had his doubts as to the policy of establishing a conference of the Five Powers for the attainment of that object, being of opinion that if four of the Five Powers decided upon having recourse to energive measures to compel the restoration of Syria to the Turkish Government, the refusal of France to join in those measures, after having been a party in the conference, would be a more marked separation from the other Powers than if no such conference had taken place.

I have, &c GRANVILLE, (Signed)

#### No. 655

The Marquers of Clearicards to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received April 20 )

(No. 39.)

My Lord.

St. Petersburgh, April 3, 1840.

YOUR Lordship has informed me in your despatch, No. 41, marked ·Cunlidestial," that you have seen a letter from Count Nesselrode to Baron Brunnow in which the Count states that he would have been glad to have been dispense from receiving from Mr. Bloomfield a copy of Marshal Soult's despatch but that Mr. Bluomfield insisted upon giving d 1 - 1 s. 11 , t. 1 - 1 s. t by Her Majesty's Government to los And then fire a things your Lordship has no doubt whatever of interest and curiouty, an original note?, the whole of which is in Count Nesselrode's hand-writing, and which expresses his Excellency's thanks for that communication, and his sense of its confidential nature. And I send another a a f Mr Bla Glas not to an it aut Newsca roce s is an answer, and which specifies that it was at the desire of the Count that the communication was made,

I have, &cc., (Signed) CLANRICARDE

#### No. 656

Piscount Ponsonby to Placeunt Polinsyston - (Received April 20.)

(No 47 Secret)

My Lord,

Therapia, March 2, 1510.

THE inclosed letters being unfit for transmission except by a messenger, I have kept those in the expectation of the arrival of one. They relate to the denies entertained by the Drusos to connect themselves with the British Government. The letter addressed to the Sherks Kasim-el-Kade and Joursouf, makes it appear that the writers may have been under the influence of an error, and therefore I wrote a letter to Mr Wood (of which I inclose a copy), desiring him to take the proper steps to make the Brusos clearly understand, that the British Government never would have any object except that of being useful to the Sultan. I inclose Mr. Wood's roply.

The Druses in question, are men of chief importance in their own country, and are able to rame the population, even though the Emir Rechar should of food it but of that there are it in the formers accords more than that Frince to find some safe relief from the despotism of M. b. mc. Alle

I submit that it might be useful, as well as easy, to obtain hereafter for the Drusco the acknowledgment of certain rights by the Sublime Porte, which were netually enjoyed de facto, if not by part and by ar ary of the grant of such farours, add greatly to the vice stre all by procuring for him an ally interested in supporting is case a sust as attackers. It might perhaps be considered, whiter or an a Jan d'Acre should be entrissed to the command order the sever to table of the Sultan) of the Chief of the Druses. I would get up to a pobased to the property of the parameter agreement to the parameter of the p mestaken or to control or being of a tarr

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

#### Inclosure 1 in No. 656

#### Mr. Wood to Fiscount Ponsonby.

My Land.

Pera. February 10, 1840.

I HAD the honear to communicate to your loreship, under date the 14th of October last the sea or rise I the Druse Sacks hosen elhade and I assessed relative to the great descrept the Syrars to a see ther or area wher the at protection, or to aid an air, was a wrest a from the sway of the Egypt os

They make an to rear a fresh assorances from the remaining of their centilitance in the same sposition, and of their realizess to assist to the it a st. f il r privar tower site ac application to a a measure Her May at a Government may feel apagors to carry in reflect

They have sent me are or great letter from A tr as ple, and I ose no

time to transmitting a trail become fully at the ships

4 3530 Ber . RICHARD WOOD. (Negned)

#### Lichasare 2 in No. 656

### Letter addressed by the Druse Sheiks to the Sheiks Kasim-el-Kade and Joursouf

(Translation from the Arabic )

After the usual Complements,

YOU inform us of the excellent design you have announced to, and have renewed with, the British Government, through his Excellency the Ambassador and the Dragoman, now rendest at Constantinople; that you have found them scalous, sincere, and compassionate in behalf of the Syriaus; and that, moreover, you rely on the possibility of an arrangement. promising relief and peace to all. May the Almighty add happiness and honour to their days at all times, and under all circumstances.

We have communicated what you say on the subject to all whose hopes are placed in your great exertious; and one and all, who are in the occret, have unanimously adopted the same opinion as the best, and trust in it. None will oppose whatever you may settle or do in such a goodly arrangement. All have given us to understand that you were their agen - 55 yes maderstand the them, a constant of them, absolutely whatever you may see it and proper, that do; for the absent cannot see what those that are present can.

In case that those whom you mention (the English), agree and decide upon it, it will be, indeed, a most fortunate event, manusch as it will tend to the peace and prosperity of all, and is, besides, the most desirable on many counderations, for you are sufficiently aware of the disposition after people. There were fall it sacra be so can't their ourses should be placed under British protection), is derived from the known fame of those whom you mention, for their integrity, seal, and the justice of their Government. No one denies it, therefore, whenever it pleases God that an opportunity should occur, and our assistance and services be required in any wise, all the Syrams will tender services that will do them honour. Not a single individual opposes it, which, after its accomplishment, will cemain with us to the end of time.

You recommend to us secreey: we obey, for we know that the preservation of secreey often aids the result of accident. Be not, therefore, under the least appreliension, and let your mind be at ease on this point. The executive of the large car as he arrard, we heare and not with negligence, and you know the desperate and helpless state of the people.

의 님

a Res Inofaines 2 in No. 222, p. 273. T See Inclosure

Perhaps, you observe, you will have shortly to send us notice to prepare a revolutionry in ventent. To take possession of this country is an exceedingly easy affair, and you need not, therefore, feel auxious about it, for you are acquainted with the fatigues and expences that were occusioned by the past, and how the person court and at a to read to and solely to be a post, writing aways for assisting and rel thing try gain di trig hit sees. It case yor deman't this offers of ctres that the Print and there is any the hour fits success. and you see the thing near, a did no .. if it sit, or at you wanter us that we shall not be expessed to discovery as and first cases, seed to apprise us of it a couple of mortas hef rel and, that we may may tate

It is desirable that one of you should come to us if practicable. If not we place contifered in Good. When ear in service a are required a the per coffer a streng and numerous, only ask for and and support Be ready always to seize the opportunity, and by the power of the Almighty, if succours be sent us, we are equal to the task required of us ... only give us two months' notice, and rest assured we are capable of accomplishing what may appear difficult to any but ourselves, &ce., &ce.

### Inclosure 3 in No. 656.

### Viscount Ponsonby to Mr. Wood

(Confidential.) My dear Mr. Wood,

February 12 [8]()

THERE, is something in the beginning of the letter from the Set in that has the air for diswer greater our near newty trace Here have, We at a state ou de agra the state and taking to carsely and part of Sara re at pass a selection resource Adwe can give hip in lawing a a sound for the a stead they shall be well go red nor the water, ett of the within By the Section 1 is par start point? designate the saliability of these in tentains (Lebanon, etc., etc.) where the people has always of privileges and liberty, etc., etc., This England, I hope were a bit of from the Prote at labor secondly for it. I back it right that was another the all he explained to you, and you will take care these poor people are not deceived or allowed to dece the medice. The Bit ship corrected w v perhaps be the active Ally of the water any man sould reve to a s against Mehemat Ali, and if that show I take price we show certains. consular nurselves indebted to any fit of the satisfacts of the fight against his enemes or so I cald sail it was use as the in a me to bear for secretary files pets these farmers at I remark we was pasted to the mand the walcal to the estatishment of de access traphestor in a pro-tree while a that this fewer to be to the person have consequences of a will leave them free from al-I read the terrain The are the terrain I have provided are to prosition being by the K. W. country of the at the site wife. Me was the first traces of the means saws except for the Interest of Law May 23 State on your boost May 1 x

Yours faithfully. "ghed) PONNONBI

P > - I want for an opportunity to send the Syrian paper to Governa at he a safe conveyance but I wish the ora from you whether what I have said be or he not correct, particularly that which relates to my fear of there being some munapprehension on the part of the Syrians.

#### Inclusure 4 in No. 65f

#### Mr Wood to Viscount Ponsonby

My Lord.

Pora, February 13, 1840.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship s

letter of the 12th instant.

It certainly appears from the answer of the Syrians, that the Sheiks reported to them the convergation they had with me, and the proposals they then made of placing Syria under British protection. To these often-repeated proposals, however, no encouragement was held out; but, on the contrary, I gave them clearly to understand, as I was verbally instructed to do by your Lordship, that Engineed could have no wish to extend her possessions; but that if they remained the fastisful subjects of the Sultan, she would endeavour to procure for them a milder government, or the means of governing themselves under the sovereignty of the

The range of the Part of the Parte was not the astale to be a verific is price and that consequently he began its work and all the ext to say they be now and by he was necessary of See I govern a states that went and harque Port to my very strice in higher in lead to the government were become all a tene Syrue for an authorized the text of the te to a the most greef ad peacher in internet of it post of an oriensal man other

I see entered to sell on the green territoria purh or the shows restant and the power as due to Some a the temperature of the market in the contract of the co for that they be of the property with a

(tel ering of Sent and I have an erson of the will make it my study to rectify any erroneous notions they may have formed on the subject.

I bave, & RICHARD WOOD (Signed)

#### No 657

#### Viscount Ponsonly to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received April 20.)

(No. 62, Confidential.)

My Lord,

Therapia, Murch 23, 1840

I INFORMED your Lordship long ago that I had recommended to the Porte attention to the condition and circumstances of the military force of the Empire, with a view to preparation to resist any attack that despair or other motive might induce the Egyptian Pasha to attempt; and that it was intended to consult General Chrismowski, when the Grand Years should be recovered from his indisposition; and I have now to report, that the Grand Vizier being restored to his usual health, he sent here to request General Chrisanowski to call on him on the 21st.

The General waited on him, and the Grand Vixior being attended by his own confidential man, Eyroob Pashn, who has a competent knowledge of the French language, entered largely into conversation with the General upon various subjects, and, amongst other things, he asked what was thought of the late measures of the Porte; to which the General replied, that they seemed to be too rapid, and if continued in the same way would dangerously affect the regal authority, on the maintenance of which depended the existence of the Ottoman Empire; that it was thought enough bad been done for the present on paper and that it was necessary to carry into effect the good measures that har level decreed The (is a live read his own amon was similar and that a stop should to it to must rs.

I read take the liberty of saving a word of my own opinion on this

subject a large it after ipt my report

I was to consequent of the amption of the chief measures promultere of it because it was in unison with Turkish feeling. I thought it enough for a beginning thus to establish the security of property and persons, to destroy the venality of offices; to give relief from the indelinite pressure of conscription for military service; to ordain fundamental am hora in the fiscal system; and to place the various descriptions of Ottoman subjects under the equal protection of the taw, and removing all legal disabilities that pressed upon them. All this could be carried into execution by the authority of the Sultan, and, if executed, would reform the administration of affairs, and might prepare the nation for best relies to a steep a treorist company I was serve to see I trie. dot in exist of the adopted principles and a computed straining after criat by the adoption of new forms, and by attempts to create new powers in the State, because I foresaw from these last measures no other possible result but the deterioration of regal power in a country where there is neither anatocracy, middle classes, nor even people; no unity in re it r sterests, r feel go, if so it and as to affer the et me to if or can keep down the factions that would, if let loose, create a bloody anarchy, and amongst which factions that of the old Jersey and it he the first to raise its head, and thereby convulse the Empire from one end to the other, and force on foreign intervention.

The conversation between the Grand Visier and the General was the subject of the military defeace was discussed. The General was naked for his zions as to the best mode of acting. He stated his opinion that Mehemet Ali could not with any prudence attempt to advance upon Constantinople, but that the measures to resist should nevertheless be well prepared, that it would not be prudent to allow the Egyptian troops t me sear the capital and that the carl beautiful to the where it would be easy to deprive them of all means for effecting a passage of the water. He gave in detail his plans for this, which were appeared to Total or teach hat the above the court is a last Mosor, the Turkish Army was not numerous enough to waste the country through which he would have to march, that the country, however, offered little resources for the enemy; but he said it would be essential to the stand the Parte to give protection to all the exhauter and might fly before that army, and afford them refuge and substatence on this side of the water. The Ministers concurred in the plan for defence,

and in the proposed treatment of fugitives.

The General was then asked if, in case of need, he would go to Komah, but it is to be supposed, I think, the intention was to give him the command of the troops, because the Grand Viner had some time ago talked to him of giving him the command, and previously to that, Rechid had said to me (as I reported to your Lordahip) that he saw no objection to his having the command. The General replied, that his going to Koaish must depend upon circumstances; that if Russian troops were to be employed be could not go, because in that case he knew the Ottoman troops would not light against Mehemet All, but would fly over to him, therefore that he could only fail and be disgraced, and exposed to the blame due to the acts of others. To this the Grand Visier replied. (and what he said was confirmed by the other Ministers,) " the Porte will never coment to call in the Russiana, unless the Porte is abandoned by England and France, and thereby actually forced to submit to the necessity of accepting the aid of Russia, as had been the case in 1833; and the Russians have no right to come unless called in by us, and we will never call them, but they might come in spite of un, and what would be the result of that?" The General replied, "The result must depend upon England and France, and whether or not those Powers would allow Russia to possess this country." The Grand Vinier said, if he should see any danger of the Rass and coming uncalled, or if Mehemet Ali should make his army threa or seriously or capital we will apply to begin id and France t sens their fleets up to our aid."

I ir Lordship was not doubt of the justness of the General's ri-w of the contact of the Ottoman troops, should the Russians be called on as auxmanes, because you will have heard the same opinions from every man conversant was the proper. The resource Mehemet Ali seems to hose to with most one is, the operation of astional feelings against In dis anothe Russians in particular. He has attributed to the Ottoman Minorters are anomalous att of the Mass Aman a use. The presence of the hated enemy of the Turks, as the allies of the Porte, in the field, would confirm his words in the minds of the masses, and no native help would be given to the Ports. It might be feared the power of Russia might be thus established, and the destroy of the Sultan and the late of Constantinople might be placed in her hands.

I have, &c., PONSONBY (Signed)

#### No. 658.

# Mr. Pro-Consul Werry to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received April 20)

Su. 7.1

(Fixtract)

Aleppo February 20, 1840.

I NOW do myself the honour to wait on your Lordship with a copy the the glat of the said becaut Posses of the glat of last mouth.

Since the date of the above communication, nothing whatever of any interest has transpired in this district, and in any way moriting your

the Excellency the Seraskier thrat in Pasta contin on to be at Marash, and all the Egyptian forces within this district, and on the north and north-east frontiers, remain without any further change, but are all cantoned on various points in suitable quarters, to meet the severe weather of the season

### Inclosure in No. 659

# Mr Pro-Consul Werry to Viscount Ponsonby

(Extract-)

Alappo, January 21, 1840.

HIS Highness Ibrahim Pasha continues to remain at Marash, and where, from all appearances, he will most likely pass the winter.

All the Egyptian forces are now cantoned into winter quarters, some along the north and north-east frontier, others in some of the principal towns, besides many of the regiments that have gone southwards for the same object.

The Egyptian force at Orfa remains, from all accounts, without any further change; nor have I been able to learn that their authority on that time has advanced further, but continues to occupy the points I have

already noted to your Lordship.

I am happy to be able to acquaint your Lordship that the Mexandretta district and the neighbouring mountains of the Ginour Dagh, who had several months back evinced symptoms of discontent against this Government, are, by the latest advices from our authority in that district, perfectly quiet and, I may add, that not only that, but also the Latakia, Trapula, and indeed every part of the Consular district, enjoys for the present every quickness.

#### No. 659.

### Viscount Palmeraton to Viscount Ponsonby.

(No. 61 ) My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 21, 1840.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 47, I have to instruct your Excellency to endeavour at the proper time to persuade the Porte to give to the Druses such privileges and exemptions as may satisfy their reasonable desires.

(Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 660

### Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 22.)

(No. 143.)

My Lord

Paris, April 20, 1840

I HAYE received your Lordship's despatches to No. 143 inclusive.

M. The related we to-day that a trough the breach Government would not consent to their Ambassador in London being member of a Congress of the Five Powers, solemnly assembled to deliberate upon the propositions contained in the Note of Nouri Effends, M. Guisot was authorised to discuss with your Lordship, and also with the Representatives of the other Powers, the means of effecting peace between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, and that the French Government were ready to arge upon the Pasha of Egypt, and to use their utmost influence to obtain, his acquiescence in any arrangement which, considering his position and means of resistance, there is the least chance of his accepting

M. Thiers said, that he had written a long despatch to M Cochelet to be read to Mehemet Ali, cautioning him not to be led by the speeches made in the Tribunes of the Chambers of France, to indulge in exaggerated expectations in regard to the conditions of peace between him and the Sultan

I have, &.v. . (Signed) GRANVILLE

#### No. 661.

### Mr Coursel Werry to J. Bishwell, Reg .- (Received April 21)

Privato.

Demastus, Pebruary 20, 1840.

ALL the measures and operations of the Egyptian Government seem at present intended to protect Egypt and Syria from the Western or Representative Powers, though litrahim with his chief forces remain at Mariah, and are extended into Orfs. Swerik, and Chermook, north and south, to the Khabour River; in fact, ready to proceed further in either direction, according to circumstances, part spring. It remains to be seen whether he is to be made an active instrument of Russis, or, from fortuitous circumstances, in to set in the policy and sense of the Western Powers.

I have heard a very curious story from the Agent of the Emir Bechir,

resident in this city, which is, that Abbas Pasha, Mehemet Alt's son, now Governor of Cairo, is to proceed to Stambout, to act as a businge, or eather protector to the Sultan, while Ibrahim Pasha is to march with his army to the capital, to act against the Russians and their measures, but ostenably to overthrow the present Grand Vizier. It is said the combined flects from A value a arm to proceed to Stamboul in this expectation, which is to the place compared with Great Bossian and Finner I compute the last must in this incongruous report, and only give it you as I received it, or passant I be a new at a smething will be attend this spring, the continuous between the State and its Picha because both Syria and legy of arcinical state of great suffering, and with them our commercial interests.

#### No. 662.

#### Mr. Connel Moore to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received April 20 ,

No 6.,

My Lord, Beyrout, February 27, 1840.

Patho entired me that for the present no each intention existed may be as a pack and a second may be a second

At the latter place, the most extensive preparations are making for defence, the trenches are to be enlarged and deepened, a mound to the east of that fortess, raised by the Egyptian army of the same of the fevelied, large supplies of biscuit and other provises that the same in a stock of lines, for making mortar, has also been transported there, and the works are pushed on with such vigour, that the labour is carried on by torchilebt.

It is recknowd that, betweet inhourers and troops, not fewer than 13,000 men are employed at Acre. All the builders and artizans from this and the neighbouring places, have been sent to that place.

Several families have also quitted the city, it is said by permusion, and

The military for

The military force at Acre, according to better or sorts of the regiments of Cavers and two. In act, with bottom with a few and a best parts of the latter a week to a data we wearing by a conditional through which have received to increase as a little known that a feet there is considered by increased to the latter were able to precise number.

Secret meetings have been held in Mount Lebanon amongst the Christians and Sheiks of the Druses, and a resolution taken by them to recent all

attempts cather to carol or duarm them.

the Government is everywhere collecting its outstanding revenue, and much rigour is used to compel payment. The usual advances made by Government to cultivators has this year been discontinued; the land must the fire, in many cases, be many for want of the means of sowing it.

Though public tranquality as maintained, much anxiety is felt by all

classes as to the future.

I have, &c., NOORE.

#### Vo. 663.

Firecant Ponsonby to Firecount Palmerston, -(Received April 25)

No. 66 ) My Loni,

Therapia, April 1, 1840.

I HAVE the bosour to inclose a translated copy of the Grand Vitter's reply to the Pasha of Egypt's last communication, of which a copy was transmitted to your Lordship in my despatch No. 54.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY.

#### Inclosure to No. 663

#### The Grand Vaster to Mckemet Ali.

Traduction.,

L'EXPERIENCE du passé semble, d'après Sa Hautesse, notre Auguste Maltre et Bienfaiteur, et la Subhine Porte, rendre, pour ainin dire, nécessaire de ne par revenir sur ce qui a été dit touchant la position de la Votre Altesse s'est mise de son propre gré, tout ce qui a été dit n'ayant pusqu'ies produit aucun effet.

Dans le seul but, cependant, de nous prémunir contre toutes les insenous n'avons fait nueun ens de la confinue que Votre Alteme vient de montrer, m des ouvertures qu'elle vient de faire pour un accommodement, je vons parletts succintement, conformément à la résolution qui en a été prise, des principaux points de la lettre confidentielle que vous venez de m'adresser, en vous faisant consistre avec franchise mes sentimens là-dessus.

Personne n'est plus vivement affecté que moi des différends qui expirent depuis de lengues unuées entre la Sublime Porte et Votre Alteine, des mans de toutes espèces qui en résultent pour notre Pitrie, et de la commotion que produisent dans tous les espirits cette désunion et cette sciencia qui réguent principale les Mais con les suites des pour celui qui les fait que pour que les torts ne nont pas de notre côté. Mais ces choses là étant hausées au tribunal du Très-Hout, nous espérons en Dieu que ceux qui en sont la cause n'échapperont point à la colère céleste.

Quoqu'il en soit, j'at jugé à propos, jetant un voile sur le pausé, et gardant le ssience sur l'avenur, ûter toute mon attention sur le présent. Je de le le desprése cerres, dans le le desprése cerraines expressions fortes; c'est-à-dire, que je me suis servi d'un langage fausant voir la nécessité que vous prouviez voire fadélite et votre dévoutement à la Subiame Porte, par des faits et à la face de tout le monde; et vous ajoutes, que mes expressions renferment indubitablement une allusion à la restaution de la flotte Impériale. Tandis qu'il fallant, en effet, que Votre Aliesse commençat par rendre la flotte, ce qui seruit tout-à-fait dans l'ordre des choses, vous en faites à présent une affaire secondaire; et il est devenu clair et évident, que les désirs de la Sublime Porte ne seront par accomplis même à cet égard, si la question administrative n'est pas amultanément résolue d'une manière astafaisante.

Vous cites qu'il a fallu retenir la flotte parcequ'elle était aliée à Alexandrie apontanément. Je cross devoir répondre que votre justification n'est pas solidement établie. L'arrivée de la flotte à Alexandrie n'a pas été la consequence d'une victoire, mais l'effet d'une trabason qui a éte réprouvée par l'opinion publique de tous les Pays, et qui a couvert le nom de son auteur d'une éternelle infamée. La détention de la flotte, parcequ'elle est allée a Alexandrie, est donc, comme tout le monde sait, annu inconvenante qu'elle

est injuste. Vous avouez rous-même, que la flotte est un bien héréditaire de 5a Majesté Impériale, et vous dites que vous n'avez jamais eu la pousse de vous en emparer. Il est pourtant clair et évident que, rotonir la flotte contre la volonté de 5a Hautesse, sans être accunement arrêté par la considération de ce qu'en dira la Nation. Musulemne antière, qui regardera cet acts tout aimplement comme un mépris pour elle, c'est la même chose que s'en emparer.

Data un tema, le feu Sultan se plaignait aussi, mas n'en parlora par à présent, car ce secut une longue histoire à raconter. Je dirai seulement que l'es de l'avènement au trone, de Sa Majesté Impénale, dont toutes les penseus sont tournées vers le pardon du passé et le retablissement de la paix et de la conte de la partir de la conte de la partir de la conte de la conte de la feur faire jour des bienfaits d'une administration équi table et paternelle, et des avantages de la civilisation, Sa Hauteise a manfesté à voire égard des sentimens que vous ne deves pas oubner.

Si vons dites: comme le Sultan ne fait que commencer à régner, il ne sais et pas a ce qui ses Mustres la right et de la regner, il personne de la ce que et si ce que et si ce en right. La ce pas il la regner de la regner de la ce en right et en receptant de la ce de la ce en right et en receptant de la ce de la ce en right et en receptant de la ce de la ce en receptant et en right et en

discuss the state of the state

Les motifs de Votre Altesse pour donner tant d'importance à l'occupetion de ces beox, ne devent-ils pas aussi engager la Sublime Porte à ne les abandonner mi les céder jamans? et ces positions étant les clefs des pays utués audelà de l'Asia Mineure, ne sout-ils pas considérées comme les fortifications unturelles de l'Asia Mineure, ne sout-ils pas considérées comme les fortifications unturelles de l'Asia Mineure, ne sout-ils pas considérées comme les fortifications les deute pas que Votre Altesse pe m'attribue, à tam, celle fermeté et cette constance dans les principes qui nous guident. Mais aupposent pour un moment, que Votre Altesse soit à ma place, je vous demande, encrez-vous emayer de persuader Sa Majesté Impériale de faire des concessions telles que celles dont il s'agit; concessions de nature à détruire de fond en comble son influence et sa puissance, à blesser la dignité souvernine, et à frosser si considérablement les intérêts de ses sujets. Je vous pire d'une manière toute particulière de une répondre franchement.

Mais que Vatre Altesse sache ausa, que supposé même, par impossible que préférant notre ancienne amité à la fidulté et nu dévoucement que je dons au l'adishah, notre Bienfaiteur et Maître, je veuille-favoriser von demanden bien counues, est-il à présumer qu'un Souverain in sege et doné de tant de ragaeité (Dieu veuille naus le conserver!) condescenne au sacrifice de ses drosts sacrés! Est-il d'ailleurs possible que tous les Ministres, tous les fidèles et dévoués serviteurs de la Sublame Porte, et même les particuliers, donnent leur consentement à un état de choses si numble e'

Il est possible que quelques hommes, mús uniquement par leurs propres satérèts, rous sient flatté dans les lettres qu'ils vois ont écrites, en vous les et que le Settan a de bonnes dispositions, ou que vous avez beaucoup de partisans, et qu'ils ment voulu vous induire missi en erreur. Mais si ces choses étaient vraies, l'opposition d'un Ministre et même de plusieurs Manistres, pourrais-elle les empécher?

ont présentée à la Sublime Porte, en date du 27 Juillet dermet, les Représentans des Grandes Pustances ont formellement et catégoriquement décare leur ferme résolution est de s'opposer à tout arrangement qui se servit pas

conforme nux intérêts de tout le monde?

Votre Altesse a voulu nous faire concevoir des sompçons sur les intenfrom des Pumaneen. Mass quel est donc leur but? Leur but est aujourd'hui ce qu'il était au commencement de la question; c'est-à-dire, que comme elles considérent la force de cet empire comme étant nécessaire à la conservation ile la La ance politique de l'Europe, elles veulent que les arrangemens à fair sucht confernes à exprise per Or, e par age le l'Emire Or oman en deux parties égales soumnes à deux différens Gouvernemens, serait un obstrele à l'obtention de la fin qu'elles se proposent, et voità pourquoi les Putatances ne veulent pus que l'on y consente. Et dans cet état de choses, oublight les devoirs que nous imposent et la fidélité que nous devois à notre Souvernin, et la place que nous occupons, nous aurions osé supplier Se. Majesté Impériale d'accorder les demandes de Votre Aitesse, nous nous mettrions en opposition, non avec quelques Punsances seulement, mais avec l'Europe entière, et c'est ce que l'on ne saurait mer. Tandus donc que la race lets tile notice til et que telles étaient les néeptions que les Pillean. ces de l'Europe ne cossaient de nous manifestet d'une manière positive, nouv etait-if possible de soirre une autre ligne de conduite que celle que nous he header the pisque of A calcene reliancic chose que je veus prie de prendre en consideration.

Si les Pussances de l'Europe n'ont pas pu jusqu'à présent faire natire un résultat conforme à non vœux, nous ne devous pas pour cois prendre soupeon de leurs intentions; et bien que certaines eirconstances alent retardé le résultat esperé, leurs sentimens à notre égard n'ont pas subs par là la moindre altération; et nous avons la certitude que les exigences impérieuses de leur politique se combineront à la fin, d'une manière favorable à nos droits clairs et pateus. Tet étant le pied sur lequel nous summes avec les Grandes Pussances, nous attendons les événemens avec la plus grande sécurité.

Vous unnoncez des préparatifs de guerre, sur le ton de la menace; ce qui se s'acci rel gire de course retre pretencie filezze et votre devouersent à Sa Hauteme, qui en ont surprue. Quant à Sa Hauteme, forte de ses droits, qui sont assis sur des bases solides, et de la protection du Ciel, elle agira en conséquence, et fera ce qu'exigent ses relations avec les Grandes Pousances.

E, un moi, vous voudrez bien me faire myoir catégoriquement si vous avez, ou non, l'intention d'accepter les concessons et les faveurs que le Sultan notre Augusto Maître, en montant sur le trône, a daigné vous offrir. Comme vous connaîtrez les principes et les intentions de la Sublime Porte par les réponses qu'elle fara par écrit à vos demandes, et que vous faites profession de fidélais et de dévouement, si, indépendamment de ces demandes, vous avez quelques idées et quelques observations à nous communiquer, vous voudres

bien le faire d'une innuiere claire et très-détaillée.

Je prends, en attendant, la libertà de vous donner, simi que notre ancienne aminé l'emge, quelques conseils analogues à notre sujet. Après le ring eve auge el voto Aliesse est parvinue. I ne ut reste plus rieu à des ser et ello-inème avoue que le principal objet de ses vœux à present est d'assurer in avers à ses éls et par l'es. Or, pour y parvente il ne faut employer que les moyens sages qui seuls y conduisent. Pour comblet done vou vœux, il la ri profete du mom et actuel, car il n'est pas improbable qui un peuplus tand vous ayez perdu l'occasion de le faire. Que votre Altesse ne prête pas l'oreille dans des affaires semblables, à des insinuations perfédes d'un tes d'adulateurs; mais qu'elle écoute plutôt les représentations bienveillantes d'un ami sincère qui se fait un devoir, à son âge avancé et avec la grande expérience qu'il a acquire, de dire la vérité.

#### No. 664.

## Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received May 1.)

(No. 70.) My Lord,

Therapia, April 8, 1840.

1 RECEIVED this evening, from Sir William Drommond Stewart, who this day arrived from Alexandra, and is now in quarantine, a note, wherein he writes.

"The traitor Capudan Pasha," that is, Ahmed Fevzi Pasha, "has been appointed Capananace a Chief of the Turnish and Egypoian ficets, and

arrived on board just as the steamer started."

I have not seen this communication in Colonel Hodger' despatch to your Lordship, and therefore report it here.

I have, &co., (Signed) PONSONBY.

#### No 665.

### Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received May 1.)

No. 71.

My Lord, Thropic, April 9, 1840.

IT appears that Mohemet Ali, in the appointment of Ahmed Pevzi Pasha to the command of the Ottoman and Egyptian fleets, has exercised to not of sovereignty. It appears, from Colonel Hodgen' despatch No. 36, that Mehemet Ali has shown his resolution to combet England, and confessed his attempts to attack British Allies. It appears that Mehemet Ali bounts of his power to raise all Turkey against the Sultan: it is possible that the deliminate under which he seems to be may lead him to try a cosp de main, and order Ibrahim to march upon Constantinopie. If this should be his colder, I proved the branch Ambassacor with act as the positive by assault inche would do in such circams ances. That a, he would call apon

the French Admiral to bring his feet to Constantinople. Lacquarence your landscop before with his resection, deceared to me by M or Pont on I acquainted your Lerona plately wile the dictaration of the Grand Vizier, that in case of attack he would sak for the protection of the British and French Sects. I have also reported my belief, that Melicines Ali has been endeave uring to gain partisans here by melicy. I on of openion that hy so doing he might be able to raise some show of resistance t the Porte, if Ibrah mere and advance, and taking ab the above-mentioned matters into consideration, I think it my duty to advertise Admiral Louis of them and a my receiver, in case of need to agree formally thin far aid from Her Majesty's squadron. There will be no difficulty in making everythe as secure here by such means even let the worst possible occur. The Pert was call in as, and with open the Dardaneties. One step is sufficient to controll Constantinople, and place the Sultan in perfect safety against such a petty danger as could be created by the partisans of the Pasha. As to danger from any other quarter, I am couldent nobody will rak an attempt against us when so placed, for it would be an attempt that must fail.

I do not believe Ibrahim could march, were Mchemet to order him, without ensuring his ruin; and what I mean is only to provide agunts

ounble muchel.

I will send a copy of this despatch to Admiral Louis.

1 have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

#### No. 666.

# Viscount Possenby to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received May 1.)

N. 73; My Lon.

Therapia, April 9, 1440.

I WAS desired a knowing what impression the a printing of Mahound Five Para had made an the French Ambassator, and I requested (1 to ray Chrza waki ! speak ! Lette on the subject. I learn, from to Commit's report, that M. de Pontois sees it much in the light others do and that he said it would necessarily operate upon French counsels, &c. The centes sor I craw is that M. de Pontois thinks this event may offer to the French Mosair the means for getting out of the difficulty be in in between the just views of policy stated by your Lordship and the erroneous vi wa ad-pted by the French press,

have also informed myself of the feelings of the Internuncio, and I and that his Excellency considers the accord Melamet As in the aget of an essumption of sovereignty.

M. de Pontoss said Rechid Pasha had told him that he, Rechid, would ties at as long as he could the making an arrangement with Mehemet Alt, we the intervention and concurrence of the Great Powers, but that if France and England did not take some vigorous measures to settle the question he should be forced to a tire, and the Porte was I thin them well on the protection of Russia, and make some engagement with that country similar to the Treaty of Unktar Skelesas.

> I have See SAT THE PONSONBL

#### No. 667

# Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received May 1.)

No. 34. My Lord.

Alexandria, March 27, 1840

COUNT MEDEM arquirits me of the letails of or a service to 1 act with the it the appring in the sections possible en the Peaks inquired, with some operators of trensition W and to a business end?" and be continued by a trig. There is now in an incoming than ever an nest ton and though a change has taken place in the Francia Marietra, there is an attle probability as before of any alteration to se put and that a mitra on far an regards my interests." Count Meson re al Amelin, mesons nistak a fir I believe that the question must now be brought to a final conclusion. England seems determined to act."

The Pasha rejoined, "Let England act; if she is alone, I am not afraid, and may eva contend will ber I am invaluerable in Egypt Count Medem then said, "Hoar me, Pasha your Highness is vulnerable everywhere. Do not depreciate in your own mind the means of England We Russians know her power, and we respect it. England, on the other hand knows ours, and does not view it with indifference. The thing most easy for her to effect, would be precisely the measure most dangerous to you. She would blockade your coasts. You know what would then be your lot in Syrm. The blockade would be your run you would be destroyed hitle by little. It would be a thousand times better for you to die in the field. The foreign merchants resident in Egypt would quit the country, your commerce would be paralyzed, and your end would be wretched "

> I have be, Segress, G LLOYD HODGES

#### No. 668.

### Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received May 1)

(No. 35.)

(Extract.)

Alexandria, March 31, 1840.

IN reference to my despatch. No. 33, of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that, accompanied by Mr. Alison, I

wasted upon Mehemet Ali yesterday.

I informed Mehemet Ali of the capture, near Corfu, of the Greek merchant brig, "Achille," and an Ionian trabacolo, employed for recruiting and transporting Albanian troops for the service of his Hightiess. At first, the Pasha denied all knowledge of this affair, but upon my mantang, and showing him the charter of the brig, he said, that the fact as I stated it was very possible,—as ever since his possessing the supreme authority in Egypt, he had always recruited his Albanian corps from their native country. As to the vessels, he said that the English might do with them whatever they pleased, but that he expected numbers of Albanians would yet reach him.

I re, I'd that whatever his practice may have been formerly it for ill. accorded with his actual political relations, and his professions of devotion to the Sultan, and deare for the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire, to now seduce and corol Turkish subjects, for the purpose of acting against their legitimate Sovereign, I added, that it was perfectly known to me who was the agents flest glass at a business are that there of of them all is the Consul-General of an European Power, a man who is generally believed to be far more the servant of the Pasha, than of the Consul-General of Greece. The Pusha rejoined, that he had taken no measure for seducing the subjects of the Porto, he only wanted recruits for his army, and starting up, he exclaimed with great warmth, "I could, if I would, make the whole nation revolt against the Sultan, and possibly I may do so, if driven to extremitien."

I next entered upon the topic of my instructions contained in your tertains repeted to 1 of it better that it it processed for in my communication, the matter of which I had some time since excessed to the present of terminal and the Proper was described much impatience, and exclaimed abruptly, "You speak as if you were a novice in this question. I am weary of these representations. Let us drop the subject. These matters have been repeated to me, over and over again. It is uscless again to refer to them." Here, Boghos Bey, seeing it. Pasha much excited, and fearing that he might commit himself requested me to write to his flighness, to which, I only raphed, that my communications with the Pasha must be personal, but that if I had or as or to apply to the Moster it wos be it west og, and I added. that I expected of his Highness a patient audience. I said that I regretted extremely that my communication was not of a more agreeable character, but that I really thought the blame to rest, rather with his Highness than with my Government; and that he might rest antisfied, that any representations it might become my duty to make, would

always be couched in terms of due respect to the Pasha. Resuming then the conversation, I asked Mehemet Ali, "Pray, what does your Highness purpose doing with the Turkish fleet;" to which he replied, "I shall keep it as a weapon taken from the hand of my coemies. until my differences are settled with the Porte, and then I shall send it back to the Sultan." To this I rejuned, "If the officers of the Turkish fleet knew their duty to their religion and to the Sultan, they would return with their thips to Constantinople; and I do not conceal from your Highness, that I am instructed by my Government to advise their ad phon of such a course." On this, the Pasha, in a state of the greatest excitement, jumped up from his Divan, and cried, "Now you place me in s state of war. I warn you, that the first defection I perceive, I will

shoot the offender." I contented myself with answering, " your Highness may rely on it, that threats will not prevent the performance of my duty I view with regret, the measures your Highness is adopting, and the preparations you are making; they cannot avail, and only prove the eagerness with which your Highness is rushing towards certain

I be no d More not 1 to aform we wheeler he had not recently written to Hoarew Pasha, respecting some arrangement of his differences with the bear Porte Heren't tot he is written so he a letter about a month stace, to which he expected a reply by the next steamer. at a st b. bear of t illier a Pract be commercial that the Representatives of the Five Powers at Constantinople. I said that I had been informed, that a copy had been, by his orders, formshed to M Cochelet; and I expressed a hope, that his Highness would have in me sufficient confidence to intrust me with the same document. To this the Pasha made no objection, but ordered Hoghos Bey to Iurnish me with a transcript, which, however, I have not as yet received.

When about to take leave, Hoghes Bey said to me, "The Pasha has plant to any the total the property of the second see that Power at the gates of Constantinople, and in alkance with the

It is proper that I should inform your Lordship, that the demeanour and tone of Mehemet Ali, during the whole of the political portion of this interview, manifested deliance and insolence.

I observed towards him a calm, respectful, but firm, deportment.

It is not possible to credit that Mehemet Ali, confiding in his own feeble resources, could assume such a bearing, or use such language to to be stall set with the Between them is a feet of Petroe has declared to the Pasha, through her Representative, that whatever favourable dispositions she may entertain for his interests, she is still by no means propared to break with England, or with her Allies, in order to support his pretensions; and that, in resentment for such a resolution, the Pasha, in a long contested dispute respecting distinctive marks of the various thymom of the Greek Church, has recently granted to Russia. concessions which had been lung sought for and refused to France.

Year to that portion of your Lordship's instructions relating to the officers of the Turkish fleet, I see the performance so replete with dangers for those individuals, that it is my intention to take no active measures as regards it until I receive your Lordship's further orders s-puld I, however, find that there is peril to the lives of any persons who may be the superior of the superior at the sup persons into my house, or furnish them with an anytum on board one or other of the two reusels of war stationed here.

Under the circumstances before set forth, I cannot but be of opinion. that better i to be seen my of at i the Passa's Givernment should be avoided at present as much as possible. It is really useless, and a section to be in the arealy expected grate to rely to me by that to put if I rate I come to report april I are extended to takes will be immediately followed by effects: I, therefore, have determined to remain for the present entirely passive, until the resolutions of Her Majesty's Government are made known to me-

I shall await with anxiety the reception of your Lurdship's next despatches; and I trust the mode in which I have executed your Lordship's tate commands may merit your approval

#### No. 669

# Lord Beauvale to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 2.)

(No. 56.) My Lord.

Vienna, April 24, 1840

PRINCE METTERNICH communicated to me, this morning, the result of his examination into the Turco-Egyptian Question,

It is divided into two parts: the first, inquiring into the practicability of coercive measures, the second, examining the course to be pursued if the idea of adopting them is rejected. Both are destined for communica-

Russian, and Prussian Governments. of course to be the Four Powers more explicitly rejected than Pr . M . . . . . . . . . . . . . be asked me for my opinion I mean to get range for a grant poverned all the res, when the class of the street to the and ry means for an operation against Mehemet Ali, that this being resolved, coercive measures became impossible a Find were to determine to furnish the whole force required. It is well are to an Russ and a distriction give 150,000 men. I expressed a state of the translate and he either to us or to Austria; and he said that to them it certainly would

The second inquiry establishes the terms to be proposed to Melsemet All by the Five Powers, if they can be induced to concur, and if not, by the Four They are, the hereditary possession of the Governments of Egypt and Arabin, within the limits of its former dependence upon the Porte. The Prince draws this line in order to avoid recognizing in Mehemet Ah a right to extend his possession over the rest of Are a The five Pashalics of Syria to be secured for life to Mehemet Ali and upon his death, to revert to such of his descendants as he shall designate for that portion of his succession. Candia and Adana, with such additional parts of Syria at it shall be thought lit to obtain, to be restored immediately to the Porte, and the feet to be sent back.

Prince Metternich proposes that these terms shall not be made a subject of my or word the Para at the Africal to the de So Real as the limit of the concessions be will consent to make. If they should be Four Powers to take upon themselves the protection of his dominsons

When he had done, I asked him if that was all; and when he inquired what more was wanting. I said that the practical conclusion arrived at by the last condition he had stated, would be that England would have to keep in the Mediterranean a fleet strong enough to keep in check the fleets of Turkey, Egypt, and France, while the other Powers would look on, bearing no part of the burthen; that if we were willing to take this charge upon ourselves, the defence of Constantinople against a maritime attack might indeed be complete; but where would be the defence for the rest of the Sultan's dominions? that it was easy to any that in case of commencing an attack, Melicinet Ali would encounter all Europe, but that he had learnt that Europe, consisting of Five Powers, might indeed be something, but that when reduced to four it was nothing at all; that without attacking Constantinople, without any overt attack whatever, Mehemot Ali might, by mantreetionary movements, aided under various pretences by his military force, succeed in detaching district after district from the Sultan's dominions, and where would be the defence? The defence to be effective could only lie in an attack upon him at home, but what probability would there be of the Four Powers combining then for such a purpose may more than now?

The Prince answered that I was perfectly right, that it was necessary to concert the measures to be reserved to in such contagencies, and that he would write a further despatch, offering to enter into the consideration of them with the Three Powers, in case the fourth should persuat in standing about. With a view to facilitate this, and to bind but to it, I proposed that, in case the British Government should adopt the idea, he while the proposition to the subject. He assented; and upon my asking him whether he would make the proposition to Russia and Prussia also, he answered that it would be better to writ till we learnt the intentions of England, that if she adopted his views, it would then be for her to call upon the other Powers to concert measures for the protection of the Sultan's dominions; and that if she made the invitation to the three, Austria would not only accept it herself, but support it with the other two.

Prince Metternich has said to me, that for the defence of Constantinople, Anstra would furnish 60,000 men if they were required; but I shall have no faith in these professions unless they are made matter of positive stipulation. It appears also to be deducible from the inclosure in my No. 18, that Austria will hardly take part in active measures upon any ground against Mehemet Ali, unless with the full assurance that war, if it were to ensue from thence with France, should be common to the Four

In conclusion, I remarked to the Prince, that after all he had only arrived at a system which (France standing alonf) would place the peace of Europe on a most unsafe foundation, and render it in great measure dependent upon Mehemet Ali. He admitted the truth of the remark without indicating the existence of a remedy.

I have, &c., (Signed) BEAUVALE

#### No. 670

Lord Beauvole to Viscount Palmerston-(Received May 2)

Corfidentia

Powers.

My Lord,

Frence, April 24, 1840.

YOUR Lordship will observe that the determination to take no part its active operations against Mehemet Ali was much more positively influenced thus day than on the 12th mutant. I made in this second natance no attempt to shake it, because I knew it not to depend upon Prince Metterisch, having been the result of the deliberations of the Galand. I will not say that Prince Metterisch has been forced to retract a proposition, but he has felt that he should not be supported if he made only and has therefore abstained from it.

The result is, that for measures of attack against Mehemot Ab,

Austria must be put out of the question.

Can she be counted upon for measures of defence to the Sultan's Empire! I want say, but have given your I reship the means of ascertaining the fact, and its extent, by obtaining the engagement to send a staff officer to London if required.

Should Her Majesty's Government decide upon the measures to be taken, and the assistance to be required from Austria, much may be done towards influencing her resolves; but for this I must be placed in a

different attitude from any I have hitherto held

One great impediment has hitherto existed in the doubt which still prevails as to the union of the British Cabinet upon this question. To remove this, I must be enabled to speak in the name of the Government, stating what they propose to effect; what means they have resolved to employ and what assistance they require from Austria and their other Allies.

In such a case, my efforts would not be confined to Prince Metternich.

but I should be enabled to asset him with his Colleagues and with the Archduke.

It is true that the approaching annual departure of Count Kolowrath and that of Count Fiquelmont, would much impair my means of acting, and increase the difficulty of inducing this Government to take a deter-

mination, but still much may be done, within the limits of a sound

discretion, whenever England will take a decided lead.

For the present it has been impossible to do more than to clear up the position. The impulse to be given will now depend upon England, and to be effective, it must bear the undoubted stamp of being the deliberate determination of the Government, and as such, sure to be acted upon and persevered in. Up to this time, the Austrian Government has not considered us to be in carnest as to our intention of acting, any more than themselves.

(Signed) BEAUVALE

#### No. 671

### Lord Remode to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received May 2.)

No. 59 1

My Lord. Fienno, April 25, 1810.

PRINCE METTERNICH has read to me his add-tuenal despatch lis practical part consists of the offer to concert measures for the eventual defence of the Sultan's dominions, and to send an officer for that purpose to London in the character of a mere traveller. The Prince further

The theoretical part of the despatch consists,—first, of a defence of Austria from the imputation of slackness, coupled with the profession of a readiness to adopt active measures of attack, if the could attain the conviction that they would not turn to the disadvantage of those amploying them; and, secondly, of an assertion, that if the British Cabinot had not given way, when it was a question of argaing, upon the return of M de Brunnow to London, France would then have been drawn into the system at that time contemplated by the Four Powers, which she no longer can be. Her attitude, however, even if she should persist in standing aloof, will, according to the Prince, be less dangerous under the plan proposed by Austria, than if active measures of attack against Mehemet Ali were to be resorted to.

Be this as it may, what is certain is, that the danger will be removed further off, and that Austria is willing to near the distant danger, while the abrinks from the immediate one. If Her Majesty's Government thould, upon consideration, devise no better practicable plan, it will be but prident to close with Austria at once, and fix her to her own propositions, for that which is attainable to-day is not always so on the morrow. If France should enter note it, there will probably arise a further difficulty in obtaining her concurrence in the contingent measures of defence for the Sultan's dominions against the encroachments or attacks of the Pasha. However, if she should go even so far as to concur the conditions to be proposed to him, she will thereby be disabled, in attact reasoning at least, from setting herself against the measures of defence which the rejection of those conditions might render necessary.

That defence, Prince Metternich concurs in thinking, can only be made effective in the shape of an attack. In such a case, he speaks of a Russian expedition to Beyrout, forgetting the recent assertion, that the Emperor would not allow his forces to quit the Black Sea. The frequent contradictions which your Lordship will remark in the examination of the affair, show its complicated nature, and the necessity for a strict inves-

B 31

tigation of what is practicable in it, and for a defined agreement between the Powers as to the parts th y will respectively undertake.

When Prince Metternich suggested the attack upon Beyrout, with the view of raising Syria against the Pashs, I told him it would be an unworthy part for the Powers to excite insurrection and abandon victims. that for this reason a demonstration upon the coast of Syria was inseparably connected with an attack open Alexandria, and could not. without the risk of diagrace, be undertaken separately.

I fear that when the question shall be fully examined into, it will be found very difficult to provide any efficient defence except for Con-

atantinople.

I have, &c . BEAUVALE

### No. 672

# Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston,- (Received May 4.)

(No. 153) My Lord.

Paris, May 1, 1840.

I HAVE received your Larrish as despatches to No. 159 reliance M Thiers, yearer ay real to an extracts a a lespatch asserts and by him to M Cochelet, for the purpose of a many text the plant of Egypt was not encouraged by the brach to correct to receed a my scene in resemble cartines for centarity with In one of a extracts who have read to me M Werse, not the bear, terrain, to make the art of least so by Me out the that France will not sair her and mee with bug up at one terests of the Pasha.

If There, at the same to endourved to me, that the tone of menace which ( e nel Hodg s > cl 5 mg tes, in his late communications with the Panha, had an effect directly contrary to that which Her Majesty's Consulhaped it might produce; and that when be threatened Mehemet Ali with , dverigate tim and depriving him not only of Syria, but of all Egypt, a . gree of irretation was excited in the mind of the Pasha which rendered him totally incapable of listening to the prudent advice of those who otherwise might have had some influence upon his determinations.

J have, &cc (Signed) GRANVILLE

### No. 673.

# Viscount Palmeraton to Bart Granville.

(No. 167) My Lord.

Foreign Office, May 5, 1840

A FEW days before the adjournment of the House of Commons for the Easter ree as I re-seated if Great again to raw the attention of his G y rament to the quast in fith Naval Armamet is of France with respect to which, so many communications have taken place between the two Governments since December last.

I said, that when the Navy Estimates were discussed in the House of Commons, some members of the Opposition remarked, that the number of ships which we then had in commission would require, in order to man them, a larger number of scames than that which we had proposed to Parliament, as the permanent establishment for the service of the year. and the Government was saked how it reconciled the number of ships in

commission, and the crews which those ships must necessarily contain, with the number of men proposed to be voted. I said that, in reply to this, Lord John Russell had stated, that we hoped to be able to lay up in ordinary some of the ships of the line then in commission, and thus to reduce the number of scamen employed, so as to bring it down to the number proposed to be voted; and Lord John Russell added, that if circumstances should arise to prevent this reduction, and if the state of affairs should require the continuance of the same amount of paval force which was then employed, the Government would come down to Parliament later in the session, would state that fact, and would apply for a supplementary vote. I said, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be obliged immediately after Easter to make his financial statement of the income and expenditure of the country, for the year ending April, 1841, and that the Government must, before that statement in made, determine finally what amount of naval force we may be obliged to keep up: that our decision on this point must mainly depend upon the course pursued by France. That if France should reduce her naval force, England would do the same; but that if France should resolve to manufain her present large amount of ships in commission, England could not reduce bern; and the Government would be obliged to apply to Parliament for an Iretary rote that any ang for the rot we see, I be mpelled to state the reasons which rendered it necessary, and that, if it should be occasioned by the extensive armament of France, a statement of that fact in Parliament would not produce a good effect upon the pett and of Funcia it ips , the matural religious or the factor articles showed M. Guisot the list, of which I inclose a copy, by which it appears. that the French have in the Mediterranean seventeen sail of the line now about, and equipped or equipping for service, and another ship of the has at Rochefort; while we have in the Mediterranean ten, at Lisbon two, at home two preparing for the Mediterranean, two getting ready for general service, and the three guardships; that thus, the French have eighteen sail of the line affoat, while we have, exclusive of the guardships, which have only a fourth of their complement of men, and which cannot lear than reserve to more and records of the bree based at a in the East Indies, which eatinot be reckoned in this comparison, only sixteen. I said, that it is impossible for England to remain inferior to France in naval means, either permanently, and upon a comparison of the whole number of ships belonging to each country, or for a time, and upon comparison of the number of ships which each country may have in communion ' that it appeared however to Her Majesty's Government, that it would be much better to restore the balance by mutual reduction than by read part after, and that accordingly, had, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to propose through him to the French Government, that if France would reduce the number of her line-ofhattle ships in commission to twelve, England would fix her Mediterranean fleet at the same amount, and would in addition to that fleet, keep in commission in the seas of Europe only the two sail of the inte at Liabon, and the three guardships; the latter of which are rather headquarter stations for the Port Admirals than an available naval force, manmuch as they have not more than about 250 men each; and the former of which are a necessary reserve for a country which, like F land has a microis at waterly scattered C I am possess as a d many distant interests to guard. I, at the same Line, showed M. Guitol your Excellency's despatch. No. 225, of the 17th of June of last year, in which you report, that Marshal Soult had talked not of fifteen sail of the line, but of ten, as the French naval force, saying, that France had then seven in the Levant; that the French Government intended to send thither three more, which were getting ready at Toulon, and that they would then have ten in the Levant; and that if the English Government would augment the British squadeon in the Mediterranean to the same amount, there would then be a combined force of twenty sail of the line ready to act for the protection of the Turkish Empire.

M. Guszet promused to report to his Government what I had said, and to let me know as soon as possible their decision on this proposition. Accordingly, a few days ago, M. Guizot read to me a part of a private letter which he had received from M. Thiers, conveying the French answer to the above-mentioned proposal of Her Majesty's Government. M Thiers said in that letter, that the French Government has now nine sait of the line in the Levant, and aix at Toulon; not, however, it is to be observed, noticing in this enumeration the two others which are under repair at Toulon, and the "loflexible," which is getting ready for sea at Rochefort. He said, that in order to obviate any jealousy on the part of England, he was willing to agree that under present circumstances, the French force should be distributed in the following manner: that ten said of the line should be stationed to the eastward of Malta, and between that Island and the Dardanelles and Alexandria; and that aix should be stationed to the weatward of Toulon, and between that port and Algara and Cadin; the French unval force in communion being thus maintained at some expression of a view in the Monterra core and one at Rochetort. But M. Thiers added, that whenever France should acquire the certainty that she would not be left alone (seelee) on the Tureo-Egyptian Question, the French Government would unmediately lay up in ordinary five out of these seventeen sail, and turn over their crown to frigates and smaller vessels, and send them to attack Buenos Ayres.

Your Excellency will see that there was nothing in this communication which could lead Her Majorty's Government to think, that it would be expedient or proper to abstain from proposing to Parliament a fresh grant for the purpose of keeping up the present amount of our naval force, because the proposal that the existing naval force of France should be divided into two portions, of which, one should be stationed to the east of Maita, and the other to the west of Toulon, was too nugatory to be met with any serious observation, and the measure which was announced as intended to be adopted whenever such an arrangement of the Turco-Egyptian Question as would be satisfactory to France shall be arrived at, would produce an diminution in the effective and active naval force of France, (because the real naval force of a country must be measured by the number of seamen employed.) but would only be a tr from a art of that force from my level to me a stayes to a other. and its application to a purpose which would be far from agreeable to England, and not by any means calculated to allay national jealousy in

thus country

lam, &c., Signed) PALMERSTON

### No. 674

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received May ?

(No. 77 )

My Lord, Therepus, April 14, 1840.

ON the 9th I had a long conversation with Rechid Pasha on the Allears of Egypt. He was desirous to know if what was reported of the care and larger West to apple and Herger was true. The report he had heard being nearly accurate, and only differing in trifling points from the Colonel's, I confirmed it.

The Pasha had heard of the nomination of Ahmed Fevri Pasha to be Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman and Egyptian fleets. He said it was a direct assumption of sovereign authority, and that he was glad Mehemet Ali had thrown off the mask, and that nobody could now be deceived. He asked many questions on the subject of Mehemet Alia means for making an attempt against this capital; I stated why I thought he could not succeed in it, but that prudence required the Porte should

unmediately make preparations to meet such an attack, were Mehemet rash enough to attem, I t Rechel said pre, arat as should be made and that should the troops of Mehemet Ali arrive even at Scutari, the Porte would not treat with him, but would rely on the Great Powers.

Rechid was highly pleased with the last news he had collected respecting the feelings of Her Majesty's Government. He said he relied apon your Lordship's firmness, and that he hoped there might be a change in the policy of the French in consequence of the late conduct of Mehemet Ali, although a very few days back the French Ambassador continued to urge him to make an arrangement with the Egyptian; but that he (Rechid) would promise me, never to make any without the concurrence of England, and whilst be continued a Minister none should be

> I have, &c., PONSONRY. Signed)

#### No. 675.

# Colonel Hudger to Viscount Possonby .- (Received May 8.)

No. 36

My Lord,

Alexandria, April 6, 1840

THE morning after my interview with his Highness the Viceroy, on the 31st ultimo, he nominated Ahmed Pasna to the command of the Turkish and Egyptian aquadrons, and restored to him the inogina of deprived by the Sultan.

This step on the part of Mehemet Ali, has created much surprise and alarm in the minds of my Colleagues, and I confers that it strikes me as one of the most important and aignificant indications of his determination to reast, should force be resorted to against him by the Allied Powers: may, more, that he is now determined, by some overt act, to

bring the question to a crisis I am informed by M Cochelet, that when he remonstrated with him on the late nomination, he answered, "What would you have me do? I sent lately, to Constantinople, proposals for an arrangement with the Porte: these were confided to my daughter-in-law. Twice she went with received ber four buglis at a flat sart of containing the f some tiese people that this combit case the will influe a Amilo Above I Pish, he show a ways have no him to began and at Terkish the facility of the property of the second o terponated. If Yestip a Pasky is too in our sector with last were be made and I ale a Colonel Hodges, who will pro a home that to to content and that the does not, I will.

Turned my Lord it were that we was the more William I will be as being race to extent october the and the filter and days Army of a tasten c. Su navart and by the great acthe gold market he has lated asserted as weather a march the formation Conseller and and terms The Proposition to the resett of Larry or some rewise had will ben or the at twint walk a ensulting and defying. Indeed, M. de Laurin avowed to myself, that i. was so. I may here remark to your Lordship, that M. Cochelet assures me, that on some points, such for instance as the restoring liberty to the officers of the Turkish anundron, he backed my representations made to the Pasha by your orders. He is the only one of my Colleagues who has attered one word in my support. Some of the others absunded in maginfoquent expressions to me, and in vast promises, which they have not redeemed, but seem to have been struck with a panic terror, by a few energetic expressions of the Pashs, in my last interview with his \$1 , VSS

G LLOYD HODGES

### No. 676.

# Colonel Hodgen to Viscount Pulmerston,-(Received May 8.,

(No. 37 My Lord

Alexandria, April 8, 1540.

I HAVE received information from Mr. Alison, who considers has informant energing of credit, that the Russian Consul-General has had two interviews with the Viner, since the arrival of the French steam-vessel on the 4th instant. Of these audiences, one followed a conversation with floghos Bey, and seems to have been of a highly confidential nature, since the Dragoman in attendance was excluded, and none were present to the Plant. I need Boy as he year, to out March a listing tions were subsequently pent to Ibrahim Pasha, to hold his army in readiness to march on Constantinople without delay, should events arise requiring the adoption of such a measure.

The person from whom this information is derived, spoke of the advance on the capital as dependent upon something still matter of do bt, which, he conceived, might perhaps be the view taken of it by the Riusian Government. He also believes, that the instructions sent to librahim Pasha, were suggested by the Russian Consul-General; and he is led to thus conclusion, as well from the frequent and agreeable interviews of this Agent with Mehemot Ali, as from other reasons.

The same informant adds, that a letter has been received from Sheriff Pashs on the subject of the quarantine in Syria, which it was stated had increased the popular forment. Sheriff Pashs referred to the opinion which had been already expressed, that if the power and jurisdiction of his Highness in Syria were not speeddy confirmed and consolidated, the public feeling, exasperated by the present and other measures, might evince itself in a manner highly dangerous to the existing authority

I have now only to leave the subject to your Lordship's own judgment and conclusions.

What I can communicate as more positive, since the facts after coming to my knowledge, were confirmed by M Cochelet himself, is, that this gentleman, on the evening of the 4th instant, had an audience of Mehemet AB, is the course of which he informed the Pasha that he had received despatches from M. Thiers, from which he gathered that France was inclining in her foreign policy towards a Northern Power.

The Consul-General of France, has, of late, had long and frequent interviews with the Peaha. The Consul-General of Russia has also been in active communication with his Highness. Both of those gentlemen nesert as certain, that Mehemet Ali has no intention whatever of marching on Constantinople. I myself do not believe that he has such a percent of the present; but I am strongly disposed to think, that were the Pasia arged to the utmost, he would, as a last resource, adopt that means to

Count Medem tells me, that on remonstrating with the Pasha on his late nomination of Ahmed Pasha in the command of both fleets. Mehemet Alt replied, "that he had been urged to that course by the insulting conduct of the Ports; and that, independent of such a cause, he had long wished to grant repose to the declining years of his old servant, Matty a Pasha maned Ahmed Pasha Inspector-General of both fleets." I prove he had named Ahmed Pasha Inspector-General of both fleets." I make will be taken been to discrept the discrept of the pasha to his new Admiral, in his two conversations with M. Cochefet and Count Medem

(Signed G LLOYD HO XIES

### No. 677

# Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received May 8.)

(No. 38.)

My Lord, Alexandria, April 18, 1840

SINCE I last had the honour of addressing your Lordship, n my despatch No. 37 of the 8th instant, the affairs of this country have not assumed any very novel or remarkable character

The warlike preparations of the Pasha continue, on all sides, with extreme activity; and his air of perfect confidence in the fortunate results of his policy, seems undiminuhed. Every day confirms in 1 mg ments my former suspicious, that Mehemet Ali in backed by the secret support and assurances of a first-rate European Power; and that he is fully prepared and resolved for any contingency.

The Representatives of the Five Powers, instead of assuming a firm and energetic deportment, have nothing to oppose to the dauntless aspect and continued progress of the Paska, but disunion, coldness, mutual mistrust, and an utter indisposition to co-operate for the attainment of any common object. I am bound to infer, that we pronounced a line of conduct is not adopted without the instructions of their respective Carrier

of R as a state to be free, int and for only the first search and the Committee of the search and the Paster to also receive news free derivations to the Yakeel of the Russian Jows, as to inspire a heliof that he noted on orders received from Alexandria

At Alexandria, there has not recently occurred anything more worthy of note than the collection of forces at Damanhour, and the diagrams of the troops belonging to the fleets and the city; both the notes to which I have adverted in former desputches

All at a brinight back, 105,000 round-shot and shell arrived from

A foreste, called the "Cafareher," is loading with military stores, amongst which, are 1,100 shell; and three or four transports are also tong in munitions. These, it is thought, are destined for St. Jean

The fine corvette commanded by Said Bey, son of the Pasha, is

On the 16th instant, Her Majesty's steam-ship "Gorgon," and the "Daphne" corvette, sailed from this part, in consequence of orders from Admiral Sir John Louis, and proceeded to Malta.

The 26th and 35th Regiments of Infantry have left Cairo, and, I had be the force of the same direction. Several influential States for the capital of leveling a problem of leveling a problem than contained the Nieuw contained the late forcible conscriptions have spread terror and dissubstaction throughout Egypt.

The information I receive from Syris represents that country as being in a very agriated and unsettled condition. Discontent prevails to it bushest extent I is said that the Fire Bodler Prace of Maint Lebanon, has refused to furnish 20,000 men demanded of him by the Egyptian Government. All accounts concur in declaring that the Syrinos look with confidence and hope to being speedily liberated by an European array. Travellers, on whom I can rely, assure me, that the sympathies of the great mass of the Syrians are with the Russians that the French are next in popularity; and that England is esteemed only in the third place. An opinion obtains amongst them, that the Emperor of Russia is the kinsman of the Soltan, and that he will come to the assistance of that Sovereign, and to the liberation of Syria. I hear that such notions are very studiously disseminated by Russian Agents throughout Egypt and Syria.

695

The fort Scation and victualling of St. Jean d Acre continue without intermission. On the 4th ultimo, fifty thirty-six-pound guas, of Swedish manufacture, arrived there from Alexandria; and on the 5th, 148 cannon of smaller calibres, reached the same place from Tarsus, having been taken at the battle of Nexib. About the same time a large quantity of ball and abell was received.

Report says, that Acre will be defended by 640 pieces of canoon, and that provisions for one year are being accumulated, to supply 16,000

The garrison of Acre, on the 9th ultimo, was as follows:--

1 Regiment (18th) Infantry

1 Regiment (30th) Infantry, formed of invalids.

600 Sappers and Miners. (Baltadgé.)

300 Regular Artillery

1,000 Irregular Artibery

Another regiment of Infantry is expected to arrive from Damascus. I have, &c.,

G. LLOYD HODGES.

### No. 678.

# Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston. - Received May 8.

(No. 40.)

My Lord,

Ainzandria, April 20, 1840.

SINCE I had the bonour of writing to your Lordship in my despatch No. 38, of the 18th metant, I have ascertained that the Pasha is about to

undertake a short tour up the Delta-

I am informed by a letter received this day from our Consular Agent at Atle, on the Mahmoudie Canal, that four regiments of Regular Infantry, recently arrived from Catto, are now encamped at Damanhour. at which place there are also 800 men of Irregular Cavatry. In addition, several regiments from Upper Egypt and from the Hedjan, are expected there. It is believed that two regiments will be quartered in the village of Dagout-a-Haigh-ol Ghiamal, about an hour distant from Atfe.

The recruitment of the National Guard continues everywhere with the utmost activity. At Cairo, Osman Bey Sennari, late Ulema of the Mosque Ashar, has undertaken to raise four regiments; and Mehemet Ali has promised, that should be succeed, he will make him Panha of two tails. Ibrahim Aref Bey, late a merchant in Cairo, is named Brigadierto peral, and has engaged to raise two regiments. Mahomed Bey, late Ulema, is to assemble other two regiments, and to be decorated with the same rank. These eight regiments are to be recruited in the city of Cairo.

Hamsein Bey Surur is to be made Colonel, and is to recruit one

regiment in Old Cairo.

Ali Djezzar will have the same rank, and is to form another regiment

in the neighbouring auburh of Boulac

My correspondence from Syria of the 31st ultimo, represents Ibrahum Pasha as still at Marash. It is worthy of remark, that something more than two months back, he had distributed various regiments in Hamah, Hers Days I Are & but that I was a of these troops with reinforcements, have been recalled and concentrated about Marash Three regiments of Infantry are also on the point of leaving. Aleppo with the same destination

It is reported in Aleppo, that the Egyptian Infantry is to be divided into two columns of operation, one to be stationed man Acre, and the

The entire force of Cavalry is concentrating in and about Killis.

In service A to the tests of larger has a not too requirition to transport the material of the army deposited there in the DOMESTICS.

The utmost activity prevails in perfecting the fortifications of Acre. Workmen of all sands are impressed for this serv o from the adjacent cities. Requisitions for provisions and other stores, are also exacted over great part of the country, for the supply both of Acre and Alexandria

The G scrument a exerting tself . I sam the o data heers An inconsiderable revolt had even taken place. The misery of the masses is

extreme. The disaffection of the Syrians is universal.

G. LLOYD HODGES (Signed)

### No. 679

### Viscount Pulmerston to Barl Granville.

No. 169 )

Foreign Office, May 8, 1840 My Lord.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 167, of the 5th instant, relative to the communications which have passed between M. Guixot and me respecting the amount of the naval forces of England and France respectively, I herewith inclose to your Excellency, for your information, a copy of a private letter upon that subject, which I received on the 17th ultimofrom Lord Minto.

> I nm, &c., PALMERSTON Signed)

### Inclosure 1 m No. 679

### Lord Minto to Viscount Palmerston.

Private.

My Dear Palmerston, Admiralty, April 17, 1840

I SFND you inclosed a list of our line-of-battle ships in commission You will see that we have at present ten ships in the Mediterranean, and two more nearly ready, which may be sent there. These, with the two shops at Lastion, and the three guardshops at home, comprise the whole of the force (with the exception of that employed in China) which it was proposed to maintain, and for which a vote was taken from Parliament. But the Cabinet having agreed that it was inexpoduced to reduce our fleet no low, whiles b'rance maintained such a force as she has new brought forward in the Mediterranean, it has become necessary to recommission the " Vanguard" and " Rodney" instead of paying them off into ordinary, as had been intended: this alone produces an excess of from 1,200 to 1,500 men borne in the first beyond the number voted by Parliament, an excess which will be vastly increased, if, by maintaining her present unnecessarily great fleet in the Mediterranean, France should compel us to commission three or four ships more. I trust, therefore, that you may be able to induce the French Government to enpsent to a very considerable reduction of its Mediterranean fleet, since nothing could be more unfortunate than the necessity of coming down to Parliament for a supplementary vote, founded avowedly, as it must be, on some jealousy of

With the numberion calls upon our navy in all parts of the world it is obvious, that we must always keep at our disposal for general service, some ships beyond the number that may be considered as available for the Mediterranean in case of seed; and therefore Soult's attempt to balance the number of their feet by an enumeration of all the ships we might have in commission in the parts of the channel, or chewhere, was

8 0

perfectly unfour.

I need hardly point out to you, with reference to the list which I send, that the difference in the force of the individual ships composing the two fleets, is not less than the difference in their number

Ever yours truly, Signed) MINTO.

### Inclosure 2 in No. 679

# Ships of the Line in Communion, April 17, 1840

### In the Mediterranean

| Princess Cha | rlotte |   | 104 Guns. | Implacable |   | - | 74 ( | Juna. |
|--------------|--------|---|-----------|------------|---|---|------|-------|
| Анца -       | -      | - | 84 11     | Benhow     |   | - | 72   | +     |
| Rellerophon  |        | - | 80        | Hastings   | - | - | 72   | +     |
| Ganges       | -      | - | 84        | Bellende   |   | - | 72   | т     |
| Powerful     |        |   | 84 ,,     | Edinburgh  |   | + | 72   | 41    |

# Fitting out at Plymouth, and may be sent to the Mediterraneau.

| Thunderer     |   | 81 Guns. | Combridge |   | 76 Guns. |
|---------------|---|----------|-----------|---|----------|
| I I I WINDOWS | - | OT CHIME |           | - | 10 Omnin |

#### At Lubon

| Donegal - | 76 Guns. | Revenge |  | 76 Guns. |
|-----------|----------|---------|--|----------|
|-----------|----------|---------|--|----------|

# Guardships at the three principal ports bearing the flags of the

| Howe      | - | 120 Guns. | Impregnable   | 104 Guan. |
|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| Britannia | - | 120       | i de la companya de |           |

These ships, although in commission, have only their port complements of 260 men, and must be manned before they could be employed at sea

Vanguard - 80 Guns. Rodney - 92 Guns

These ships have been brought home from the Mediterranean to be paid off into ordinary; but in consequence of the extraordinary force collected by France in the Mediterranean. I have been compelled to order them to be recommissioned.

There are, in addition to the above, three ships of the line, viz.: the Wellesley, the Melville, and the Blenheim, employed on the expedition against China.

## No. 680

# Viscount Palmersion to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

My Lords, Foreign Office, May 8, 1840

WITH reference to my letter to your Lordships of the 7th of April conveying to your Lordships the Queen's pleasure as to the instructions to be addressed to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, with reference to the contag. In for all the Barborus to protect Constantinople against any attack on the part of Ibrahim Pasha; I am commanded by the Queen to acquaint your Lordships, that accounts recently received show, that it is not improbable that Ibrahim Pasha may suddenly march on Constantinople; and I am to signify to your Lordships Her Majesty's pleasure, that Admiral Sir Robert Stopford should be instructed

to station two or three sail of the line in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, to be ready to pass up to Constantinople, if invited by the Turkish Government to do so.

Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 681

## Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonby

(No. 67)

My Lord, Poreign Office, May 8, 1640
1 INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a letter

which, in consequence of your despatch No. 71, I have addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, conveying to their Lordships the Queen's pleasure that Admiral Sir Robert Stopford should be instructed to sixtion two or three sait of the line in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, to be ready to pass up to Constantinople, if invited by the Turkish Government to do so.

(Signed) I am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 682.

# Viscount Palmerston to Earl Granville

(No. 181)

My Lord, Foreign Office, May 12, 1840

HINCLOSE for your Excellency's information, a copy of more true than which, by Her Majesty's commands, I have addressed to the Least tommunioners of the Admiralty, to provide for the possible contractly of Admiral Sir Robert Stopford being invited by the Turkish Government to pass up to Constantinople.

(Signed) PALMERSTON

### No. 683

# Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received May 14.)

(No. 170)

My Lord, Paris, May 12, 1840

THE Turkish Ambassador, Chekib Effendi, accredited to Her Majesty, as arrived in Paris. The state of my health has hitherto prevented my seeing him. He purposes to remain in Paris about a week, and will then proceed to London

1 have, & ..., Signed) GRANVILLE

#### No. 684

# Lord Beaucole to Viscount Palmeraton-(Received May 17)

(No. 65.)

My Lord,

Fienna, May 8, 1840.

IN Prince Metternich's project for the settlement of the Turco-Egyptian Question, the line to be drawn in Syria is not clearly defined, I, therefore, applied to him to know whether he attached much more value to one line than to another. He said he did not, provided Adama and the passes of the Taurus were restored to the Ports; that after this the main object would be that Syria should be divided among as many of Mehemet Ali a descendanta as possible; and that no part of it should ever be united to be a prevent the he prevents that the Egypt in a much should be meapable of inheriting in Syria; that the Syrian branches should be capable of inheriting in Egypt of upon its impushing their Syrian Probables and that the reversion of both branches should be secured to the Ports—that of the Syrian branches upon their extinction, but that of Egypt not until the extraction of the whole line of descendants of Mehemet Ali

I have, &c., (Signed) BEAUVALE

### No. 655

# Mr. Consul Young to Viscount Palmerston.- Received May 18.)

/No. 9.

My Lord,

Jerusalem, Pebruary 17, 1840

I HAVE the bonour to apprise your Lordship that I have received a letter from the Consular-Agent at Acre, advaning me that the greatest possible activity is displayed there to repairing and strengthsning the for-

Here there is another secure of all the artisans: they are treated in every respect like convicts. It is reported that they are taken to the

I have, &c., Signed) W. G YOUNG

### No. 656

Mr. Pro-Count Werry to Viscount Palmerston,-(Recessed May 17.)

No. 80

(Extract.)

Aleppo, Merch 19, 1840

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith for your Lordship's information, copy of a despatch I addressed, under the 12th instant, to Viscount Poissonby, which I hope will most your Lordship's approbation.

### Incloaure in No. 686

### Mr Pro-Consul Werry to Viscount Ponsonby

Extract.)

Aleppe, March 12, 1840

111S Highness the Scraskier Pasha continues to remain at Marash with the same force. The Cuirassier Regiment still occupies Albestan and I learn that a detachment of Egyptian Irregular Cavalry , Bachi

Bornks have advanced in the direction of Knisserich, it is said to about four to five hours distance on this side of that town, and are busily occuped in exacting and on enting the Salvap Tax from all the man and throughout the next formal from Maris ) to that paint besides a time ase quark and of paint appears from Maris ) to that paint besides at time ase quark and of paint appears appears to take from all classes.

There was a report to a realistic about ten develope, that the Carasser Regiment which had been all along at A is it as also ten irregulars who had also need so hear to K isser it I is a so had also ten its a had a k sever since from persons who have concludedly reached a loss bette entry. Marasi Friender I is not a loss of the military realistic since from persons who have concluded in the free transfer of the same time from Ministration and that the Fairpline regiment from a large from Ministration is a loss of the first and the honour of stating to your Lordship; that the Curransier Regiment is still at Albestan, and is the only regular force a advance beyond Marash; and that the detachment of irregulars have promittedly reached and occupy the whole country from Marash to the point stated.

I have not heard of any change or movement in the disposition of the Egyptian forces throughout that district, who, I believe, occupy for the present the same positions as when I last addressed your Lordship.

I beg leave further to inform your Lordship, that his Excellency Magging Bey, with the Anindis and some Bregular Cavalry (Bachi any told that the principal object of Maggium Bey in those meansions into the country, which he often makes, is for the object of exacting the Sal Tax, and seming as much plunder as possible from the inhabitants. The last advices from Orfa state that Maggiun Bey had just reached that place from an expedition he had made, first against the Araba, along the R ver Khahoor, from whom he obtained large sums of money and a great and the grant of other harts with a f reached Orfa; and that he afterwards had advanced in a sumfar to the towards the Sindjar, from whence he came, I will be more very Lordding, that from inquery I have made, I learn that Maggion Rey has order him at Orfa about 1000 Annada, the remainder are with the Caftan Agea, in the direction of Hamah; and the total Bachi Bosuke that are between Aintab, Mirash, and those in the direction of Orfa amount to about 1700 men

I am informed by a person who has lately reached this from Diar-bekir, that the regular force at Orfa remains without any change; but that on that line towards Diarbekir, the Egyptian authority extends at present even beyon! Swerik and Chermook, and within ten hours from tharbekir; my informant further states, that there is at present at Diarbekir about 700 of the Sultan's regular troops, with two Visiors, whose names, however, he did not know; and that if Maggian Bey chose, he might, with 500 men, take possession of that town. Further, that his Excellency the Sultan's Seraskier Sadullah Pasha had gons to Carpoot, according to report, in order to superintend and raise animals, which are sent to convey the ammunition and military stores that are being funded by the Turkish Government on the coast of the Black Sea, at Trebrand and Samsoon; but on this point your Lordship will possess much more correct information than I am able to communicate from hence

I am happy to be able to inform your Lordship, that by the last baces from Mr Vice-Consul Hays at Alexandretta, and from our different agents on the coast, every thing appears for the present to be an in the consular district is tranquil, and enjoys perfect health I have no recent advices from the Adams district; but from what I have been able to elicit, there does not appear to be any movement of any interest, except that the works and fortifications in the defile of the Taurus have, I understand, all been entirely finished. About a fortinght ago, 120 pacees of Artiflery of those taken at Nezib were sent to Alexandretta, and there shipped on board vessels of war to be conveyed to Acre.

8 P

### No. 667

Mr. Count Werry to Viscount Palmeraton .- (Received May 17.)

(No. 4.) (Extract.)

Domascus, March 23, 1840.

I HAD the honour of addressing your Lordahip, on the 20th ultimo, despatch No. 3.

I serem ted an aggress seast valuative fitte beginning of an easilyrectionary fee ag of several the Mid ads in a fix we water to I make a see herest from 150 . 1 201 herestate, that there was from Ba see, If such to II as The Concernant win over in taking in which to representation at the absence of softwent to the foregular syriate C vary fit ers and the series thereof tather and has at hi the present present of parties afairs, the our represents that re-limit from Soor to Babber II such as a strong outposts, if not next ares in the are audien change should take place of a warlike contest between the Sultan and Mehemet Alt, for the possession of Syria. so which case the Four Bechringletaktribem as a relief from enigbeight do much acr son who her of the consending Powers on

maintain a neutral position. The measures and preparations taking for the victualing and the sec of Acre cont one the salt at this strict to be pursued a the strict to be pursued a the strict to be pursued at the strict to be pursued as the strict to be strictly as the strictly ery, and its aggregate means of defence against an European force, should such he occupied in its reduction, nothing positive can be said, until a military report is secentifically made thereon, all that can at present be said thereon is, that this fortress scens to exclusively occupy the attention and energies of the Government in the south, that the garrious may amount to about 12,000 men, principally falastry, with artiflerymen; and that the country extending from the coast, with in ) a ath, and the cast, will be guarded by two regiments of regular Cavalry, and a regiment of

the eastern desert line of his territories, and thereby permitting him to

Horse Artiflery, and that a hill, commanding part of the 6 rtifications is being reduced by the troops now in garrison there.

In host of course from Al , possiste, that the higyption regular forces, in lies of returning, still occupied the country to the north, as for as Albestan, and that the Irregular Cavalry were even making incursions within a short distance of Kaisserich, and that the forces from Oria to the river Khaboor, south, extending Egyptian influence to the Sindjar and Merdin . and northerly, assuming an influence, if not an absolute jurisdiction and authority, beyond Swerik and Chermook, to within a few hours of Diarbeker that a every directs a the Fayps an irregular forces were occupied to obtaining spoil and pillage, and reducing the country to the Egyptian rule.

Your Lordship will observe that these measures have a tendency to render the advance of any force from the north, either Ottoman or Kuropean, of a difficult and protracted nature, while the Egyptians commanding the Sandjar and the Arab tribes on the desert has south, bring their authority in immediate contact with the Koords from the mountains of Konsideren independent of the same fieres tribes walely and numerously scattered on all the mountains along the ranges of the Taurus, extending from Marash is a north-mat direction, who have collectively always been imment to the Siltan's power the former altern ich and ig mil temperising between his water if the cof Person and where in this case is made instrumenta with the process of recept the Same and both res art of all 5 courses to disease to Mesepetamia with long and or wester's with hirms

#### No. 688.

Mr. Consul Moore to Viscount Polimeration .- (Received May 18.,

(No. 7.) My Lord,

Begrout, March 27, 1640

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that since my despatch No. 6, of the 27th February, 135 pieces of cannon, taken at the battle of Nearb, have been transported to Acre, and 15,000 trees, for polisades, have been ordered for the same place.

Two days ago, the Governor visited the eastles which defend Beyrout with a view, I presume, of impressing the people with the intention of Mchemet Ali of offering resistance at every point, if necessary

The measure of surveying the paltry forts at this place from any other motive seems ridiculous; for a single brig of war would suffice to destroy them, in their present condition; nor are they of a nature to be strongly defended under any circumstances.

Although the public tranquillity is undisturbed in this neighbourhood, complaints are loud from all parts of Syria of the rigour used to enforce the payment of taxes and imposts, and there exists a feeling of atrong discontent in consequence.

Accounts have to-day reached this place from Damascus, that the plague in rapidly apreading in that city; it has infected the garmon be the sold that it has be were in latered in le again com-

I have, &c., N. MOORE. (Signed)

#### No. 653

Piercent Poscondy to Viceount Palmerston .- (Received May 17)

No. 86,)

My Lord. Therapia, April 25, 1840

AT a late visit (on the 21st instant), I took occasion to mention to Rechel Pasha that I had heard from indubitable authority at Paris, accounts of the nature of the opinious expressed by Nouri Effeuch, vix., "That he was not favourable to the adoption of measures of corrector against Mehemet Ali; the position of the Pasha was too atrong, he thought to all whim to be a that my we the lecture a last test of process that the new restriction of the Sultan." Received and, "a traiter could not do more," and he set forth in true colours the muchief done to the cause of the Saltanti the said a sport to be a bottom so the Ottoman Munuter; adding, "Nourt is a fool, and shall be immediately

Rechid and, the instructions given to Chekib Effendi were entirely in the sense of your Lordship's desire, as expressed in your instructions to me, dated January 25, 1840, marked Separate, and that he was a good man, and would do well.

in reply to Rechid's inquiries, I said your Lordship had hopes of inducing the French Government to concur with the views of the British Called and I told him you had triumphantly answered the arguments of the French Ambassador, Monsieur Gunot, in a serious, though not streetly official conversal or all the less had been also for report your Lordship's reasonings to his Government. I told him, there appeared to be much moderation in the present views and objects of Russia; and I took occasion to state, as if they came from myself, the considerations which recommend the policy of employing Russian forces, (should necessity oblige a recurrence to that extremity.) under the

restraint and guarantee of a treaty with the Great Powers, rather than to leave it open to the Russian Government to send military aid, independent of that check.

I appropriated to myself your Lordship's words, and the Pasha entirely concurred, adding a strong expression of his hope that no necessity for the employment of Russian forces would arise; and in reply, I stated various grounds for thinking it would not, on account of the nature of Mehemet Ah's power to assail the Porte, and the mode in which alone it could be employed, and the means England and the other friends of Turkey possessed to assist and secure the Porte. It would be superfluore tropic has trong if the Propagal of tracking that it a gal be a rash act on the part of Mehemet Ab, but nevertheless that it might be attempted, and should be carefully guarded against. The Pasha saul. Mehemet Ali could give out in Asia, that the Ottoman Ministers had compired with infidely to overthrow the religion of the Koran, &c. &c., and that an agnorant population might be excited by those assertions He did not think they would be credited in Syria, and be could not say what addition the Asiatic population, if so excited, would be able to make the power of an advancing arms fitte Pasca. He shall that the Lanmight be easily obliged to retrace his steps, in order to preserve Syria. and was conflicat that even if he swall much the most be mild not pass the sea; and that, so long as the Sultan held the capital, the Covernment would be in security, and all could be set to rights by the and of the friends of the Sultan; but, he said, "we are feeble now, we want compeliate assistance in the case of an immediate attack, and we with we had a Convention to assure us of it." I replied that distance made it impossible, if the Pasha should risk an attack immediately; but up to the 7th, we knew there had been no movement for the concentration

Brahim's troops, that to collect them would take ten days; that if collected, it would take twenty days' march to arrive at the sea-side, and this was too little time to admit of communication with England, and to column what was asked for if it could be immediately conceded; that if Ibrahm should advance, a few vessels of war and steamers would render crossing the sea with troops impossible; and that a single frighte would suffice to overawe all malcontents in Constantinople. Rechid said, there could be no doubt of it, but would the ships come? I replied, "if you ask me for them when they are necessary, I will send for them, and I have no doubt the Admiral will listen to me. Rechid said, "I will apply to you in case of need." I acquainted your Lordship that I had urged the Porte to take immediate measures to resist, with its proper forces, an attack from Lord in The construction has been that the straight and that the to orthogonater man and tomorrows rear with an this con- a time to visit the country, and point out the ground most proper for the troops to cover the coast, and to determine the site and quality fixed field-works as are necessary to the defence of the position. I have engaged Rechid to desire to have employed in this work the five young To be at were educated at Wools th College Colonel Dundes bere me a very high character of these men; and I believe they are nearly the only Turks who do know their business. There are some Turks who were educated in France at the expence of the Grand Visser, but those of them who have been examined by General Chrianowski, are worse than agnorant of their business. The Grand Vinier, however, is fond of them . and I proposed to Rechid that all should be employed, and the General (who is an engineer and artillery officer) will know how to make proper use of them. I have not yet heard what number of men can be collected free present that the the like graderthe game ansked Rechid, if he entertained suspicion of the fidelity of the soldiers? and he of Linne

If this measure be effected in time, as I hope it will be, and if there shall be no objection to the coming of a few ships to guard the waters. I do st foresee any danger to be apprehended from the advance of lbrahim, but certainly if the English do not aid the Sultan, the danger will be great, because the Turks will believe that everybody has abandoned the Sultan. In that case, the Treaty of Unksar Skelessi must be invoked by the Porte, or unconditional submission made to the Pasha of Egypt; and the latter alternative I believe to be the most dangerous to the future existence of the Ports. If Ibrahim advances, it will be easy to raise all the Syrians against his government. I might answer for the inhabitants of Libanon, the Emir Beenir and a prin or higher will not and will support them; and I think the mere appearance of a British squadrop is matter how small being accompanied by in Ottomai frighte carrying the Saltan's flog will so fee for raising all those countries The Sultan will send the frigate, and give every aid in his power.

I inclose a letter I have received from Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, in reply to mine, when I communicated to him my despatch, No. 71, to

your Lordship.

I hope these measures of precaution against a danger which is

possible, may meet your Lordship's approbation.

Rechid Pasha told me, the French Ambassador had very lately neged him in make arrangements with Mehemet Ali. He also told me be had heard that the Ambassador thought the nomination of Ahmed Fevri Pasha by Mehemet Alt, might have an effect upon opinion in

> I have, &c., PONSONBY (Signed)

### Inclusure in No 689

# Admiral Sir John Louis to Viscount Ponsonby.

(Private.)

"Ganger," Smyrno, April 18, 1840 My Lord,

I HAYS the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 12th, inclosing the copy of a despatch from your Lordship Lord Palmerston, and I beg to thank your Lordship for the communica-

tion you have been pleased to honour me with

r Robert Stopford writes me from Malta, on the 8th instant, that having received intimation from home, that a naval force would be wanted to compel the King of Naples to come to some satisfactory arrangement respecting the Sulphur Trade in Sicily, and having that day heard from Mr Temple that the King was obstinate, he was going to Naples with the "Princess Charlotte," "Benbow," "Bellerophon," "Tyne, and such steamers as he could collect, to put in force the Admiralty orders to detain Neapolitan vessels, until the King comes to the desired terms; he did not expect to be very long absent

I have at present here six sail of the line, a frighte and a steam vossel, quite ready whenever your Lordship may deem it necessary to cal-

on them

Your Lordship's despatches by the "Phoenix," reached Malta in time to go on to England by the packet of the 2nd

> I have, &c., Signed) J LOUIS

### No. 690

# Viscount Pansonby to Viscount Painerston,-(Received May 17

No 871

Therapia. April 26, 1840 My Lord.

IN a former despatch, I acquainted your Lordship with the intention . Price to come to the conferre garage and me track from the Egyptian Army, having for its end to menace the capital, &c.

It appears that about 23,000 men can be employed for the above mentioned purpose; but it appears also that the Seraskier Halil Pastia

delays and neglects to do his duty, and being Commander-in-Chief, he in a marner palsies every body. The Grand V arer was sound v comple ned of list wise or says, to this of a tring but getting above ty every possible means and as a hear t is this nact a ty of the Scraskier that has the treed the Porte to appears. Riza Pasha to be General in As a. so as to make under any comma al Scutar, and the country above Mondania, where it is proposed to establish a camp for protection against an attempt by through a measure which, I believe, will fady and completely answer that ruse but as str a side ssary to move the troops and as Hahl is and here of the aight it right to ava invisell now if the opportunity all reve by the ste menaces and the supposed intentions of Mehemet Ah and to make a strong cal, to on the Porte for the adoption of such treas ires as are wear its power to take for the protection of the capital, &c &c I saw that as the Representative of a Power so realously and actively, and expensively employed in supporting the Sultan, I was bound to argo the Perto to de what it ende of its own defence and not to a new its military force to be wholly useless through the delay of its preseremployment I am I that the reas I Eur pe were upon the Ottoman M naters on the rations as a conjunction during day Ministers, would be publicly known, and applauded or condemned according as they might be mentorious or culpable,

My object in doing this is to strengthen the hands of those who may desire to rescue the country from the mischief of Halif's incapacity and avaries. I know that what I have written will be a nine north, to the busin, and my words may be applied for the purpose of causing an examination ato the treth of the manual tacks to have make.

I may here mention a subject connected with what I have said, by the relation it has to the security of this Government. It is this In every part of the Empire complaints are made, and dissatisfaction exists amongst the masses of inhabitants. They are not complaints of the Government, nor diseatisfaction with the Sultan in consequence of acts done by the Government of at are direct of agrared the Convernors or other inferior authoration on most in the Provinces who abuse their power as heretofore, whilst the permution has been on to exect by the statecation of the Hatti Sherif of the same a rel of from the horrder above of power t which they are a objected. What the two eritment was done in the promines on of some profession distrements administration has much to a was reto began t carryong more fully the even too the se promises which have as a were, contribed the prince but the Minstern, however well they may be disposed to be there are in that respect are so hampered by Mohemes Ab. that I they be not just have as their rase with respect to fin at may be hard to say what will ensure It is true that the setual pressure spaceto P rie is a need gree to be conpared with that which we give upon Men met Al and therefore the resent status quo may be more supportable by the Porte than by the Panton for on the one side there is comparat sels hade expense and on the other it will mime ar magnitude, but the prolong ition of the operturnes a which the delay of a final settlement of the question places. every in such a in the country having property, produces a stagua. In that serely affects ad classes and breeds muchief

Signed PONSONBY

### No. 691

Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received May 17.)

No. 85

My Lord, Therapia, April 25, 1840

I INCLOSE copy of a report from the Austrian Consul-General at Alexandria to the Internuncio, which his Excellency was so good as to

give me. It seems to me that the observations made by the Pasho are signs of his being conscious of his weakness.

(Signed) PONSONBY

#### Inclosure in No. 691

### M de Laurin to the Baron do Sturmer.

Monnieur le Baron, Alexandric, 16 Acril, 1840.

LA réponse à la lettre de Méhémet Ali Pacha, du 23 Février dernier, dont fait mention la dépêche de votre Excellence du 28 Mars dernier,

vient d'être remuse au Vice-Roi.

La centena de cette repense la a cause une matatime unit. In ente vu cet apresediter, son laterse me dit que te n'est pas une reponse a sa letre, que tent y est yigne que le barratim fait con ratre son emparica que tent y est yigne que le barratim fait con ratre son emparica que tent y est su fait se et l'imprissance de n'el proper que ique sonte la par les Puissances que e est absuzé e de la contra remert d'acted du Sitan y asque illesrem Pacha a la stitu derni remert phisie les gran y digitaires sans et in me contre la y mis de sa l'anti-se que est e els internitors pas libre que a é dact le present la range e qu'or ne sa todas en est pas libre que a é dact le present l'anti-ses propositions de met en avant d'autres, en n'ent pass e seus compa in que i usque in ne veut pas ces der la ve y le la raison, il est pie e de la der i Divan et de continuer les armannems, que ci s'adait il d'erreritaire deux on troix seine des servictes armannems, que ci s'adait il d'erreritaire deux on troix seine des servictes armannems, que ci s'adait il d'erreritaire deux on troix seine des servictes armannems, que ci s'adait il d'erreritaire deux on troix seine des servictes armannems, que ci s'adait il d'erreritaire deux on troix seine des servictes armannems que ci s'adait il d'erreritaire.

La conclusion de la fettre, disait Méhémet Ali, est la chose la plus curieuse qu'on lui ait jamais écrite. "On me presse," disait-il, "d'en faur, de ne pas perdre cette bonne occasion parcequ'elle no se présentera pas le sont une fois perdre mois foir en constitut roude de l'Egypte? Cela se peut pas être; je garderai molgré ces Messicurale ce qui la appartient, a ils venent et de venent total a par l'happet se gardée par la mer et par les déserts, et j'aurai bientét 80,000 hommes réuns à Alexandrie pour reponsser une attaque. Je payerni en blés les traitemens, ai l'argent vicodra à me manquer. J'en ai parlé aux officiers les coux caca ros, il y a souxante pars un ont accuedit avec transport

cette proposit on et je compte sur est

M hemet Ab se propose serire tout cela au badraz e uns a persuasion que cen propos le rendront ples tra table

Agrées, &c., (Signé) LAURIN

### No. 692.

# Viscount Possonby to Viscount Poloseston.—(Received May 17.)

(No. 89, Confidential.)

My Lord,

Therapia, April 26, 1840.

I RECEIVED the receing from his Excellency the latera in 10. a note containing the following passages;—"Voilà qu'on vient de me remettre une lattre de biny me tres-ce de più 10, c. et te par ent mine digne de confiance, et qui me prio de ne pas le nommer, il me dit mot pour mot, ce qui muit très à la hête, je n'ai que le tems de vous faire savoir qu'il parait, d'après de fortes indices, qu'il se prépare une révolution et à Smyrne; soyes-en avisé. Je vous prie de ne pas faire usage de mon nom comme vous ayant donné cette nouvelle. Les Tures achétent de la poodre clandestinement. Tout ceri pour votre personne."

The Internuncio continues:—" J'aurais apouté mome d'importance à cette nouvelle cans la conocidence avec ce qui vient de se passer à Andri-nople: mais cette coincidence est frappante, et je ne doute plus que ce n-

soit Mehémet Ali qui cherche à soulever partout les populat ons centre la Porte. Je vais en aviser Hosrow et Réchiel et je crois que nous ferons bien d'écriro à nos Amiraux à Smyrne I tre sur le qui vive. Je me ropose d'adresser, par le bateau firar, a si qui l'at partir demain inclettre à l'Amiral Bandiera pe ir lons ster a s'entendre confidents flement a ec. l A ir . Augus sur les mesices à privare un beside et si veils jug a pray a ther fare autant visa vis in Commandant to vis firees. marres & rm, y is configurated in the ver me lettre pour in que e ferri par r n m me tema par a m more et avec les recaut ons necessaires pe ir la se istra re a la sarve lla e le la poste brançaise car onno pete are so for a chromoso no est e reconstance.

My a contine's agrees with that of the laternance cas to the action of Mercart Mi spen those who encease it to disturb the people because a fire and of our respectings in several places to crease a selectations apply in discording to the I have reason to behieve to tak if Pasky as well as Hitz Pasky has been acting with a view to far it so as at to ner frew the littoman Ma sters. I therefore more listery we to be Vice-Admira bir John Laun the letter of waren I inclose

my a and sent the the Internation

The step thus taken cannot, I imagine, lead to any disagreeable reads, nothing will be done unless there should be a accessity for acting and in that case, I am very sure the manifestation of our resolution to a sprort the Sale and rity will at once get an end to the laspes of malcontents, whilst an appearance of indifference on our part would encourage them to acts that would mevitably create a most embarrans og e m, with m f ff . I hape the advice I centured to give with reference to the French, may meet with your Lordship's approbation.

t have, &c (Sugmed) PONSONBY

### Inclosure in No. 692.

Viscount Ponsonby to Admiral Sir John Louis

(Confidential)

Therapia, April J., N. 1.

! HAVF received the following intelligence - There are strong property of the state of the property and the marking there for a river a and the medicates Turks are claudestingly boying

it a ent., gence comes from a most respectable source and it spigning to me teat it ought not to be tyregen el. I have in conse-

quere conmunicated it to you officially and confidentially.

fr Austrian Admiral Bandiera will have a similar notice given 1 m to us becomen the Internuncio and will communicate with your pointhe surject at all we be very describle that you should agree together upon the measures to be taken in case of necessity. There exists the greatest confidence between the British and Austrian Cabinets, and I have needed to figure for log in Admiral Handsers all the real that can be learned for the protect a followist regards and authority of the

I take it for granted that it never will be necessary to empary actual free and that the determine to fithe resources of the Suttains & to to account on I need on all safe etc. defeat the plans of his enemies. that sir egest a fit it of afterer may be it contemplation ignost reactors of ichael at Sayraa and whatever may be us to test r same we be never not exercise or retrigeres and many of the Pastas I from This being the case, it may be a matter requiring great present and deligary to grade the condet to be conserved towards the bear 1 A west manners to the bree a Government. s can a se the protectors of that Passes on stherefore it may be that the

French Admiral will like to acreen (I hope not to favour) the agents

employed by hun, &c.

I hope you will acquit me of presumption, if I give an openion, which I do solely that I may not appear to shrink from responsibility and not from any pretension to be a better judge of what ought to be used than you are. My notion is, that the best way of treating the affair will be to take it for granted that the French Admiral will, equally with yourself, support the authority of the Sultan's Government, and, consequently, to consult with him, if anything abould actually happen domanding your interference; but that whenever you do come to act, great care should be taken to put it out of the power of the French to embarrass proceedings. and I presume this to be possible without occasioning any reasonable cause for their displeasure; but considering the spirit of rivalry, or perhaps I might say jealousy, known to exist at least on one party, any intermexture of nations in the performance of any service might not

I will again beg to be excused for touching these matters, and that you will recollect it is my duty to do too much rather than rank the neglect of anything to guard against the accidents that might produce

dispute between us and the French

I have, &c., PONSONBY (Signed)

### N 653

The Marquess of Clauricarde to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received May 18)

(No. 52)

My Lord.

St. Petersburgh, May 4, 1840.

I HAD the honour of an interview and a conversation with the Emperor this morning

His Imperial Majesty talked chiefly of the Turco-Egyptian Question, and repeated his expressions of regret at the delay which had been suffered in the settlement of it, to which, he said, he saw no certain

The Emperor said, that the caution and conclustory temper shown by Her Majesty's Government had produced in good effect upon that of France, but rather the reverse; and he told me that the news received from London this morning, showed that the new French Ministry haped to defeat the views of the other Powers, in this matter, by delay:

He then moutioned the late appointment conferred upon Ahmed Pasha by Mehemet the which he characterized in a floridation to involent defiance; and said, that Mehemet Ali had been allowed time to s or ogther himself, and to concentrate a great force to defend Egypt water his intrigues and the spirit of insubordination of the people of Syria, would prevent the Sultan and the Alben from profiting by the withdrawal of his troops from thence

His Imperial Majesty said our Consul at Alexandria, had apoken in a proper tone and spirit to the Viceroy; but that he ought to have had a fleet ready to support his language, which as mere mennes had been premature, and worse than uscless; for it had given Mchemet Ali a

warning which he had been too wise to neglect.

The Emperor then reverted to the intrigues of the Pasha in every quarter of Turkey, and said, that his emistaries had been descovered upon the frontiers of Persia, and Russia, and in Kara; that Mehemet Ah hoped the x . to give them (the Russians) trouble and occupation, which we put to I shot has

the Empired Majesty said that he still reast open to firm said the British Government, but that he was graved to a contract fort, and that if Mehemet Ali's intrigues succeeded in exerting disturbances in Asia Minor, and in Armenia, and on the Russian frontiers, new complications and new difficulties might arise.

I assured the Emperor that Her Majesty and Her Majesty's Munisters were fully determined to act up to the serriments the heat professed and to persevere in the policy they had adopted; that without France if France refused her co-operation, Mehemet All would be breed to accept the conditions agreed upon by the Affies of the Porte. I represented to His Imperia. Ma see that although nothing may have been gained by the delay that has taken we that still it was were to mour that delay, on long as there was reason to hope that coanimity among the Great Powers might be attained and every harce of an huropena war averted; that it seemed to me very essential that nothing should be left undone by us for that object, because I thought that if a war in Europe should arise, those parties would come best out of such a war, who had most reason on their side, and who had been least ready to provoke it.

The Emperor took occasion frequently in the course of the conversation, to repent the perfect confidence be reposed in the English Government, and his actualaction at the good understanding and cordiality existing between Russia and England, which, while it lasted, relieved him from serious anxiety upon foreign affairs, and which, he trusted, would

be permanent.

I have, &c. (Signed) CLANRICARDE

P S .- Count Nesselrode appears to think it possible that your Lordship's observations to M Guint on the engagement contracted by France by the Collective Vote to the Porte of List July, may produce a good effect; and his Excellency is confident that if France joins the other Great Powers, Mehemet Ali will at once give way.

### No. 694.

# Nours Effends to Viscount Palmerston

My Lord.

Londres, le 18 Mai, 1840.

PAR la réponse en date du 21 Avril que votre Excellence a daigné între à la Note du 7 du même mois que j'al eu l'honneur de lui adresser, elle a annoncé qu'elle était prête à concerter immédiatement avec les Planta to the Q tre Cons les Puesto ces es area mue les anyene les plus propres à réaliser les intentions hienvoillantes que les Représentans des Conq Cours ont manifestées à la Porte Ottomane par la Note Collective du 27 Juillet, 1839.

Permettez-moi, My Lord, de vous rappeter qu'il y a dejà emq comanges passées, et l'Affaire de l'Orient reste encore dans l'état où elle

Ce délai, non sculement rend ma responsabilité grave vis-à-vis de mon Souverain, mais aussi contribue à alimenter et propagor de plus en plus en Turquie l'inquiétade qui y règne. Les deraières nouvelles que je viens de recevoir de Constantinople, me mandent qu'il y a eu des troubles à Sophia, à Adrianople, et sur quelques autres points en Roumel. Mon Goovernment a des raisons de soque mer Mehr et Voca et la state. tour de cen troubles, et je lause e ma, ner i fir de ces er al es si le Pala and a partion of date of the state se permet de

HE CARPORT I CALL STREET HERE WERE TO If he exist the top Post size is an present while in so the second to the second Friend &

J'ar déjà en l'honneur de prévenir rotre Excellence par ma Note du 7 Avril dernier, que je suis municée l'autorisation nécessaire pour conclure avec les Plémpotentiaires d'Angleterre, d'Antriche, de France, de Prusse et de Russie, une Convention de nature à terminer définitivement l'Affaire de l'Orient; et pour arriver à ce but, j'ai prif MM, les Representaux des diten Cours de me prêter leur assistance, et comme je vois que l'accom-

plissement de cette muyre dépend essentiellement des bons offi es du Gravernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, je viens les réclamer instamment et prie v tre Excellence de voi. ir bien d'uner effet le plus lot possible aux bonnes intentsons d'une entente immédiate qu'elle a manifestées par la Note responsive du 11 Avril de cette année.

Cela seul pourrait tirer la Porte de la position critique où elle se trouve, et fera cesser un état de choses si préjudiciable à ses intérêts aussi

men qu'à ceux de l'Europe entière.

J'ai l'honneur, &c., (Signé) NOUR!

### No. 695

### 1 excount Palmerston to Lord Beauvale

No. 70

My Lord, Foreign Office, May 20, 1810

HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch No. 65, of the 9th instant, reporting the views and opinions of Prince Metiornich with regard to the line to be drawn between the Porte and Mehemet Ali in Syria.

With reference to the plan proposed by Prince Metternich for separating the Pash I'm I Syru from that of Fgypt 1 ha to his ave to your Excellency, that such a separation would in reality be merely nonnal and illusory, because the whole would, according to that plan it was the power of Mehemet Ah till his death, and at his death, the woodwould fall into the hands of Ibrahim Pasha, and it would be the mean delusion to fancy, that, at that time, the powerless you at his and f Ibrahim would have any possible means of compelling decision to give them up their Pashalics, or that they would have any chance of ob an any those Pashalics.

Such a scheme may be very well for parties who wish to ben I themselves, or the rest of the world, to the real nature of what they are congant regress hafter dated reser tad of certify a Meaning A of last to the and to require the a vent practice a consense touch began afters, can decre a made to a be sef, that such a prospective arrangement ever could or as roll be carried into effect.

> 1 4 1 6 5 PALM RSAIN Signed)

### No. 696

#### Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Pansonby

No. 69.1

Foreign Office, May 20, 1840. My Lord,

1 HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 67, reporting that you had advised the Torkish Government to exert itself, and to adopt such measures as are within its power for the defence of Constantinople, and I have to acquaint you, that Her Majesty's Government approve the course which you have pursued in this respect.

I have also to instruct your Excellency to omit no opportunity of impressing upon the Ottoman Ministers, that one great difficulty which has hitherto impeded Her Majesty's Government from carrying fully into effect their auxious desire to assist the Sultan, is the general opinion, exaggerated no doubt, but nevertheless too prevalent, that the Suitan has by the events of last year been entirely stripped of all means of selfdefence; and that the whole task of protecting him, or of enforcing his

rights, must fall upon the Highness' Allies. In proportion, however, as the said as mathat he has been a needle a ranger rig means of self-defence, in the same proportion will it become less difficult for Her Majesty's Government to give effect to their good wishes in the Sultan's

lam &c PALMERSTON (Signed)

#### No. 697

# Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Pontonby

(No. 70)

My Lord, Foreign Office, May 20, 1840.

W1TH reference to your despatch No. 89, inclosing a copy of a letter which you addressed to Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis on the 20th of April, in consequence of apprehensions which were at that the contest in idhave signified to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty Her Majesty's plenaure, that Sir John Louis should be matructed to act in accordance with the suggestions made by you in that letter, if circumstances should

> I am. &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON

### No 698

# Viscount Palmerston to the Lords Communiconers of the Admiralty

Foreign Office, May 20, 1840 My Lords,

I TRANSMIT to your Lordships a copy of a letter which Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople addressed to Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis on the 26th of April, in consequence of apprehensions which were at that time entertained of popular tumults at Smyrna; and I am to nignify to your Lordships Her Majesty's pleasure, that Sir John Louis already be instructed to act in accordance with the suggestions made by Lord Ponsonby in the inclosed letter, if circumstances should require it.

Jar & PALMERSTON

### No. 699

## Earl Granville to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received May 20.

(No. 176.)

My Lord,

Parts, May 18, 1840

CHEKIB EFFENDI, the Turkish Ambassador accredited to Her-

Majosty, arrived here about a week ago

I was prevented by illness receiving bits when he first visited me. but he wrote a letter expressing the wish to have some conversation with me before he left Paris, and I saw him yesterday

He appears to be intelligent, but our conversation was rather common-

place matter on the affairs of the East.

I asked him whether his Government might not be disposed in conchiding an arrangement with Melicinet Als, to make concessions and sacrifices even of some importance, rather than risk the consequences of war, and the necessity of calling to its aid a Russian army to resist the suvenion of Asia Minor by Ibrahim Pasha? To this he replied, that his Government would be satisfied with whatever was decided by the English Government, on whose friendship for Turkey it placed the most confident

He purposes leaving Paris towards the end of the week, having prolonged his stay in order to dine with Admiral Roussin, the only Frenchman whom, he said, he had found fayourable to the interests of the Sublime

> I bave, &c., GRANVILLE. (Signed)

#### No. 700

Firecount Pontonby to Vincaint Palmerston .- (Received May 26

No. 91

My Lord. Therapia, April 29, 1840

IN a conversation yesterday between M. do Ponton and ---, the Amhassador said that the French Consul had lately had an interview with Mehemot Ali, who was as determined as over to runkt, but that he seemed to feel more the difficulties of his position, and, therefore, he might possubly be induced to abute something in his demands. This is the language the French would necessarily hold; for Mehemet Ali would be reand the property of experter partice Petr of he should be left in poisession of anything more than what your Lordning has proposed to give him. It is evident that if Mehemet Ali is strong e it at hit is the stay as in the feet of the graph to give just cause of alarm to the Porte, and to carry on intrigues with all discontented or corrupt Turks, it will be necessary for the Ports to be permanently under the protection of Russia; and it will be necessary for Russia to exert all her means to prevent French authority being established by the means of Mohemet All in Syria, or the adjuming parts. It will the net agt it to bedie the best Richard nes a cerete la ple se colo solution to serve plenlated to preserve the peace of Europe will have a direct tendency to involve the world in war. In the same conversation, M de Pontois and he wished the English would send their aix ships to Syria, and ascertain the dispoaston of the people of the country; and then it would be seen whether the French or the English Government was right, and the affor of Mehemet All might be agreed on. M. de Ponton knows, as every other man here knows, that the Syrians, of all classes and degrees and religious, pant after he and arms from a west that means might be afforded to his Government to recede with a good grace,

> 1 30 % PONSONBY

#### No. 701

1 Izcount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received May 29)

No. 93

My Lord,

Therapia, May 4, 1840

BY the "Blaser" steamer I received thus day your Lordobip a matruetions Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 16, and also your private letter of Febroary 4, 1846, and I learn from a letter to Count Punns from Her-Majesty's Consul at Smyrna, that these instructions were sent to Bosnbay Fortunately, your subsequent letter enabled me to say enough to Rechid Pashs to induce him to send full powers to Nours Effeuds.

I have also the bonour to inclose copy of a letter from Sir John Louis brought by the steamer, which relates to my communication to him on the subject of the apprehended disorders at Smyrna, referred to in my despatch No. 69. Mr. Consul Brant, in a private letter, speaks as if there were grounds for the alarm that was felt in that city.

I have, &c Signed) PONSONBY.

### Inclosure I in No. 701

### Mr Consul Brant to Count Perant

Extract.)

Suyrna, May 2, 1840

THE "Binzer" atenmer, which arrived here three days ago from Malta, started at one rise, to-day for Constantinople. By her I forwarded a large place three time to the process of a fortunal passable at large place three times to the process of a fortunal passable at large place three times that the process of the black cover from Nor Reference to the Hard Southern Malta at noon, under a blank cover from Nor Reference to the Hard Southern Malta at noon, under a blank cover from Nor Reference to the large place of the 27th ultimo, concerning it; "The Admiral forwards to you a packet for Lord Ponsonby, which had been missent from London, and it just

### I schmure 2 in No. 101.

returned by the mail from Bombay."

# Admiral Sir John Louis to Viscount Ponsonby

My Lord. Sugra, April, 29, 1840.

I HAD yestering the honour to receive your Lordship's letter dated.

I HAD yestering the honour to receive your Lordship's letter dated the 26th, and I beg to thank your Lordship for the information. I have the first a receive your Lordship for the information. I have that a receive your Lordship that all appears quiet here at present. Should, however, any thing occur, I shall be prepared to take such measures, in conjunction with the French and Austrian Admirals, as may be deemed best for the support and protection of the just rights and authority of the Sultan, bearing in mind the opinion which your Lordship has so kindly favoured me with. I hope, however, the presence of the squadron will prevent any disturbance taking place, should such a thing be contemplated by the agents of Mehemet Ali.

The "Biazer" arrived here yesterday from Malta, and I send her on to The price of some despatches brought by her for your Lordship. I have directed Licutenant Waugh to await your Lordship's commands, and to receive any despatches your Lordship may have to send by him. He will call at Smyrna on his way back to Malta.

I have, &co., (Signed) JOHN LOUIS.

#### No 702

### Viscount Possonby to Viscount Painerston,-(Recriced May 29.

No. 90 r

My Lord. Therapis, May 5, 1840.

NOT being cortain that your Lordship will receive from Her Majesty's

Ling-Consul at Aleppo a despatch dated April 13, 1840, I have the

It indicates a design on the part of Ibraham to move, and what is stated respecting the establishment of a mortar-battery to command the town, may be the means intended to enable the Egyptians to leave that

ichabitants, who are extremely average to the Egyptian Government. I have brought the matter before the Ottoman Ministers with the view of hastening their defensive measures.

Signed) PONSONBY.

### Inclosure in No. 702.

# Mr. Pro-Concul Werry to Viscount Ponsonby.

(Extract.) Aleppe, April 18, 1840.

1 HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that this Government has, within these two or three days, received orders from his Highness the Seraskier Ibrahim Pasha at Mariah, to get ready to start, at the first orders, the six batteries of artiflery that are stationed here; which orders, I am told, are being executed with haste and great activity, but its destination is not yet known.

the entire of that building upon which mortars are being chosen to be pineed, no as to be a random to be pineed.

The 12th Regiment of the line that was here, has left this for Hamah, to replace the one there which has been ordered to Acro; and, I am told that the 2nd of the line (Guardo), which is here, is also to leave for the south, to Damascus. With this exception, I have not heard of any further movement among any of the different corps of the Egyptian Army, who, I have every reason to believe, occupy the same positions as I have previously had the benear of noting to your Lordship.

The expedition of Maggion Rey from Orfa, in the direction of the River Khaboor, bus, I hear, been increasind; for it is stated, that his Excellency repulsed an attack made on him by Sulfack, of the Gherba Arab tribes, and that several Chiefs of the Amasco tribe have given in their submission to Maggion Bey and to the Egyptian authority; but I hear from another quarter, that, on the contrary, Maggion Bey, in an attack he made against the Gherba Araba, got repulsed, and was obliged to retire. The first letters from Orfa will, however, bring us some authorite account with regard to this affair, which I will not fail to immediately communicate to your Lordship.

# No. 703

## Chekib Effends to Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord. Londrer, le 31 Mai. 1840

Les Researces de Prissances, par un mouvement généreux et spontané, ont arrêté le Sultan dans la voie des sacrifices que le maiheureux état des affaires de l'Orient, à son avénement au trône, ailait lui imposer. Quelque pénible qu'ent été l'arrangement qu'it ait fait alors les intentions le le le le les intentions le

L'intérêt constant que votre Excellence a témorgné au Sultan, doit me faire espérer qu'elle voudra bien prendre en considération cet état de choses, et s'occuper sans délai d'une affaire qui, par les retards qu'elle éprouve, donne tout l'avantage à Méhémet Ali, tandas qu'il affaiblit de plus en plus l'Empire Ottoman

C'est avec une anxieuse unpatience que j'attendrar o le repense satisfaisante à ma Note de ce jour, et je répète ici ce que y a consigne. say ar que de esper y appetiente ou es ses la lices qui dependencial de moi pour aider à lever les obstacles qui, jusqu'à présent, ont arrêté la conclusion d'un arrangement entre le Sultan et son ambitieux vassal nous les ausprees des Croq Grandes Puissances

J'ai l'honneur, &c., CHEKIB Signé)

#### No. 791

### Chekib Effends to Viscount Palmerston.

Londrey, le 31 May, 1840

LE Soumigné, l'Ambanandeur de la Sublune Porte près Sa Majesté Britannique, avait espéré, à la suite de la Note présentée le 7 Aveil de cette année par con prédécemeur, Nours Effends, aux Représentant des Cours d'Angleterre, d'Autriche, de France, de Prume, et de Russie, et de leura réponses à la dite Note, trouver, en arrivant à Londres, l'Affaire Turco-Egyptienne terminée, ou à la veille de l'être

C'est donc avec le plus vif regret qu'il a apprin que les soms que les Représentant avaient promis de vouer à un objet ausal un portant pour le

repos de l'Orient, étaient jusqu'à présent restés infructueux. Le Soussigné, depuis son départ de Coustantinople, a reçu de Si, par conséquent, les délais apportés dans l'exécution des intentions. tronveillantes de leurs Excellences, provenaient de difficultés qu'il serait dans les facultés du Boussigné d'applante, il a l'honneur de les préveutr que, de son côté, il apportera toutes les facilités qui dépendront de lui, a m alder A lever con difficultie, et qu'à cet effet il est muni, comme l'A d'isandant Nouri Effendi, son prédécesseur, des pouvours les plus amples pour concertor avec leurs Excollences les moyens de parrenir à conclure un arrangement, lequel serait basé sur des principes équitables, et realermeen los garanties d'une paix durable pour l'Empire Ottoman. Cependant, to Boussigné est persuadé que l'accord que, des le principe, a exuité entreles Cinq Grandes Puissances relativement aux iniérets du Sultan, et in continuation de leur union à cet égard, suffirent pour écarter toutes les difficultés, at effectivement il en existe

En attendant, le Somogné crost de non devoir de faire observer à legra Excellences, que l'Empire Ottoman se trouve dans une position fort. entique; que l'incertitude à l'égard des resultats des délibérations de Loudres, y propage une inquiétude qui prend un caractère tellement grave et alarmant, que rien ne naurant justilier un plus long délas de l'ajustement d'une question sommeso depuis dix mois aux jugemens et à la sogesse des Cinq Grandes Puissances; enfin, que la nécessité de sa solution devient de tour en jour plus preente

En conséquence, le Soussigné prie instamment Monsseur le Plémpotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique, de vouloir bien, de concert avec les Représentant des Cours d'Antriche, de France, de Prune, et de Russie. redoubler ses généreux efforts pour mettre fin à un mal toujours crossant et menagant la paix de l'Orient.

Le Soussigné réttère avec une vive matance la demande faite par son prédécesseur, de vouloir bien donnée auste nu plus tôt possible à l'intérêt manifesté d'une manière si amicale et bienve llante au Su'tan par la Note. Collective des Représentant des Cunq Grandes Pousances, en date de Constantinople, le 27 Judiet, 1839, et les Représentant à Londres des dates Paraminees, par lent Note responsive & celle du 7 Avril de son

Excellence Nouri Effendi, avaient annoncé vouloir prendre immédiatement

Le Soussigné, l'Ambassadeur de la Sublime Porte près Sa Majesté Britanuique, prie M. le Plémpotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britanuique de vouer de concert avec les Représentans des autres Grandes Cours, une attention sérieuse à l'objet de la présente Note, et profite de cette occasion, &c. CHEKIB.

### No. 705.

(Signé)

The Marquest of Clauricards to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received June 1.)

(No. 60.)

St. Petersburgh, May 23, 1840 My Lord,

I HAVE the benour to acknowledge the recent of your Lordship's despatches to No. 75 inclusive, which were delivered to me by the Messenger Holmen, on the 20th instant.

I see by the despatches from Alexandria, inclosed in your Lordship's No. 71, that Colonel Hodges suspects that some Russian intrigue may be carrying on with Mehemet Ali. I have no reason to think that such a the case, but I have perceived that the Emperor is less anxious than he was, for the commencement by England of coercive measures against the Viceroy of Egypt.

I have gathered from Count Nesselrode, that Russia would not refuse her consent to any arrangement to which the Bultan would agree

In conversing upon the limit for Syria, lately proposed, by Reyrout and Damascus, and upon the present state of the negotiations in London I remarked to Count Nesselrode, that there appeared no reason, at this moment, to hurry them to a close, and saked if his Excellency did not think so? His Excellency replied, that it was always better to bring such a question as the one in hand, to a close as speedily as possible. But that, if we could be sure that Mehomet Ali would not move forward, delay in the negotiations was not of consequence.

Perhaps I should report to your Lordship, that the courtiers, whose re lately spoken with saturfaction of the disposition of the Pasha of Egypt to seek the favour of Russia

But from observations made to me by the Emperor and Count Nesselrode, on the tone and tenor of Colonel Hodges' communications with the Panha, I incline to think that Count Medem has been instructed rather to soothe his Highness, and perhaps to lead him to form visionary hopes of a more favourable decision on the part of the Great Powers, than that which Her Majesty's Government desire; and thus to divert him tres and thought of a march on Coastantin, ie, or of active bostilities against the Sultan.

I believe the force in the Crimea has been considerably weakened by drafts for the war in Greassia, and there appears some alarm as to the state of all the Trans-Caucasian Provinces.

I have, &cr CLANRICARDE (Signed)

### No. 700

Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 5.)

No 97) My Lord,

Thrapia, May 7, 1840

M. DE BOUTENEFF yesterday sent me a despatch he had received from Baron Bruncow, dated London, 13th April, parrating the agreement come to by the Minuters of the Four Powers to limit Mehemet. All to the

possession of hyppt only Your Lordship knows the contents of the despatch, and I only mean to mark what I allude to as the foundation and cause of what I have to offer

I do not know if M. Thiers was informed of the agreement, when he made his speech on the 14th April in the Chamber of Peers, but Rechaft Posha and shers think it a man festation that France will suffert Mehemet Ah against the Four Powers. It is upon the possible advance

of Ibrahim that I wish to offer an observation.

The Report from Aleppo, dated April 13th, transmitted in my preceding despatch, shows that preparations are making to enable Ibrahim to seve, it is, here ver corrup, that f he is need a army to instaten the capital, Syria will be raised against him, and that he will put everything you the issue of his cut of one and the presumption may be that he will not move unless he is effectually urged to it by the French, which they may do with the hope of obtaining ends which I will state, vis., to frighten the Porte into a negotiation with the Pasha; to create that state of things which may make it necessary for the Porte to apply for the assistance of the sea drens that the prosence here of the freed send or on a off rd nears or carrying a intergues of the most danger is sort for the attainment of French ends, and the defeat of the plans of the Four Powers-and they might co-operate with Mehemet Ali

There are, perhaps, reasons why the French should not be called in ; and the Ports sugar ed by the Febr Pewers or all refuse to call them upon the grounds, that the French having refused to concur in the Treaty to which the Porte is a party, and the object of which is to deprive Mehemet Ali of those possessions which the French must upon leaving under his command, the Porte is not justified in confiding in the amicable into a selft breich as it does to in the min about open been who have decidedly supported the Sultan's rights against Mehemet Ali-

I have, &c... PONSONIG (Signed)

#### No. 707

Viscount Pouronby to Viscount Palmerston. - (Received June 5.)

(No. 100.) My Lord,

Therapia, May 13, 1840

I HOPE 18,000 troops will march instanter for a position selected between Isusek and Scutari, upon the only road by which Ibrahus could pass, were he to attempt an attack; the position is in itself very strong. and it will be strengthened by some field works, and the road may be also commanded by guns from the vessels in the Sea of Marmora.

About 6,000 of the troops have been inspected near Pern; and they are admitted by some French military men, to be as fine troops as need be General C save on I the regiments be saw is not as any French regiment. I do not know how Ibrahim well can bring a larger number to attack, and I am sure his troops are not better than those he will have to assail, who, being in position, will have an immense advantage, to say nothing of that of being directed by a man of real and

known skill in the art of war

The spirit amongst the soldiery is quite good. I think thrainin will not venture an attack, it would be the extreme of rashoess to do so, when such preparations are made to resist him, for a defeat or a repulse would he his immediate and total ruin. The expenso of these preparations will though everything may be gamed, for should the troops be beaten, the result that we was both a book a rath apposite card f

Brahem to the sea-side, where he must be resisted by the Allies, or allowed to be master of Constant tople. The resistance there, however even at the worst, would be easy enough, if the Allies choose to evert their maritime force, or if England alone exerts her own which is at hand.

PONSONBY (Signed)

### No. 708

# Mr. Course Werry to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received June 10.)

(No. 5.) (Extract)

Demascos, April 24, 1840

NOTHING has further transpired respecting the insurgent Mutualia in the therein district, the analysis that they we begin seed and infor the present, overawed by the Irregular Cavalry force brought against

them from the Adams district.

The Damaseus destret remains in a tranquil state, and nothing whatever of interest has taken place worthy of your Lordship's notice. Preparations, however that a challing for the fortress of here some hundred camels have been purchased here for the service of transporting pro con a torte &c to the garrison. The Government here is very hardis ed for funds, the Treasury is completely drained-so much so, that the only reserved bas a to leve the Klarateb, and measures are taken to ob ain the Ferdeh Tax in advance.

My a sees of a A game and r the 8th Instant state thoughter Pooling to be always at Marash; and no movement of the regular forces had taken place, either from that position northwards, nor from Orfa southwards, or of the irregulars, further than I had the honour of stating to

your Lordship in my last desputch.

I learn from Aleppo, under the 15th instant, that warlike preparations are making there for the coeff of Sy a the art Il is in bring placed in an efficient state for immediate service. Works are being erected for overnwing Aleppo, in case the chief inslitury force in otherwise employed; a large quantity of ammunition has been sent to the coast. and a depôt is said to be forming at Breas. Two more regiments have been marched to the south-one destrued for Hamah, and one for Damascus. These measures do not radicate the immediate advance of the Egyption regular forces under thrahen Pasha, either from Marzula north-wards, or from Orfa southwards, but demonstrate the intention of a determined resistance for the retention of Syria, and at the same time holding all the disposable forces ready on the northern frontier for any emergency, either to advance, or to act on the defensive, which a change m the political position Mohemet Ali may be placed in, shall erente

### No. 709

# Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston .- tReceived June 10.

No. 42 )

Alexandria, May 15, 1840. My Lord.

YOUR Lordship was pleased, in your despatch No. 6 of the 25th of March, to express certain opinions on the late actions and language of his Highness the Pasha, granting me, at the same time, liberty to show that communication to his Excellency Boghos Bey

It appeared to me, that when the above despatch was written, your

Lordship can hardly have been fully apprized of the resolved and uncompromising course on which the Pasha seems fally dec led

If the true reations of Great Bread with this Government are already sufficiently delicate, and that art the means of correct are really at hand, it may be more in it and to assume a heatile tons, and, by irritating language, when this estrangement, and create

I have therefore availed myself of the discretionary power confined to me by your Lordship, and have reframed from accept on the abovecited count to water that or estricts as

In conclusion, I may add, that with the Pasha himself, and every member of his Court, my personal intercourse, although somewhat reserved, continues to be perfectly satisfactory, and is marked by every proper form and courtesy.

> I have, &c., (Signed) G LLOYD HODGES.

### No. 710

Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston .- Received June 10

No. 45

Extenet.

Alexandria, May 21 1840

THE past month has not been very productive of events in Egypt The warlike preparations in this country are continued.

The large leighte "Cafarsh t" having on board seven camp a and combined by military a resistance from the port of the 20th of April need pasted by two selectors and specially followed by two transports. On the 10th of May, news reached Alexandria, that the frigate, which it a said was bound to St. Jenn d'Acre, had been wrecked on her outward

On the 15th of May arrived here the former Sovereign of Dongola Ouron, or King Thumball. He comes to complain of the tyranny of the Pasha's Govern r the sate 5 nes

in Syria there are appearances of increased activity. The fartifications of Acre are nearly completed, the country living until it a state of he co region as are a discontinuous and stores are lained distributed through te peris et the last lays of April, Sen can is left Aleppo with grope were can't bearing about two cut. The Local Government, at the six e time may a requision for 150 additional camels, for the same p ris se Fram \ pao 12 000 maskets were more anemaly hispatched by the learning are hely prepared in distrest places. Whether Rentim Pasna cor implates offersive, as welcas beforeave, warfare is not st certain. He has caused the whoe of his Artitlery to be aspected and caref d's put into a milit on for service. The garr son of Alegon, with twolve bettere's of bettery new in that city, have one ers to be ready to march of the scortest notice.

Maggion Boy had returned in the beginning of April to Orfa from I seek a dien towards the Surdier he had sely ted all the tribes as ng the River Shaboor, and had joined the conquered territory to the Pashare of Orfa, although it previously depended in that of Meassoul

### No. 711

# Viscount Palmerston to Colonel Hodges.

(No. 13.

Foreign Office, June 11, 1840.

! HAVE received and laid before the Queen your despatches to No. Sur

In reply to your despatch No. 42, I have to acquaint you that I 47 inclusive. approve the course which you have adopted with reference to my instruction No. 4, of the 25th of March.

1 am, &c., PALMERSTON (Signed)

# No. 712

# Viscount Ponsonby to Piscount Palmeraton .- (Received June 14.)

(No. 103.)

Therapia, May 15, 1840.

My Lord, THE deposition of the Scraskier (Halil) and the Festival of Mahomed's birth, have occasioned delay in the departure of the troops for the position between lanck and Scutars, but I hope it will take place

The military part of the plan has been formed by General Chrismowaki, who has had several conferences with the Grand Vizier, in company with the other thusman Mandats, and I hope the General will have the direction of its execution. He has been desired to get ready to not out for the appointed place.

have the property of the pain I think it will have the effect of-

1st. Making it almost an act of madness in Ibrahim to attempt an attack against the capital, because 18,000 men, posted as the Turks will In manifest we it fee if 30 1000 most troops for their expulsion; and, 20,000 and that of an intellectic quarty, and F1 so d1 set screens his whole power, which is founded upon the belief in his force, would be testroyed, and he would be attacked in the rear

2nd Because the assemblage of a large compact Ottoman force in as he put to a would desipate the errors of those who imagine the Porte has the and it would put it out of the power of malcontents, aments a Mil riet 1 segents, to exerte any men in Constantinople he are if colour in they being evidently exposed to being attacked a reliable rough. The same effect will be producted the manufaction is professions revery the a

3rd. It will tend to improve the army itself, and it cannot cost any very an at a small cutton to that which must at any rate be expended

4th. These effects above stated year a value of a new way for the upon the army employment of foreign means for the defence of Constantinople, and thereby prevent inconveniences that might attend the arrangements for affording protection by foreigners. Russian forces need not be called in -the French freet need not be called op. The pretences upon which France rests the defence of her immical policy will be taken away, and if M Thiers should really wish to concur with Her Majesty's Government, they we are the first to the country for so do og, as it will enable from to some time that parent on the tent in the second of t been stated to be, and that conclusions drawn from false premises are not 6 U

I have talked over these topics with Count Pisani, who is wellacquired a d them, at a year Lords a will have the goodness to examine him upon them. I have given this despatch into his charge, and he

will be at your commands in I and a

Count Pisans has been attacked by a disorder that requires to be treated by the hear medical practice of bug the lab is under the new color Dr. Wiege by he has asked by court to is making a journey to London for that purpose. It was impossible to refuse this request, and he would necessarily have left this in a few days. I thought it, under these circumstances, advisable to take advantage of the apportunity afforded by the return of the "Blazer" to England, and to desire the commander of that vessel to give him a passage home, by which means I shall give your Lordship the latest and most complete information that can be afforded of the state of things here. Count Pisani knows what I have done, and most of the opinions I entertain, and is also well acquainted with this country. Your Lordship cannot fail to have implicit confidence in a person of the same from the repet so many years and teen equally applauded by every new Ambausador for his abilities. his hit has the it is and a size of

I tope your Lordship will approve of my having requested a passage firm a and the expense the G verbineat will it us by it is really next

The messenger waits to enery to your Lordship the account of the movement of the troops, which is every moment to be expected.

I have, &cc., (Signed) PONSONBY

### No. 713.

Mr. Consul Moore to Viscount Polmorsion.—(Received June 15.)

(No. 8.)

My Lord, Beyrout, April 25, 1840.

THE only information I have the honour to communicate on the present occasion, relates to the measures which continue to be taken for the defence of Acre.

On the 21st instant a regiment of Guards passed through Beyrout for that you safered from is a seest traded to be about 18000 men of

which more than 1,000 are artillery,

The greater part of the inhabitants of Acre have retired outside the walls. The approaches to it are said to have been undermined, and besides the works to the east, others have been completed on the western

Military stores continue to arrive from Egypt for the same lectiontion. Solve in Pasha is fir the present at Similar

The public tranquility in this neighbourhood is an exturbed

I base & S gned N MOORE

### No 714

Earl Granville to Viscount Pulmerston.-(Received June 15.)

No. 203 t

My Lord, Paris, June 12, 1840.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatches to No. 201 inclusive. The same conversal on vierlay with M Thors on the threatal Question. It began by his saying to me that the dismissal of Hosrew Pasha from the councils of the Sultan had caused a very favourable change

in the disposition of Mehemet Ali towards his Sovere go that the Pasha had talked of send og back the Tork to theet to the and maple and on boars, of t his a n to pray his larringe to the Sisters I asked M Thiers what were the come on figure witch, under this favourable e and retrieve sposit of Meters (Ali he in alged the hope of obtaining from 1 in 1 live product the appearance of the Parka was less positive in regard of the refered of the appearance of the appearance of the refered of the appearance of the app as a Pashalie by pecifics on act M Tresh ced that the glabe underes to consent to the restiration of a to the Solen When I speake of t cost of the exet of the control of the control of the control of had see athought essential for be sometry of the Potte M. Illors gave me ne encouragement to hope that the declared resolution of Muhamet Ali to here assessment the rebole of it was at all changed but he held out the expect tion that the Paska might be induced to pay a tribute for it, for greater in amount that believed they have each and all this led not compensate the Table to set times , for the I and ere my

I MAY, NO GRANVILLE (Signed)

### No. 715

Mr. Bloomfeld to Viscount Polmerston .- (Received June 15.)

No. 73

St. Petaraburgh, Jano 6, 1840 (Extract)

I SAW Count Nesselvode this morning. His Excellency said that he had no late near from Countantinople, but according to the last accounts, matters were going on much as insual. He did not seem apprehensive of any advance by Mehemet Ali towards Constantinopie; nor did be appear to have received any intelligence of expected revolutionary movements at

Count Nesselrode was evidently duappointed not to have a more farmenta report on the recent or to 'I There, of cour Lordon is late proposals to the French Government on the Kastern Question. His Free years the to M The A Fate to the traditions refused to accode to the proposed measures, but had given an answer which would allow him time for communicating with Alexandria.

### No 216.

Lord Bearrals to Viscount Palmerston.-(Received June 16.)

No. 60 )

Plenno, June 9, 1840 My Lord,

PRINCE METTERNICH will forward to Baron Neumann, for communication to your Lordship, despatches from the Internuncio, representing the sense entertained by the Divan of the urgency of an early settlement of their differences with Mehemet Ali. So pressingly is this felt at Constantinople, that full powers have been sent to the Turkish Plempotentiary in London, to sign any agreement which the Four Powers shall concur in recommending.

Prince Metternich will readily place two frigates at the disposition of the Four Powers, for any service they may concur in recommending, but he considers this to be a leave flated to good ear are a and is anxious for a reply to his last despatches of (I believe) the 26th of April, at I a what I project if you that to be take into you term on by the Four Powers jointly, for the purpose of coming at their confective opinion and intention. He was a wet hope at the art of the smallest degree from the plan sketched out in those despatches

He informs me that the Porte is so pressed for money, that he has engaged certain bankers with whom he has influence, to undertake the negotiation of a loan to that Power of 450,000t, without which it will be in

dauger of being unable to meet its current expences.

The Prince strongly deprecates any uncalled-for movements of defence on the part of the Porte, as being wholly madequate, and only calculated to draw on attack. Baron Sturmer's opinion of the 18,000 men, whom the Porte is supposed to be able to unite, is, that they would either take Be tad a grack of deprorpasses rte Herbar Pasta, while the measure, short of this result, would only tend to expose the full extent of the Sultan's weakness, and to give activity to the numerous adherents of Mchemet Alt. The only defence of Constantinopie, in Prince Metterones a seath the fel Pur Pairs to which for that purpose, he is willing to contribute, if necessary; but we would much but I we an arra & tout race to wirethe Past a

I have, &c., BEAUVALE. (Signed)

### No. 717

# Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received June 18.)

(No. 107)

My Lord,

Therapia, May 26, 1840.

M. DE BOUTENEFF had the goodness to send me this morning. for parmal, a despatch from Count Nesselrode, inclosing to M. de Routenell copy of the reply made by M. Gunzet, dated 28th April, to Nouri Effends. Count Nemetrode makes the following observation: "Le délas qu'arait éprouvé cette réponse venant ainsi de cesser, il nous est permis d'espèrer que l'attitude adoptée par la France réngira d'une manière salutaire sur la suste ultérieure d'une négociation qui a déjà éprouvée de si longs et de si facheux obstacles. Le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat paraissait lui-même penétré de la nécessité de profitor de cette circonstance, pour donner une impulsion décisive aux délibérations; et il se proposait d'avoir un entretien confidential avec le Piempotentiaire Ottoman, afin d'examiner au fond la question qu'il s'agit de résoudre, et d'éclaireit les moyens d'accélères le

denouement de cette affaire "

la a letter accompanying the despatch, M. de Bouténess expresses !favourable to the agreement between the Five Powers. I have, in my reply to his note, said that I think the French Government could not, with any decency, nor without dandvantage, refuse to enter into a negothat I statemen or growth M. Green with all the transfer grounds in their consent for being sanguine as to the agreement of France in such ar ..... w ... be satisfactory; that the French had still the the wash of the other Powers, and might couly, in the Take a state of the state of th to respect to better to be at any No. 1 to St. 2 ( . H . . . m . 11 despet the content. Har the share that the

. previously given Rechid advised your Lordship to comprom agreeing to leave in the hands of M Syrin, and that it was the said nothing to Reel 1 1 1 1 and I have confined m I a a gray of the contract of the contract of

advance; and I am of opinion it will be the wisest thing Mehemet can do, uniess the position abovementationed by occupied by the Ottoman troops by which occupation the effect of any movement, having for its object to intimidate and coerce the Poets, would be wholly defeated,

I am unable to discover the true cause of the abandonment by the Ottoman Manusters, of the measure which had been agreed upon, and which as perfectly easy of execution. The reason given by Rechid Pasha, and which I reported to your Lordship in a private letter, is too puerile to be

the real motive.

I keep the messenger that I may be able to report the result of my offorts in this affair, and I shall not give up hopes of success until after the arrival of the new Seruskier, who is a man of understanding as I am told, and who is not under the influence of Frenchmen as yet Y or Lordship certainly will see that it is the interest of the French to leave the road open for Mehemet Ah, because were it barred by 18,000 Ottoman troops, the French argument, founded on the ammipotence of Mehemet Ali, would fall to the ground; and the French could no longer insist, in virtue of it, upon yielding to that Pasha territories that will emble him always to keep the Empire in a state of internal weakness, and on the very frame and its destruction and in a plashed. The French most a so be aware from me give ange and implete a body of Otto-in the per next it a new me ing position, able alike to prevent Mehemet A car can my to mer the Sultan with effect, and to keep the capital is awe may make conjust controll should the partisons of Melicant epter interest to enterest time a No. 2 to the Sept of Sept. tag the seath force wealed show he was a that I is key as a throng a gr many better than we continue at passence that the action as as in people to the exertition of the pewer of then and to the ast goods be a more behaved to be straight than the Sultan Bloom, b. 1 of the more of the rest of the rest and the mild administration of Silver Many Land the born and afforded by his Government to the people of regulative que and fixed in leastly and and these it viers ware the fate in a de Min was done er tree MI mat 1 as a Same or or con 13 a server At uses have been remedient ith the state of the state of which the inand extense have seen a great into the province order or P als Tree-care parametacts but a tus of the tas long before facts are extense is ar which in Lorden however must have evidence of the berror was worth the Ner ars regard the ness of their being left under the yoke of mer appressers the based ans

I we may a presade letter we dear by I met Power with at the least not on cold a region appropriate and and the large terms and things had at the to made known to year formed a world to prove participally a sero be expects the example association in A Liver I - - - hat are a great by Ottoman Best to the works of affection Year Lordsonp was make your wordship as a real of feet to care versation and it appears to rect a three bands again to the high base been asset up to the most Count P sac a bitter dies his good. cres to me at seems to me a semarkaber sessen roof the common id a

for geer las wer our language

I have & PONSONBY

# Inclosure in No. 717.

# Count Percuit to Viscount Pontonly

My Lord.

Smyrna, May 22, 1640

ADMIRAL LALANDE having just come into Smyrna with his ship from Yourle, where the rest of the squadron are lying, with two exceptions, I took this opportunity to wait upon him, and as our converaution took a political turn, I must report it here, in aubstance.

I told him, of course, that I was on my way to England for the Is fit of my lealth and he regled, that he was very happy to hear it. because a trip to England would do me good, and also because the verbal statements of persons coming from the spot were likely to terr a more light upon the great question than volumes of writing. I always regretted," said he, "that the Powers should have interfered, and not have aflowed the Turks and Egyptians to settle their affairs amongst themselves. You tell me, that the Pasha loses nothing by allowing the present state of things to go on, but don't we meur immense expences in keeping up our naval armamenta? You tell me that Ibrahim will not be able to pass the Bosphorus, if the squadrons,-if even a few ships of war, are there to prevent his crossing it. But does not all this offer in its se langers to Kan and If a Ress in squadron, if a Russian book of troops, comes into the Bosphoros, I am determined to force the straits and come up with my squadron; the English will follow me; then we shall all be in the Bosphorus, looking upon each other with defiance and on t st. The greatest musfortunes may be anticipated from the most triffing incidents, and nobody will have to gain anything in all this." He stated word for word all the fine things which are repeated in all the

French communications relative to the Eastern Question. "Est-il pomble," continued he, "que nous primions tous être rausemblés dans le Bosphore dans une occasion pareille, sans qu'une collisson s'ensuive. Méhémet Ali sast tout cela, il tiont la pomme de discorde entre ses mains see distributest actuallement at the de term and duit sentir que ses effets ne pourront pas se soutenir pendant longtenss je crols qu'il se dira, si je dous succomber, je théberai du moma de les heomiter tous, il marchers, la Russie interviendes, et une guerre générale aun surven. Telle a été mon openson des le commencement, je l'énonçai des lore à l'Amiral Rouson torsqu'il me communiqua la Note Collective du 27 J. M. t. Je to s. s. ps. it part san le M. Fret Mr. mans par la conviction que lorsque Mehémet succombera, nous, les Cinq Pussances, seciona à nous débattre. Si j'avait pu aller en France, il y a huit moia, j'ai l'intime conviction que j'aurai amené le Minutère à se décider. Ce n'est pas que nous ne voulons pas ce qui est joste et raisonnable, mais avant tout il faut vouloir le possible , il est juste, il est raisonnable, que le Sultan moit le maître de la Syrie, &c., &c., mais croyes-vois que Méhémet Als'en déseausure? La France aurait facilement pu détarquer 20,000 hommes en Syrie, mais l'Angleterre le voudra-t-elle, l'Angleterre de son côté, pourrait envoyer des troupes de l'Inde qui souléveraient facilement me and part he late is now a being of several the a country n 'Angleterre scule, la solution de cette grande question qui embrasse tant duff state to said the state a repair of an attack to prose to pass envoyer des troupes contre Méhémet Ali; il ne reste donc que in Russi, - qui peut se fier à elle? Ainsi des obstacles sorincibles s'apposent à la restitution de la Syrie, Méhémet Ali succombera, mais un chute aménera nuisit dans ses conséquences celle de l'Empire Ottoman et la guerre générale." He went on at this rate for nearly an hour; he wanted to prove that nothing but the impossibility of taking away from him the serritories be had conquered, induced France to adopt the page of the following I did not admit that his angle or to were it more than youred to show that I H to I forth is east of the king best or the more eving any car on arguments for fear figuring the breach ner of all at 1 ms sign at see of wew spots, we are the french as a git at any years. I sok a second over the matter ofters, resed is probated but, we not grow from ill take .. . I detten Frances duem un tralling M emot the base the southern part is f syrm; but I observed, that a pied à terre of six where or to we a first to de great different but if fact of his having a footing at all there, was pernicious for the interests of the

I report the substance of this conversation in a great herry, because the French steamer is going to depart, and I have no time to make a decent report.

The "Blazer" is also to sail this evening

La mide also touched upon the affair of the Turkish fleet; and said that thered Pasha declared to him at the time, that if the English and French squadroon opposed themselves to his progress towards Rinden, he was determined to wreak the Ottoman fleet open the coast and argued this as one of his own reasons for allowing it to pass.

(Signed) A. PISANI.

#### No. 718.

Purcount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received June 16.)

(No. 112)

My Lord, Therapia, May 29, 1840.

I HAVE just received from Rechid Pashs, the assurance that the Porte will carry into effect the defensive measure I reported to your Lordship, and that the Porte only waits for the arrival of some more troops from Roumelia. I hope this may be true, but I will not desist from urging the measure. I replied to Rechid Panha, that there was no time to be lost; that if the news of Ibrahim being in march for this place. should arrive before the measure had been begun to be put in execution, the Porte would find it difficult to accomplish; because all the malcontents and time-servers, and cowards, would seek to favour or to placate thrahus, and naiversal discouragement would prevail; that I know letters to are set or my bear of Moderner & argan bear to order Durahum to march. That if the measure were completed, the Porte would be in security against all danger at home and abroad; and the failure of thrabin would put an end to the belief in his power, and would probably have a most serious effect upon the affairs of Mehamet Ah; that the undentable fact, proving that Turkey is not un ordaine; that the fate of ic Street to the Tools of the City and Was as and the world will know, sooner or later, that it is no, and the Ottoman Ministers censured or applauded according to their nets.

the removal of Housew from his post of Grand Visier is to take place directly. Feth Almed Pasha declined the post, and it is to be given to knowled Pasha, the late Grand Visier, a man of no party, and much entermed for integrity and his knowledge of business. R in Pasha, and Rechid and Foths Ahmed, have brought about this change.

1 have, &

(Signed) PONSONBY

### No. 719.

Execute Palmerston to Earl Geonwille

No 220 1

My Lord, Porego Office, June 26, 1840.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch. No. 203, of the 12th instant, reporting the substance of a conversation which you held with Mark on the first and Mehemet Ah, I have to observe to your Excellency, that the French Government has, for some time past, talked of the evacuation of the district of Adama, as one of the concessions which France know that Mehemet Ah was willing to make; but now M. Thiers says, that if the report of the dismissal of Hosrew Pasha should prove true, Mehemet Ah may be prevailed upon, not indeed to evacuate Adama, but to erect a into a nominally separate Pashahe, to be held by one of Mehemet Ai sons. M. Thiers, however, seems not to be aware that the district of Adama is at this moment a separate Pashahe, and is held, not by Mehemet

A. but by Ibrahim and therefore the arrangement which M Thiers has out, as a possible consequence of the favourable change which the discussed of Hoarew Pasha may produce in the mond of Muhemet Ali happens to be the very arrangement which has actually been in existence for the last six years.

1 am. &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON

### No. 720

# Viscount Palmerston to Viscount Pontonby.

(No. 88.)

Porengs Office, June 25, 1540.

My Lord, I APPROVE of your Excellency's having obtained a passage to Fugland for M. Alexander P said, in H r. Majes v's stems vessel. Blazer," on the grounds stated in your despatch, No. 103, of the 15th

The reasons which your Excellency gives in the same despatch for having urged the Porte to send a force of 18,000 men, to take up a position between lansek and Scutars, are conclusive; and that measure cannot fail to be attended with the heat results in every point of view. I have, therefore, to matruot your Excellency to continue to press its adoption. if it should not have been carried into execution whom you receive this despatch

I conclude that some gun-boats, or other small ressels of war, will at the same time be stationed so as to flank the road along which Ibrahim would have to pass, if he should succeed in getting beyond lanick, on his advance to Scutari, and thus to support the delensive position of the Ottoman troops.

I am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON

### No. 721

# Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received June 28.)

(No. 115)

Theropia, June 7, 1840 My Lord.

MR. ALISON has furnahed the inclosed return of the forces of

I have only to observe, that the population which supports this force is say resed to be about three collons. I some and be country oil if ed by that population is known to be wasted by the unceasing exactions of the Paulia's government

I have, &cc., (Signed) PONSONBY

### Inclosure in No. 721

| Return | of | the | Porces | of | Mehemet | AB   | Parbo, | obtained | from | the | books |
|--------|----|-----|--------|----|---------|------|--------|----------|------|-----|-------|
|        |    |     |        | _  | of Schi | n Po | uha.   |          |      |     |       |

| al messes a source   |           |
|--|-----------|
|  | Men.      |
| In Cairo (1.940 of which are Turks), four regiments                      | 12,800    |
| In Syria, twenty-five regiments  | 97 000    |
| in the Hedjaz, the Nedjel, and Soudan -                                  | 57,000    |
| In Resetts.  | 3,200     |
| In Damietta  | 3,200     |
| In and about Alexandria, land and sea forces, gon-                       | *****     |
| ners, and men employed to the arsenal                                    | 32.800    |
| neigh that then emblodes as see manner                                   |           |
|  | 196.000   |
| Or, 185,000 Regulars.  | EDUIDON   |
| And 41.000 Irregulars.   |           |
| And at ooo makeum  |           |
| 196,000  |           |
| (30,000  |           |
|  |           |
| Return of Militia in the course of Organization                          |           |
|  | 4 1       |
| Seyd Ahmed Garbee has engaged to rause in Alex-                          |           |
| Sold William Cuttons this angle to rate in selec-                        | 6-200     |
| andra two regiments  | 1 - 10    |
| The Commandant of Rosetta, one regiment  Damietta and neighbourhood.     | 7 4 70    |
|  | 6,200     |
| two regiments  | 11, 4(0)  |
| The Mamouire in the four districts of Lower Egypt.                       | 12 helts  |
| fout reguments   | 1 7 WESTS |
|  |           |
| In Cours and Environs.   |           |
|  | 45        |
| Osman Bey, of Senoar, Asleem of the College of                           |           |
| Athar, has engaged to raise four regiment-                               |           |
| with the rank of Mirmirao  | 12 NH     |
| The Mirleeva Ibrahum Aartf Bey, two regiments                            | 46.30     |
| The Mirleeva, the Asleem Mehmed Bey, two                                 | 14-04/    |
| reguments  | 6.400     |
| El Diestar Alee Boy, from Boulac, the port of                            | 42 -814/4 |
|  | 3, 200    |
| Carro, one regiment  | 3.200     |
| Bassan Bey, from Old Carra, one regiment from the Environs, one regiment | 3 2005    |
| , Irom the Environs, one regiment  | 11 2011   |
| Twenty Regiments,  | 95.600    |
| 1 McHel Inchinents   | AND THEFT |
|  |           |
| Return of the Efficient Troops in Alexandria                             |           |
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| On san Whenet V. Stillet   | 15 (0)    |
| the Softan's fleet   | 14 000    |
| Troops of the line within Alexandria                                     | 4.500     |
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| Or readly property   | 4 (10)    |
| the state of the state of  | 5,200     |
| Operen of the ne (it Maribe )  | Critarius |
|  | 40 000    |
|  | ar riving |

The armies of the Hedgis and the Nedgid are daily expected under Kourschid and Ibrahim Pashas.

### No. 722.

# Furcount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmeraton.—(Received June 28.)

No. 117,

My Lord, Threepia, June 9, 1840.

THE report made by Nouri Effendi, stating that the Ministers of Austria and Russia had told him that it would be advisable for the Porte to make some sacrifice of territory in Syria, was taken into consideration four two up to by the Council and two reserves not to rough any consistent the support of the policy that had been approved of, and for the defence of the rights of the Sultan, and the integrity of the Empire.

i have not learnt the foregoing officially, but from a nource which I consider perfectly good, and so which I give entire credit, though I cannot

be answerable for the truth.

1 have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY.

### No. 723

# Viscount Pontonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received June 28)

No. 119 :

My Lord,

Therapia, June 9, 1840

I RECEIVED yesterday a private letter from Colonel Hodges, dated Alexandro May 20 are at the appears of the factory with which in how opinion, Mehemet Ali could be brought to agree to such terms as your Lordship proposed should be offered, by the employment of fler Majesty's squadron in the Levant alone.

Colonel Hodges had received reports similar to those I also have received from Syria, and other parts, stating the great and increasing

discontents

l bare, &c . (Signed) PONSONBY

## No. 724

# Mr. Bloomfeld to Viscount Palmeraton .- (Received June 29)

No. 15

My Lord,

Bt. Petersburgh, June 20, 1840.

IN a late conversation with Count Nesselvoie, his Excellency seemed it speed to anothing on the Fasters of standarding, that he had no intelligence of interest from Constants only, or any approhension of the march of Ibrahim Pasha upon the Turkish capital.

The state of the interior of Russia and some pecuniary difficulties, coupled with the vast expences of the Circussian war, will be quite sufficient to employ the disposable funds of the Empire for this year. The hope of affecting a separation between England and Prance has vanished, and the Government appears indifferent about the immediate settlement of the Question, if not even desirous of delay. This may be accounted by the state of the Snances, and the consequent desire to avoid any freshmilitary operations, which might be rendered necessary by the approach of the binary Pasha to Constantinople, or the appearance of a Bestuh and Ferrich aquadron in the Bosphorus

Notwithstanding the effect of these circumstances in producing an apparent similarity of object in the present views of Russia and France, there are no symptoms of a better understanding between the Govern-

ments of the two countries: nor does that of Russia allow the existence of any alteration in her plans, or of unwillingness to act with England in supporting the Sultan, if called upon to do so.

(Signed) J. A. D. BLOOMFIELD

### No. 725.

# Earl Grantile to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 2.)

(Most Confidential.)

(Extruct.)

Paris, June 29, 1840

Family at No. 19. On the Or and Question the language of the long was a repetition of the opinions I have over and over again heard from the Majesty, ever since the news reached Paris of the defeat of the Turks at Nexis, and of the traitorous surrender of the Turksh fleet to Mehemet Ali. He thinks that during the suspense of an arrangement between the Sultan and the Pasta of the Ali. It was a maje of the Turksh Government in Asia Minor, as well as in the provinces of European Turkey, are daily becoming weaker, and that the Powers of Europe have not available means for the correspond Mehemet Ali.

# No. 726

# Viscount Possonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 4.)

(No. 123.)

My Lord, Therapia, Jame 10, 1840

THE reusels sent for the Albanian truops are faily expected to arrive, and the curps will proceed at once to occupy the position between Nicomedia and Scutari, which is to be strengthened also by other corps to artibury. I have control did not not reason and I hap they will be completed; and if they are, I think I brahim will not venture any attack, whatever may be the situation of Mehemet Alba affairs.

(Signed) PONNONBY

### No. 727

### Mr. Bulior to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 3.)

My Lord, Paris, July 3, 1840.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the "Constitutionnel" of yesterday's date, in which it is stated, according to the substance of a telegraph of the distribution of Hosrew Pasha, had determined to restore the Turkish feet to the Sultan.

I have, &c. (Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

#### No. 728.

# Mr. Consul Werry to Viscount Palmorston .- (Received July 5.)

(No. 6.) (Extract.)

Damoscus, May 22, 1840.

THE Government here continues to be very straightened in its finances. Very severe measures have been resorted to, to oblige the Ch. star common to the continue to the arrans and fular common to the continue to the collected, though not due for three months hence. In this city great uncasaness exists. It is reported from good source, that the population of Haouran and the Ledgea Arabs are determined to result the payment of the Ferdeh tax; that the Druson of the East Bechie's mountains, conjointly with his Christian subjects, are firmly agreed on all points to stand by each other, that it is thought they will resist at least the unicespated payment of this tax, the enforcement of which may lead to very considerable embarrassment to the Government in all its measures, situated, as those territories are, configuous to Acre, and the absence of a sufficient military force in the Damassus ibstract, to carry into execution its plans.

I am informed that orders were received by the Government here from Mehomet Ah and Ibrahim Paulia, to russe a militia in this city and environs, of, it is stated, two regiments of Infantry, about 7,000 men, but Sheriff Paulia and Backer Bey have made representations to the above Chiefs that, under the actual circumstances of the absence of both organic population generally inwards the Egypter treater in the state of the population generally inwards the Egypter treater in the state of the distribution of a militial state of the state

The advices from Aleppo to the 5th and 13th instant, state Ibrahim Pasha to be always at Marish. The arms, ammunition, Sie., transporting to the coast, being chiefly those taken at the battle of Newb, seem destined for Acre, whether to be in depot there for arming the projected militia in the south, or for Egypt, does not appear yet clear. Troops continue to be directed along the coast from the north to the south. Solyman Pasha was, by last accounts, at Scion.

regular furces, at least for the present. There is a report in town very anerally credited, of which no mention is made in the advices from a so if the form Pasha has expert self and the irregular Druge With the Koords of the lower ranges of the Taurus; his irregular Druge Cavalry has suffered the most, and it is said an order has been received here to send a Chief, with 500 horsemen, from the Acre district to his Highnesis; also, that a regiment of Horse Artillery stationed here, the animals of which are now at gram, has received marching orders to join libration Pasha at Marash.

#### No. 729

Mr. Consul Moore to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 5.)

No. 10.)

My Lord, Heyront, May 29, 1840.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that measures continued by taken for the neighbouring places on a tour of inspection.

But the most important information I have to communicate to your Lordship by this opportunity is, the refusal of the Christians of Lebanon to give up their arms at the demand of this Government. They reply to the requisition, that the Viceroy, by a firman, had granted these arms in the retuity in lieu of those formerly taken from them, that they had faithfully so hit is against as the reason of their campaigns at the rest of much in the service, bearing the expenses of their campaigns at the rest of and the reflect their interest of revise of fields.

The Christians have allied themselves with the Druses, and they are

mutually pledged to resistance.

The determination has already been proved, by their wreating from some people of the Emir Rechr who had attempted to begin the disarmation, therty muskets, which were delivered to Brusos, heretofore their engines, but henceforward to be their allies.

to consequence of an apprehended attack by the mountaineers upon solver there exists a depot of wine a large four lasts due to a despatched to apprise theatim Pasha. The Government Post betwist this place and Sidon has been intercepted, and all we hear, indicates the commencement of a revolt.

The contracts at the cordon established in this neighbourhood by the Health Department, bastily returned into the town last night, in consequence of an apprehended attack by the managents. They have the apprehended attack by the managents. They have the apprehended attack by the managents of the apprehended to the a

equival and secret extrement of the property of the entrement of the entre

Fig. 1 ber, a res of ration of the special construction of

I have, &c., (Signed) N MOORE,

P.S.—The French Consul here to-day privately chartered a small to the argin to the property of the property of

It is rumoured that two of the Emir Bethir's sons are favourable to

We are every hour receiving accounts of the capture of arms from strage, ag part sof salders. "If Cardor at Shorth's been fired and the arms carried off. A strong guard is placed at each of the gates of this place, and the gunners are at their posts on the force.

N. M.

#### No. 730

# Colonel Hodges to Fracount Palmeraton,-(Received July 10.)

(No. 48.) (Extract.)

Alexandria, June 6, 1840.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that yesterday his Highness the Viceroy quitted Alexandria for Cairo. The recent incendiary attempts in the capital seem to have been the motive of this sort, but it is not supposed that the Pasha will be long absent from hence. The fires appear to have been somewhat aumerous, but it is not proved that they arose out of political causes. Some of them were certainly as a trial in both rear a appeared to have been the work of those galess characters who absend in all large cities, and who convert a public charity into an opportunity for depredation. Recent accounts deay that any fire had taken place in the citadel.

Public opinion in Egypt in decidedly unsettled and leverish, without bring precisely bostile to Mehemet Ali. This is caused by the dubious and uncertain appearances of the Egyptian Question, as well as by the power of the Puslia wanting that aspect of rooted stability which inspires

confidence in the masses.

It is certain that the spirit of the National Guard throughout Egypt, is expected to the first and retained in the first and retained in the country.

lictween the Pasha and the Consul-General of Russia, a very friendly

and frequent intercourse continues.

I have been informed by very high authority, that immediately after the arrival of the French steam-vessel of the 24th ultimo, the French Consul-General varies the Viceroy, and that in the conversation, M Cochelet asked Mehemet Alt whether he found himself in a financial condition to hold out another year in his present policy? The answer of the Pasha was, that he could do so very easily, that he could now sell produce which would clear off his debts to the merchants, and defray are months of the arrears of those in his service, after which he said that he would be very well able to proceed on credit for another year. The Pasha added, that his crops of the present season, promised to be unusually productive.

notice that the Vicercy hos recently been effecting very extensive sales of produce. About the middle of May he sold 150,000 castave of cotton, at thereon dollars per cantar, which is three dollars per cantar cheaper than last year. About the same time, the Government disposed of 40,000 aciebs of each, at forty-five pinaters per aideb, making 90,000 dollars. Thus the Vicercy would have recently realised 1,950,000 dollars, but that the Government usually sells more produce than it possesses, and probably will not be able to produce the complete quantities above

enomerated

This morning, the British packet "Emetje," arrived with the mails

from Syria, and the information I have received in very important.

Already, in my despatches Nos 38 and 40, of the 18th and 20th of April, I had apprised your Lordship that the utmost discontent and formant existed in Syria, and that there had been even some partial symptoms of resistance. In the middle of last month my private sources from warbke in Syria, had evinced a disposition to refuse payment of the new Afric Tax, and that several armed bodies from sarious points, had retired to the mountains. About the same time I received news that the insurgents under Halil, had beaten two buttakens of the 25th Regiment of Egyptian Infantry quartered in Jerusalem.

The correspondence of this day proves that these indications of an actifed spirit have not been without corresponding results, and that the

combition of Syria has become most entical

It appears that the Egyptian authorities had given orders to disarm the Christians of Meant Lobsens but that they have refused to comply under the present that the arms put in their hands had been given to the by the Pasha only to replace those of which they had formerly been deprived

It is to be remarked, that this people had formerly aided the Pasha in his wars, but that they have now joined cause with their former enemies, the Druses, and that both, in conjunction with the inhabitants of the Haouran district and other Syrian populations, appear to be fully decided on an open and formedable insurrection.

The post between liegr, t and he is was stepped and demonst two hours by the insurgents. The horses and hirness were taken; but the conductor of the mails and the correspondence were not detained or at all

It seems that the Sanatory Cordon of Saida had been forcoit, and the atms there it report for all the strong barries of Egyptian troops naving be a first and the same but the Sara as The all town was in a state of great agitation; all ogvess was prevented; alrong goards were stationed at the gates, and the gurnors were at their posts on the forts.

The above events do not come to my knowledge only by the reports of Consular officers attached to this Mosson, but are confirmed to me by

other sources of entelligence

The atmost difference provails in perfecting the fortifications of St. Jean d'Acre, and in rendering it an immense depôt of all warlike stores. My advices of the middle of May inform me, that a very abla European engineer, faculement-Colonel Schultz, had recently arrived there, as I had taken the direction of the works, some of which he disapproved and I templished, in order to have them reconstructed on more securities.

The pay to make the last of munitions were continually arriving in Acre related that material had been deposited in the extensive stores of the

spilal.

The garranu of Acre, at the date stready mentioned, was as follows

|                                       | Man.     |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| pat (legacot labors acompet)          | 23100    |
| do turnit .                           | 2 mH     |
| 2nd do. do.                           | 186 £    |
| 1 Battation of 25th Regiment Infantry | 4400     |
| 1 do. of Suppers                      | CHID     |
| I do, of Invalids                     | 4410     |
| 1 Company of Engineers                | [49)     |
| 10th Regiment of Cavalry              | 1 1 (10) |
| Regular Actillery                     | 2011     |
| leregular do.                         | 600      |
|                                       |          |
| T to                                  |          |
| Masons and atone-cutters              | 1.500    |

The nearest military force to Acre was then at Saids, where the 6th Regiment of Info. 3 was quite and a second of two regiments, constructed for the accommodation of a gavenon of two regiments.

In the middle of May, thrabin Pasha was still at Marash, with a division of about 10,000 men. It was said that he had ordered five

absent regements to join him-

Solyman Pasha was about to leave Saida on a tour of inspection throughout the troops atationed in Syria, and was to establish a comment force at every point of the coast where a disembarkation might be possible.

By information of the 20th May, I learn that his Excellency Mag-

3 Regiments of Infantry.
3 do, of Cavalry.

2 Batteries of Heavy Artillery
2 do. of Light do.
and about forty cannon

He had, besides, about 1,500 Bedouin or Annadi Cavalry, and a corps of 700 irregular troops. The Ghorta Arabs, dwelling on the River Koaboor, and recently subjugated by the Bey, were perfectly quiet. The district of Orfa was also tranquif; and it appears that the inhabitants are highly satisfied with the wise and temperate government of Maggiun Bey

My despatches from Cambia allude to some slight appearances of an intention to put that island in a posture of defence. The carriages of the guns in the various forts were being changed.

I do not know that I have more to add to the foregoing information, except it be the fact that the Pasha has lately declared, that should be be coerced by one or more European Powers, he is in a condition and

fully determined to revolutionize the Turkish Empire.

I had neglected in the proper place to inform your Lordship, that the French steam-packet which arrived to this port on the 4th instant, is reported to have brought from Marsedles 300,000 dollars. This remove was addressed to M. Zianner, Consul of Belgium, and to M. Pastoret, a French merchant. As both these gentlemen are frequently employed in the affairs of the Pasha, and as they have never been known to receive remittance of anything like so large an amount, it is confidently asserted that the above sum was really destined for the treasury of the Viceroy

### No. 731

# Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 7)

(No. 49)

My Lord,

Alexandria, June 16, 1810

BY the British monthly steam-packet, I shall have the honour to furnish to your Lordship an ample narrative of late events in Syria

I shall now briefly notice the latest information from that quarter. The Emir Rechit has declared openly for the Pasha's Government, and a large proport on of the mountaincers have returned to their homes and conductions. Still the insurgents are in force about Tripoli and Latakia, but his Highness the Pasha has taken prompt and energetic steps to crush the revolt. He even declares that the Druses have offered to march manual the refractory, an assurance which he has declared

to march against the refractory, an assistance which he has declined. Within the last three days I have had two long interviews with the Viceroy. He conversed on the afform of Syria frankly, openly, and without any show whatever of doubt, fear, or heatation. I am convinced that he has no dread of quelling the disturbances, but he seems assuped that the Sublime Porto or her Allies may be tempted, by his present difficulties, to make some attempt on his Syrian pomessions.

The Pasha has consequently desputched, or has nearly completed, for the protection of the coast of Syria, two naval divisions, consisting together, of—

2 Ships of the Line. 2 Correttee 12 Frigates. 1 Brig

Of these, fully nine are Turkish vessels. Their Captains and superior officers are Egyptian, and the crews composed in equal numbers of Araba and Turks. Eleven of these ships, expected to sail this day, will also tear.

2 Regiments of Turkish Mariant . 6,400 2 Regiments of Egyptian Infantry . 6,400

12,800

who are to be embarked in equal proportions. This force, I presume, in destined to strengthen those points of the Syrian coast where a descent of an invading army might be practicable.

Thus much, my Lord, for the affairs of Syria, which I must now abandon, to notice more important subjects.

Yesterday I received information of so weighty a nature, as to make it desirable that I should hear the facts from the Vicercy's own his Accompanied, therefore, by M. de Laurin, Consul-General for Austrea, I wasted on his Highness at 5 o'clock r. u. I was welcomed in his name, and treated by his household and himself with anacked d'alfaction and cordiality. He informed me that he had resolved to despatch to Comimople, his former secretary and confidential servant. Sami Be were would leave next morning (16th June). That his Eavoy would be charged with the congratulations of his Highness to the Sultan on the birth of his daughter and a complimentary present, on that happy event, of 2,000 purses (10,000k). Sami Bey would also declare to the Saltan that, all along, Hosrow Pasha had been the only barrier to a friendly arrangement; and that since that personage had been removed, the Pasha was a fared to fulfil his former terminess and would restore the Turkish Becker as Harrison Massaud as set uther to whether I be the remarks of the vertex of the Vertex son, Said Bey, e ralling Marsh and

the second of th

concern at and married Pishans or as 7 cmk

Sign to G HOYPHOIGES

### No. 232

# Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 5.)

(No. 50.)

My Lord.

Alexandera, June 17, 1840.

YESTERDAY I had the honour to inform your Lordship, in a brief and guarded despatch forwarded by the French steam-packet, of the recent important circumstances connected with the Egyptim Question

To avoid the confusion arising from a lengthened statement of comercine facts and considerations appertaining to late occurrences, I more to divide into several despatches the matter on which it in my dank to the contract of the contract

The Harrest Material State of the State of t

Two Parts received the reach and record of the countries of the classes of the reach and record of the classes of the classes

The Part of the Month of the Month of the Manual of the Month of the M

many Oriental as well as European languages, and re-reserted as a man

HALL STORANGER'S CLASS S

Mehemet Ali spoke calmly, freely, and with coafidence, of the affairs I'm II asserted me to at an areast rate, was occurred by a it has a someters. If and that wanting to simple a Astronal Courses at Carco, and knowing that there were cosposal evenous of orois and and I for I am a terr he can write to expense rates Penna to supply any land of every the order was not understood, or the Crices r 1 tara g to be rise has britons of part of its minthough it is distill be come not not by the grown the residential by demanding of the Syrian mount in a take test, then of these or as with which they had been formerly entrusted a measure when the Peria said he had never contemplated.

The Viceroy informed me, that he received news of the insurrection at a small fallow as a barrow of to Cana and their at front he had "There will see I hate attention because which complete here to also known Brains. errecting him to obey no one in the mean time, as be had resolved to , concer to Syring and would belon the registant constitutes in person. The Highness mided, that subsequent intelligence had been of so tranquila gant in 18 to oth circle can go is a gara urpose no chall he should now send, in his ster to see feet but Alexas Pas a with proper

a closs for receiving the disturbed property to a thickness

I have, &cc. (Signed)

G. LLOYD HODGES.

#### No 734

# Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston .- (Recaseed July 5.)

No. 51 1

My Lord.

Alexandría, June 17, 1840.

IN connexion with an much of my despatch. No. 48, of the 6th instant, as relates to the affairs of Syria, I have now the honour to narrate the

at quality of a thin age of On the 5th of June, the Panha quitted this city for Cairo, where I c strived class to delake the efficient the Dinney lie to tage an express real breats the peak of the are upa received in Street Alberts of 2,800 Armouta and Turks, quartered near the city, was ordered to march to the revolted country, but they were countermanded shortly after, the

Pasha having received antisfactory advices from Syria. In the mean time, the "Nile" steam-vessel walls and or the

This cont. Leave it will from a corders from the Verra

At 10 o'clock, a at, of the same day, the Viceray reached Cases, It was also on the 7th of June the French corrette of war, the Verbode " which bad been in this port since last March was sent to sent the Syrian coast from St. Jean d'Acre to Latakia, after woich she will probably retain to this place.

the the same time, a naval division was ordered to be ready for we to dis Different the self to the regulation of Sing It was to be commanded by Mustapha Bey, and to be thus composed :-

Frigules .. Menufich, Correties .. Tantah. Genna-Bahari. Rechal, Behere. Bris .. Temsah. Sergehad,

Datmetta.

I believe that the whole or greater purtion of these ships has the sailed Active to the second state of the second to the second sec arms, now the contract of the die rate Par . fr meret a green . ver trate 1 lo not know, had been received by the Egyptian Government, that the mountaineers of Lebanon had raised the Russian flag

The Viceroy left Caro on the marning of the 12th instant and reached Alexandr vat Sandak van of the Hear

The Nee st ire-essee to received from Beyon the might prevalue to the Passa's arrival. At the same tier crown to the Vestible of the lath of the said is declined about the dose and direct and A rice Henrick Pasher is a to and here recommend expecting and its inte-

prety cerres y pre a say y M heat the

The att dr. are how were, when reacted the arms the wesch tatives in they street the reight Pears and but a means hanced er concensive at 1 it terest and ordered of that the result was less to n-

pact and formidable than at first imaginess. From the commencement, it was fully believed that the fate of Syria depended on the part which might be taken by the Four Becher, Prince of Mount Lebanon. He now appears to have declared wholly for the Paslin, and to insure his fidelity, I am assured that with some plausible pretext, the hour has occur sorrounded by a goard of 800 Egyptians devoted to Ibrahm Pasha. These are with him in his palace of Bet el Dyn, near Derr-el-Ghamar. It appears, however, that the old Engr. w. i his son Emir Emin, who is a General of Division in the Viceroy's a rear have been active in assembling those who still remain faithful to ble ie set All, and that they will excet their efforts in quelling the rising maurrection.

News has reached my that, on the netbreak of the present lost in a arres, the French Consul at Damase's wrote to the Four law ir, proposing to him that M. Cochelet, the French Conserver at the andrsa, should be named to mediate between the Viceroy and the maurg to the last of the rest, to some compliments and then went on nearly an losions - how greatly mediate the country of the day turbances which havetaken place. They are originated by some abandoned characters of Doir-el-Ghamar, or Cammar, who have been joined by all werts of engaboud, who act without justice, without object, and without orders. My desire for peace accords entirely with the interest of the Egyptean Government. In conjunction with that Government, and by the aid of Gud, I hope soon to force the disorderly into subjection and to restore good order. I have advised all the honest population of the mountains not to meddle with these weeked people. I am grateful for your over and thank you for do no I feel to be proof of your ferentiday."

to - true that two of the sous of the Emir Bechte, the Emirs Cason at 21th receiver took to be hostile to the Egypton authority, and the of the tell bear Mahmond, one of his grandions, had even sent a make the attention to the first of 111 to to declare rethe present timerrection, it is a second a second

It is a little difficult to state with cortainty the precine condition of affairs in byres, wave show twenting in that quanter and whose offices? duty it is to use the utmost activity in collecting and forwarding to me information, have been very remost to that particular,

If Mehemet Alt may be credited, who has asserted the facts to myself and to others of my Colleagues, the mountaineers have returned to their homes and occupations, and only a portion of robels are in arms between

Tripoli and Latakia. But, probably, the safest documents from which conjectures may be derived of the more recent phases of the revolt are, first, the very politic letter already cited from the Emir Bechir to the French Consul in Damascus; and secondly, a despatch of the 10th instant, from M Gherkman, Austrian Consul at Beyrout, and obligingly communicated to me by M de Laurin.

It would appear from this despatch, that his Excellency Solyman Pasha had marched from Saids against the inhabitants of Lebanon, but that the Emir Bechir had earnessly entreated? In to forber from pushing his troops into the mountains, and that the General had consented, with the proviso that the insurgents should return to their villages and give

The Emr Bechir is reported to have also addressed his Highness Ibrahom Pasha on the same subject, and the answer of the Generalissimo

ts quoted as follows:-- "If your Excellency can become guarantee of tranquellity. I agree to your request, and a plenary pardon shall be granted. The peakents it at a land. If they cannot, at present, pay t en taxes, let them say when they will be so a condition to do so. They may keep their arms, if your Excellency thinks that they will not abuse the concession.

"If what I have proposed in sufficient to quell the revolt, you may tell Solyman Paster to send took the transporter time but if otherwise et-

them march on Deir-el-Ghumar "

M. Gherkman adds, that it was hoped that these concessions would calm the Maronites for the moment; but that the Druses and Mutualis

were still full of dissatisfaction

It is at least certain, that the most prompt and energetic measures have been taken by the Egyptum Authorities to crush the present rising What trimps have been sent against the rebels I do yet know precisely. further than that two regiments had left Acre for that purpose. Solyman Pasha seems to command the repressing division. It is certain that the Egyptone bace as he will be force in Some that they can with the ntmost facdity, sweep any number of insurgents from the champaign counteres. Whether they can a leapring and past, may the mountains . another question; but they can blockade those mountains, and starve + cir crowded population into submission. Lebanon produces little or corn, and imports nearly all it consumes. The above measure of correson was instantly adopted by Solyman Pasha, as your Lordship will perceive by his inclosed orders to the Governor of Bayrout, who, on the lat instant, communicated them to the Foreign Consuls now in That town,

I romack that many persons who have travelled in Syria, and some consister officers residing there, express their suspicion that the actual revolt will have no other results or termination than those which attended previous attempts of the same nature. This, I presume, is also the opinion of the Viceroy, for he manifests neither irresolution, uncer-

tambly, or anxiety.

My letters from our Consul at Damascus, assure me that the Catholic tireck patriarch, with his Hishops and Clergy, have been active in fomenting the revolt and promoting its objects. It is also my duty to inform your Lordship, that in a late audience I had of his Highness the Vicercy, he hinted, with a smile, that certain Consuls of Great Britain, Austria, and Sardinia, had intrigued against him in the late disturbances, and he seemed to intimate that these circumstances would give occasion to future official communications. I sastred his Highness, as I may your Lordship, of my utter ignorance of any such occurrences as those to which he altuited.

I have only to add, that I have given information of recent events to Admiral Sir John Louis, and that I have suggested the possible expediency of sending one of Her Majesty's ships of war to the coast of Syria, for the protection of British subjects and property. On the latter subject Mr C nort Ma r has also adfressed the Almer from Bear at

1 have, & (Signed) G. LLOYD HODGES

Inclosure in No. 733

Solyman Paska to the Overstor of Beyrout

eters ex

GIACCHE gli abitanti della montagna dei Drum generalmente, si sono solevati in ribellione vale adunque che alla ricezione di questa mia Penportanine per mare, alle scale di Giunié. Gibul e Battrun, ed eginfmente per qualunque via per terra, al monte Libano generalmente, specialmente l'imbarco di granaglie ed altre provviste alle dette scale

Se per trasgressione al presente Ord ne si trovasse dei bastimenti, ke, diretti per quelli porti è neccessario immediatamente romperli e farli andar a fondo, sensa il minimo esito. Che l'avviso vi Serva

Circular from the Governor of Beyrout to the Representatives of the European Powers, communicating the preceding Order.

1 Rebi Akhir, 1256, (1 Grugno, 1840 )

110 ricevato il presente Ordine di sua Eccellencia il Maggior Generale centar ed in conseguentar il conquerera d'avvertire, da parte contra i negucianti e capitani sotto la voitra giurisdizione per l'effetto. MAHMUD BEY. (Firmato)

Governatore

### No. 734

Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 5.

(No. 52.) My Lord

Alexandria, June 17, 1840

I OBTAINED information on the 15th instant that a second paval division had received orders to victual for three months, and to make ready, with the utmost expedition, to proceed to the coast of Syria. It will be composed as follows:

| COMPANIE - TOTAL         | fro -               | 5 16    |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Ship of the Line, No. 8, | Beillan 80          | 1 1000  |
| amp of the series        | Knarate . 71        | 0.50    |
|                          | No a site (6)       | City    |
|                          | Kaid Zafar 50       | 3.76    |
|                          | Serve 50            | 5.0     |
| Prigates                 | Mirat Zufar 41      | 563     |
| r right and              | Ngous Bahari : 50 . | _ fish: |
|                          | Hafia Bahman 64     | (31     |
|                          | Nexum Zafar 52 .    | 1.5     |
|                          | Shehab Bahary 44    | . 101   |
| Corcetto                 | Missei Ferah 26     | 27      |

It is remarkable that all the above ships, except the first belong to the Tork shop redest The engines and part offers all lamener be Egyptians, and the crews will be composed in equal numbers of Yealer

and Turker ships will be under the orders of Osman Bey, formerly lifth admired (Binla Boy) and now promoted to the rank of fourth admira) (Patrona Boo). He is see 1 the second in command of the Turkish squidron and with I stather and are other off or is known to have induced the Capudan Pasha, Ahmed Forzi, to betray his trust into the power of Mebetnet Ali

It is reported that the whole maritime force on the coast of Syria

will consist of-

1 Ship of the Line. 15 Frigates, 3 Schooners.

a Brug.

it has also been determined to place on board the ships now preparing, and probably for the defree of a mone ports on the Syman

2 Regiments of Turkish Marines . . . . . . 6,400 men 2 Regiments of Egyptian Regular Infantry 6,400 "

13,600 "

These troops will be thus distributed for transport. The Turks will sail in the "Beilian," as well as in three Egyptian frigates of the first division, which had not yet taken their departure; and the Egyptians will proceed on board the Turkish ships. The Turkish Marines will be under the orders of Hassan Bey, formerly a Colonel in the Sultan's fleet, and now raused to the rank of Bragachee-General.

His Highness Abbas Pashs, grandson of the Viceroy is expected to arrive from Cairo to-morrow, and will embark to the "Beillan" on his way to Syria, where he is to occupy a high command. The character ascribed to Abbas Pashs is that of cruelty and unrelenting severity.

These accounts of the armament differ in some minute particulars from those indicated in my despatch No. 49; but I presume that this discrepancy results from some alterations in the original dispositions.

The large naval force which the Paaha is despatching to Syria natu-

It is obvious that ships can avail little in a war with mountaineers fighting from their featherses; and it is known that three Egyptian corvettes and three schooners of the fleet were already stationed at Beyrout. I do not either perceive that the Viceroy entertains any serious fears or doubts of being able to cope with the insurgents; but I am inclined to think that two motives may have induced the measures under my consideration, and presented them to the Pasha as necessary precautions.

Int. Possibly the information which the Vicerov has received, that various Consult of Foreign Powers, and the body of the Greek Catholic clarks base natice of agrees I a such raty in the late discribing may have suspend in his mind a suspende, that either the Subleme Porte or some of her Allies may seek to take advantage of his existing difficulties for attempting a descent on the Syrian coart.

2nd. Mehemet Ali in perhaps of opinion that his present warlike attitude and his display of force, as well as the show of being at all points prepared for defence may be useful supports to the neglectures for an arrangement of the highest as global in which now or up a the throughts of the Highest or I want to restrict the main object of the resent mission of Sami Bey to Constantinople.

Signed) G. LLOYD HODGES,

### No. 735

Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston,-(Received July 5.

(No. 53.) My Lord,

Alexandres, June 17, 1640

HAYING yesterday morning received some information which led me to believe that Sami Bey, to whom and to whose intended voyage to Constantioople I alluded in my despatch, No. 50, of the 17th instant, was about to be charged by his Highness the Viceroy with a most important mission to the Sublime Porte, I thought it expedient to verify what I had heard from the lips of Mehemet Ali himself.

Accompanied by M. de Laurin, Consul-General for Austria, I waited on the Pinha in the evening. I was welcomed in the name of his linguistics, and received with marked distinction and cordiality.

The Viceroy informed me, that Sami Bey would best morning proceed to Constantinople by an express stoam-packet; that he had charged his envoy with his congratulations to the Sultan on the birth of a caugh, man had been at the same map process. By would be bearer of a complimentary present to His Imperial Majesty of 2,000 purses (£10,000).

Mehemet Als added, that Sams Bey was besides charged to inform the Sultan, that the former Grand Vizier, Hosrew Pasha, having been dumissed from office, his Highness the Pasha was now prepared to abide by his forzier promises, and to restore the Turkish squadron, so soon as His Imperial Majesty should please to express his pleasure whether his fleet she lid be sent to him under command of the Vicerov's own son, Said Bey or of the Pastia's Admira. Mut-sh Pastia.

The French Consultrement had an authence of the Viceroy as early as 7 o took a woof the 16th it stant but I have every reason to conclude

that he had no partemps ion whatever in the rece t resolutions.

It is not for me to spectimate on the above important deciarnt as of his Highness Mehemet All but I one it, perhaps to state, that neither the pine a of these longest as in itel with I me nor my own observations of the scharacter value in me a being that the rest lation of the Turk shellow is his ly to be entirely unusual tomal or win be effected we and something like a certainty of corressioning advantages. It is highness has molarly already propared the way for an arrangement with the Spirit me Piete. No doubt Sami Bey, and the partitions of Mehemet Ali, will employ with skill the powerful sugment of influence and gold no a youthful monard, and corrupt court, with which both the Pasha and his agents are thoroughly acquainted.

In the mean time, the Turkish feet is not given up; and your Lordst, we ret for to curck by my lespatch. No 32 of the lay the use to will I los II glaces is conver up the staps and crews of that see often

It say our tapp soon and the remark of others that the natural Mehemet Ali seems occupied by some great and important purpose, the

nature of which time will develope.

In the mean time, I may notice an interesting fact, which will probably have some influence in guiding your Lordship's conjectures of the napect which coming events may possibly assume. It was first derived from two of my colleagues; but their account was not precisely accurate, and in the haste with which my despatch, No. 49, forwarded by the French steam-packet, was prepared, I fear that I had not perfectly uniformwhat circumstances, so that I have perhaps represented them somewhat cream-packet.

Hince then, however, I have obtained the particulars from his High ness the Vicercy beneal, in one of my recent audiences. The words of Mehomet Als were those: "The wife of Ahmod Form Pasha resides to Constantinople, and lately received from the Sultana-Mother a letter which I have had in my hands. It can thus: "My dear friend,—Tell me of the health of your husband, and where he is, Let me know what he had done with the feet; what are his wishes; and what his sentiments towards his Sultan. I send you a little money for your present necessation,"

(Signed) G. LLOYD HODGES

### No. 736.

Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston. -(Received July 5.)

(No. 55.)

My Lord, Alexandria, June 19, 1840

THE Egyptian ateam-vessel, "Nile," returned to this port from Beyront yester by morning at 1 in the even up I again and the is near 4

waiting on the Vicerov.

His Highness informed me that his steamer had brought him news that the insurrection is Syria continued precisely in the same condition as when the former advices had left that country. He said that none remained in arms except the Maronites, and that he was a very size had means for bringing them to reason. He repeated again as a series at which I had after assigned very him test are a total to be a series at offered to march against the rebels, but that, not feeling much confidence in such annihilation, he had declined their proposal.

I observed to Mehemet Ah, that the large naval armament he was

aending to the coast of Syria must necessarily create astonishment in Europe, and possibly alarm; that ships could not avail much in a war of the mountains; and that I trusted be would see the expediency of informing me of his objects, since this measure was likely to be misinterpreted. The Pusha answered, that troops, whose presence was required in Syria, were about to be sent there, and that the naval force was merely destined for their transport. His Highness pledged his word, most solemnly, that so soon as the Syrian revolt should be qualled, the vessels sent to that coast should return to Alexandria.

The Viceroy continued, "intriguers have been active in Syria. You and I shall have to speak of that hereafter. As to my business with the

Porte, it will end quietly. All is on the eye of being settled."

I assured his II ghness, that nothing would give me higher satisfaction than to see such a just and amicable arrangement made with the Ports, as might be consonant with the wishes and policy of the Great European Powers. At the same time, I remarked, that on this question I had not received any new instructions from Her Majesty's Government.

Mehemet Ali said, "It is neither from your Government nor from European Powers that I derive any assurance that my differences with the Porte are near their termination; it is from Constantinople, Now,"

he pursued, " I will tell you the whole matter .-

"When the late Sustan died, Horrow Pasha possessed himself of the Imperial Signet, as much by force as by fraud. He also induced the young Sultan to address to him a letter deprecisting the mental capacity of women, and consuming their interference in political affairs. By such movers, and her party—a strong party. They persevered and succeeds to him to be a succe

"Abdul Medjid has expressed his desire to put an end to our dissensions; and as I seek nothing but justice, these dissensions will be

w. I with equity to me, and with benefit to the Sultan."

"he Vicercy then repeated to me the facts already mentioned in my despatch No 53, of the 13th June, respecting the letters went by the Sultana Mother to the wife of Ahmed Ferst Pasha; and his Highness terminated by saying, "I leave you now to form your own conclusions."

I have, &c... (Signed) G. LLOYD HODGES.

#### No. 737

# Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 56 My Lord,

Alexandria, June 19, 1840.

THE Russian Consul-General, Count Medem, has just related to me the circumstances of an interview he had this morning with his Highness Mehemet Ali, and they appear to me of sufficient interest to morit the attention of your Lordship

In convering on the mission of Sami Bey to Constantinople, Count Medem inquired whether that Envoy had full powers to conclude an arrangement with the Sublume Porte, without ulterior reference to his

Highness. The Viceroy answered, that he had not; but that Sami Bey would report to him the fate of his propositions, and would await new matricehons at Constantinople, unless the Sublime Porte should judge texperent to send use for Pen point tary to Assucres.

Count Medem next put to the Vicercy the closest and most pressing queries, with the object of ascertaining whether his Highness purposed to restore the fleet unconditionally; and the Count even asked him, hypotherically a review of words at ill maintain but interest in the even of

Same Bey forling in his negotiations?

The Pasha seemed piqued at these donests, and so it it or to word of Mehemet Ali," the Turkish fleet should be rendered to the Porte, whether Sami Bey succeeded in his mission or the reverse. He told Count Medem, that myself and others had put to him the same questions though not so roughly, and that he had given all the same reply; that Hosrew Pasha having been removed from power; he (Mehemet Ali) was now prepared to abide by his former promises of giving up the Turk same along the event all it is as its like acc.

In talking of a settlement of the Egyptian Question, which the Pusha seem of the transfer of the Egyptian Question, which the Pusha seem of the transfer of the Egyptian Question, which the Pusha seem of the transfer of the speakers Far and State as the State indissolubly linked together under his dominion and that of his family. Adams, he thought, would probably be yielded to him for life, and so too Candia. But an regarded the latter, the Viceroy observed that it would not be the wish of either England or Torkey to take it from his hands. He declared that the Sublame Porte in particular, well knows that such an event would soon be followed by the island acquiring an of Greece. As for Arabia, continued Mehemet Ali, they may do with it will be a subject to that country, which of necessity must fall as much as ever under my authority.

(Signed) G LLOYD HODGES.

### No. 738.

# Colonel Hodges to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July b.)

No. 61 )

My Lord.

Atexandria, June 20, 1810 12 o'clock, p.n

REPORE the closing of the mails, I have only a few moments in which to report briefly to your Lordship the latest information.

The ships of the naval force mentioned in my late despatches left

this port during yesterday morning

A letter of the 17th instant from Cairo, mentions the departure for the coast of 2,000 stregular Albanian troops, called down by a telegraphic order

My latest Syrian news is from Jaffa, and in dated the 12th instant It was then reported in that place, that the force under Solyman Pasha had returned to Saida, unable to approach the mountains. An export of grain from Jaffa was prohibited. The insurgents had seized the cornmils near Saida and Beyrout, and had attacked the quarantine of the latter port.

The latest accounts from Arabia assert that the evacuation of that country by the troops of Mehemet Ali, had been countermanded by the En ptian Government; that Kourschid Pasha was at Diedia, and Alin ed

Pasha still between Meeca and Medina.

Inclosed is a species of manifesto widely circulated in St. Jean d'Acre, and other towns in that vicinity. It is understood that it proceeds from

the Viceroy, although it is not invested with any official form. It seems well enough calculated for the limited intelligence of an anedweated population

(Signed) I have, &c.,
G. LLOYD HODGES

### Inclosure in No. 738

Translation of a Manifesta or Proclamation circulated largely in St. Jean d'Acre and other cities of Syria. It has no signature, but in believed to be published by order of his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt

The following are the preparations of Mehemet All for war

THE fleets of the Sublime Porte and that of his Highness the Pasha, being united, amount to twenty-one line-of-battle ships, and nine large frightes. This being the Viceroy's force by sea may be compared with that of England, which consists of twelve or fourteen ships, unless indeed they shall hereafter add to that number. We shall also see what steps the Counch, in the meantime, will take.

Mehemet Ali states that he has no fear of being attacked at St. Jean d'Acre, while his fleet exists, for that no troops could force a landing on the coast so long as they shall not have a superior force in ships to protect their disembarkation. Necessity alone will decide between him and the above-mentioned Power

This current report the Pasha circulates to the population. He adds, that he has no fear if the its solutions, it we stating that he respects the character of the English for their justice, but that they have no respect for hom. Soil he hopes that the world will make them respect loss.

Draham Posha has troops enough to meet the Russians on the banks of the Euphrates. He possesses 50,000 men, besides having the addition of 25,000 men from the neighbourhood of the above river. Thus, if the Russians do meet him with an equal force, they cannot beat him. Even should they exceed that amount, he hopes to send them the same journey as he did formerly the Turkish troops.

In addition to all this, Meliemet Ali fully assures himself of the assertion of the control of a control that of the Drail in Pasca and Solvenian Pasha light in company, they must always conquer.

In the mean time, he makes known to the population, that all the Mahammedan people will fight an masse for their religion. This has already been clearly known to the English, Russian, and Austrian Powers. Even supposing that the French will not assist the Pasha, he will also let them know that he is to be respected.

The Viceroy and his sons are determined to die as soldiers. They wante political from religious principles. The Pasha has already it is established to the Sublime Porte, proposing to return the Holy the and some it is of Syria. These terms were refused on the ground that all Syria would not be yielded.

#### No. 739

Viscount Palmerston to the Lords Communioners of the Admirally

My Lorda, Foreign Office, July 7, 1840

WITH reference to the letter from your Lordships' Secretary of the 5th of July, inclosing a copy of a despatch from Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, dated the 26th of June, and stating the measures which he had

adopted in consequence of the accounts which he had received of an insurrection having broken out in parts of Syria against the Egy — in authorities; I am to suggest to your Lordahips, that Admiral Sir Revers Stopford should be cautioned so to shape the measures he may take for protecting British interests, as not thereby to give support to Mehemel Al.

I am, &c., Signed) PALMERSTON

#### No. 740

# Chekih Effendi to Viscount Palmerston.

Le 7 Jullet, 1840.

LE Soumigné, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de la Sub-me Porte, y est d'a preseire que Moh met à Pach al haypes, a annoncé l'intention de renvoyer à Constantinople la flotte de Sa Hauteuse, dans le but d'ouvrir par cette offre la voie à des négociations directes avec le Divan

Le Soussigné se fait en conséquence un devoir de communiquer à sor Excellence Lord Palmerston le jugement qu'il porte sur cet incident

Il a la ferme persuasion que Sa Hautesse le Sultan ayant reclamé de obtenu la promesse d'un appui efficace de la part des Grandes Puissances persusters dans sa résolution d'attendre l'effet de l'assistance amicale des Cabinets aims, et n'entrera point en négociation directe avec le Pacha d'Egypte, tant que l'amitié des Grandes Puissances lui fait espérer une solution satisfaisants de la crise actuelle. Il est copysineu de plus, que les ofires de Méhémet Ali, sans promettre aucun résultat positif, n'ont d'autre but que de compliquer la négociation, de trainer l'affaire en longueur, et de provoquer des retards qu'il se flatte de pouvoir tourner à son profit et au litté ment de la Sublime Porte.

Onns cette persuasson, le Soumagné se fait un devoir d'adresser à Son Excellence Lord Palmerston la prière de ne différer d'aucune manière les délibérations actuellement ouvertes à Londres, et de n'attendre aucun resultat des propositions directement faites par Méhémet Ali. Loin de là, le Soussigné invite, avec une nouvelle instance, le Cabinet de Sa Majeste Britannique de hâter autant que possible les déterminations qui devront être prises aun d'en venir à un arrangement conforme à la sécurité de la Porte, comme à la dignité des Grandes Puissances qui out promis leur appui à Sa Hautesse le Sultan.

Le moment actuel semble dere décent pour en veuir à un arrangement sat afraiset. M'hére à transger directement avec la Porte et à écarter par là l'intervention des Grandes Puissances. Celles-ei, étant sincèrement amies du Sultan, ne sauraient se laisser induire en creur princète par la réport le configuration des Grandes du contraire en venir prumptement à une décision ; convenir entre elles de concert avec le Représentant de Sa Hautesse, les conditions à imposer à Méhémet Alc, et necreter d'avance les moyens nécessaires pour obliger celui-ci à se se mettre à cet arrangement que les Puissances Amies auront reconnu

comme juste et comme irrévocable.

L'ile est la marche que le Soussigné se fait un devoir de signaler à la soveillante attention du Cabinet de Sa Majesté Britannique comme conficqui i uso conficte au resent at pronject unle Chaque beure le retar i menace la Sublime Porte d'un danger arréparable.

C'est dans cet état de choses que le Sousagné croit devoir faire un nouvel appel à l'amité et à la sugresse du Cabinet de Sa Majesté Britan nique, pour le conjurer de mettre immédiatement un terme à l'incertitude qui pèse sur l'Empire Ottoman, et dont it ne saurait plus longtemps supporter le poids

Le Cabinet de Sa Majesté Britannique, de concert avec les autres Passances à premissorial pour et se l'assistance à Sa Haute se le Soltan C'est récomplissement le cette premisse que le Soltan C'est récomplissement le cette premisse que le Soltan gut vient reclamer auje relieur avec en colonne confian mans la lovante et dans in prevoyance de le averocment A ignus qui le permestea point que Métamet thi par des faux-fuyants et par de perides efforts, parvienne a ferrer aujourd hu la concrasion d'une affa re à laquelle tient le sort de l'Empire Ottoman.

Perte out grette in plan de pacibeation dans la ferme resolution de le mettre a cu latin le la tardira peut la suivant de la mettre a cu latin le la tardira peut la suivant de la mettre a cu latin le la tardira peut la suivant de la metre et la da la solution de la metre anna provoquer la minimi se usse. Mais tartiral Mehimet Ahiverta les Puissances un solusi di principera sa resolution, la general dans l'intention de ne point consture et elle chera auto, las ses sources metres, à el rapler l'Empire Ottoman d'une mainere plus dangereuse encore que par la force des armes.

C'est aur ce perfide aystème de Méhémet Ali que le Soussigné se fait un devoir d'appeler l'attre de la plus ser cuse de Calanet le Sa Migeste Britannique, en reclamant instamment une décision immédiate et définitive.

Le Soussigné à l'honneur, &c., (Signé) CHEKIB

### No. 741.

# Unecount Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer.

(No. II.)

Poreign Office, July 10, 1840.

I TRANSMIT herewith for your information, a copy of a Note which I have received from Chekib Effendi, the Turkish Ambassador at this Court, relative to the differences between the Porte and Mehemet Ali.

[ am, &c.,

(Signed) PALMERSTON

### No. 742

# Uncount Ponsonby to Viscount Pubnersten .- (Received July 12)

No. 125, Secret and Confidential.)

My Lord,

Therapia, June 23 1840

IT cannot fail to be agreeable to your Lordship to see the inclosed letters from Lord Francis Egerton and Lord Alvanley, giving an account of Syria, and the late occurrences there.

Signed) PONSONBY.

# Inclusure 1 in No. 742

# Lord Francis Egerton to Viscount Ponsonby

My dear Lord, Smyrno, June 15, 1840
Shall Da letter and inclosure of mine have reached you, you may

be prepared for the present, as I then proposed, on my quitting Syria, to write any particulars which might appear to be worth your trouble to write any particulars which might appear to be worth your trouble to read respecting things in that quarter I have expected to have any events to communicate, but the Panha has supplied me with an insurers.

tion. I first beard of it on the 26th last, when I was in Lebanon: and coming down on Beyrout two days afterwards, found the Quarantine Cordon driven in, and the mountaineers in procession of the country up to the gutes. It has originated in an attempt to tax, disarm, and conscribe the Christian population, hitherto exampt, and whom he armed and employed last year for the subjection of the Drive and Hasoran residents. It has see no up to go wester the growth the water of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon; and, I believe, to Naplouse and the hill districts near Jerusalem, and probably the Hasoran.

Those who know the country, and the history of smiler recent occurrences, seem to consider that as the most formulable specimen which has appeared. The best evidence of its being so is, that ibrahim has ordered his agents to concede every point in question. The Emir Bechir's son came down with a message of this description to the head-quarters of the revolt near Boyrout, but was ill received, and the lenders replied that they could place no fieth in any assurances not guaranteed by Foreign Powers. I, however, heard of no houtlities beyond some trilling skirminhing outside of Beyrout, and some attempts on Sidon, where, I believe. Solt man Pasha, who went out hissief, found the Mutualis too strong to attack. The Emir Bechir supports the Pasha as yet in appearance, but if the first in the pash as yet in appearance, but if the first in the pash as yet in appearance, but it is not think his influence keeps back much of the

It is not creat I are a. Austran frigate we met on her way there from the most an unitage of the particulars, written during the tent as nearly support at Seig, to the Admiral, whom we found by any there with the squadron. Whether he will think it worth while to forward it, I cannot tell. It seems to me that if the revolt continue, it may affect the whole Eastern Question. On the said question, God forted that I should carry my coals to your Newcastle. With regard to Syria itself, I cannot help seving that I can conceive so national on greater than that of assesting in any avoidable manner to rivet the abanimble system of the analysis oppression which, under Mehemet and Ibrahim's Europeo-Asiatic system, in devoluting and depopulating every district of List country, it con reach.

As a traveller, I have so grievances beyond living in fear of my life from the Egypton addrery at Jerondem. Mr. Young a attaction there is one of embarranement, amounting to danger. You will perhaps connider my news from Syria as those of a person unaccustomed to witness the working of Amate Governments is general. All that I can vouch for m, that if the country had been governed by Alfred or Antonious Pins, their restoration could hardly more be desired than a change of any description now is by all seets or classes.

I had myself bound up by quarantine newly enforced, and to encape to the transfer of the control of the transfer which the voyed me here, to take me to-morrow to Athena.

Believe me, &c., (rigned) F. EGERTON

## Inclosure 2 in No. 742

# Lord Alconicy to Viscount Ponconky

Dear Lord Possonby, Smyrea, Jens 16, 1840

I HAD written to you from Beyrout, inclosing a letter from the Pére Billo to the General, and giving you an account of a very serious insurrection which had just broken out in the whole of Lebauon and Anti-Lebauon. This letter I sent on board Admiral Louisia ship which was selio, in hopes that he would forward it immediately to you by a attender; but as I could not communicate with him personally, in consecut the steamer in which I was being mable to write for me, and a pessible that he may not do so, I think it before to write to you

About the 25th of May it was known in the mountain, that Ibrahim Pasts has made the following demands of the hor Bohr - hard the 16,000 stand of arms that had been given to the mountaineers last year, in order to keep in check the inhabitants of Damascus, the Haouran, and the Druses, and which had been solemnly given them in perpetuity: secondly, a certain number of years in advance of all the imports; and thirdly, a conscription of 16,000 men to be taken induscriminately from Christians and others. On receiving this order, the Emir Bechir communicated it to the different Emirs and Sheiks, and sent his Cawasses to jut that part of it relating to the arms into execution; this was very feebly enforced, and universally resisted; and a general insurrection broke out through the whole mountain. The first overt act was at Jeida, where Solyman Posbs was living. The mountaineers surrounded the town, and demanded the arms that were in it; these being refused, they cut off the water for a day or two, but turned it on again, in order not to distress the unhabitants, and have since contented themselves with keeping up a strict blockade, and allowing no Egyptian or Turk to go in

On the road from Beyroot to Damascus, they began by stopping the Bagriad mail on the 28th of May, and taking the letters belonging to the Government, the merchants' money and European letters they returned to Mr Moore; and on the 29th, after disarming sixteen of the Pasha's soldiers who were joining their regiment, they marched in considerable force and surrounded Beyrout; here they took post on the principal points of rices at he pied a pleast might give an itex redrom with a from being ground at the mills which are on the outside. This state of things continued until the 11th, when I left the place. They occasionally skirmsahed with some Albamans who were in the Lazaretto; and now and then one of the three Egyptian aloops of war dropped down and fired a few shots at them. Be much for the active operations. In the mean time, an account of what had happened baving been sent to Mehemet Ali, he despatched his steam-frigate in the greatest haste, with orders to Solyman Pacha to communicate with the Emir Bechir, and immediately withdraw the observous requisitions. This was done; and on the 8th, the Emic's eldest son came down to the insurgents in order to announce to them the Pasha's intentions. At first they refused to receive him, and it is said, fired on him; but at tast they heard what he had to say, and then replied by a remarkably clear and firm statement of their grievances, with which they see that back to be father. In they paper which be apposed Mr. Moore has sent you, they recapitulate all the various oppressions that have been indicted on them; put forward their services last year in a very modest manuer; and conclude, by respectfully, but durincily, refusing to consent to any accommodation, or to lay down their arms, without the guarantee of England or France. Thus stands the matter at present, and as I have travelled quite through the country since the insurrection began, and have had communication with all classes on the subject, I feel confident in my own mind that ther is not a more effervescence or momentary fit of anger at oppression, but a deep and rooted determination to shake off the intolerable yoke of the Pasha's government. Christians of all the sects are now joined with the Druses, and the most solemn pludges of fidelity to each other have been given by both sides. The enthusinam is general; and as soon as it was known that I was an Enghishman, when I arrived in a village, I was surrounded by the population, and declarations most flattering to our country made to me. What is wanted most is an English and Turkish emissary, the former bringing real aptitioners as a sail was a first to fi to be addressed to the Emir Hechir, and to all the other Emira of influence on the mountain, and a special one should be kept in reserve for the Ernir Berlin's cliest son, in case the old man should, from fear, refuse to les age to the contract to the contract opposed to Mehemet Ali, and the English agent's presence would give get to cet to ver desafter et a Digital and a . . for immediately that that fact was known, the Hanuran, the Hat . . s, and indeed the whole country would rise, for such is the extreme

tyranny and horrible treatment of all classes, that I was uniformly told that the only thing they waited for, previous to doing so, was some proof that England would support them. A Bedouin Sheik of importance, suspecting that I was an English agent, offered me 2,000 men on horse-halk to go from the I was an English agent, offered me 2,000 men on horse-halk to go from the I was a to any part of the coast. In the mean bring across arms which be hoped we had there. A thousand instances of the same kind happened, and the disaffection is universal. In the mean time, the Pasha's army is eighteen months in arrears of pay, and in a very turbulent state, and the country where the insurrection is in force is impracticable for regular troops with Artillery and Cavalry, even if they were in good order. A firman proclaiming an exemption of Syria from three or four years taxes and conscription would have great effect, and one dissolving the Syrian army, and ordering the soldiers to return to their homes, might, as I am informed, be easily promulgated through it.

I have now told you what first presents itself to my mind; I shall be at Constantinople as soon as I get out of quarantine here, and if you could use your influence to get it shortened a few days for me, I should the sooner have the pleasure of telling you this long story personally

Believe me, &c., (Signed) ALVANLEY

### No. 743.

# Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 12.)

CN 126

1 ...

Therapia, June 23, 1840.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of my letter to Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, of which I have sent a copy to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford at Maita.

(Signed) PONSONBY

### Inclosure in No. 743

# Viscount Possonby to Admiral Str John Louis

Therapie, June 22, 1840.

I KNOW you have been made acquainted with the insurrection in Svens, and, therefore, it is unnecessary that I should trouble you with details; and I proceed to state that I have been officially called upon by Hr Majorty's Consultat Bear at the consultation in the Consultation of the Majorty's Consultation in the little process of the latest and the consultation of the Majorty's subjects are exposed in that town, &c.

I have, in consequence, the bonour to apply to you to formsh that support which is necessary, and I venture to observe, that the protection, to be of use, should be immediate.

I have further to state my opinion, that the present is an occasion for setting the affairs of this country, which ought not to be let slip and that the countenance which Her Majesty's slips can give to the oppressed Syrians, in their endeavours to throw off the tyrannical yoke of the Egyptian Government, ought to be afforded. I express this opinion officially and formally. I consider it my duty to declare my opinion; Her Majesty's Admirals alone have authority to act.

I have further to add, that if above of war shall be sent to Beyrout, the Sublime Porte will send at the same time an Ottoman frights, which will be, of course, under the protection of Her Majesty's flag against any

attack that may be made upon it by the Egyptians. The object for which the Ottoman frigate will be sent, is to display the Sultan's standard, and thereby to give encouragement to his faithful subjects.

I have, &c . (Signed) PONSONBY

### No. 744

# Ulreaunt Pensunky to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 12.)

No. 127

My Lord,

Therapia, June 23, 1840

Al.THOUGH I presume you will have received Mr. Consul Moore's representation of a French party in the Lebanon being attempted, and likely to succeed unless counteracted. The desire to extend French induces would sufficiently account for the above; but a consequence of the success in the attempt would be very advantageous, as giving to French and I and I. II., This has, Alice and the preservation of his territories to French assistance, by that force which must belong to whoever has the means of raising at pleasure a formulable opposite the Government. This, if it be not a motive now, will certainly be felt by the French as the strongest reason for exerting themselves to preserve whatever may be acquired.

I have, &cc., (Signed) PONSONBY,

### Inclosure in No. 744

# Mr Conval Moore to Viscount Ponsonby

Private )

My Lord,

Begrout, June 10, 1840

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a private letter of the 5th matant, and Alexandria.

She know the contract of the state and Druses a with a very sole of the contract of the state of

This morning we have information of the arrival of the "Nile" by it is a learn it Sid a bearing despatches for the Fu'r Beel a The orders from Egypt are by all means to put a ctop to the insurrection by concession and conclusion. It now remains to be seen whether the thangents will rest estisfied with any promises from the Viceroy, unless they are guaranteed by an European Power; and I think they will not They have too often been deceived.

The ink of the Firman guaranteeing to the Christians of Lebanon their arms, was harily dry before they were called upon to deliver them up, and to furnish conscripts.

We have not above 1,000 troops in this town, and they dare not tenture out. The insurgents have again attacked the Lazaretto, with a view of getting the arms which are there; and they meditate an assault on Heymout also. They are full of ardonr, and desire of all things the troops to come out. They are now about 5,000 strong in this neighbour-

by them for powder and arms, which is their greatest want. Their hope

is that succour will be afforded them from Europe, or at least by the Porte.

I am convinced the French here are endeavouring to form a party in Lebanon; and I know the French Consul has written for ships. I do trust we shall see, at least, a British man-of-war. Were I authorized to give any encouragement to the mountained on the part of Her Majesty's Convenient. I am confident they would endeatly follow any injunctions that might be imposed upon them. They abhor the Egyptians. The French, I am confident, are working to form a party in Syria. The Emir Bechir's exhortations to the insurgents to return to their homes, upon the promise of his obtaining exemption from the conscription, and retention of their arms, have hitherto proved fruitless, and he is himself menaced by them.

June 11 Last right the hour Free, the son of the hour Bechir, attended a great continue hat a minimum about in hour fear Bearing at a more a contract right may a Shocks were present. The object was to submit to them the points of the Vicerca brought by the Nielean a general pardon, reason that the raines, and compute the front is on scription—threatening the investment that if they include house

The beautiful and the property of the substance of a proclamation

A French corvette is thus moment arrived whilst I am writing A leading East (Line become of Baixin, arphew of the East Bectur of Pleddon) would hand humself to me to any conditions that the limitsh Government might choose to impose. I have positive proof that the French are doing all in their power to create a party in Lebanon; and unless a counter interest is set up they will succeed.

I beg the favour of your Lordship's kind advice should I be applied to, as I think it certain I shall, to know what the views of England are likely to be in this state of affairs. I consider Egyptian influence at an end in Syria; and if arms and ammunition are supplied, the Pasha's troops will be driven out to a man or massacred.

There are, 11,000 stand of arms at Pleddin, the residence of the Emir Bechir, who is now in the most critical position. He has attempted to arm a party in favour of the Vicercy, but without success; and the insurgents menace an attack to get posicision of these arms.

The Aleppo post, arrived to-day, was stopped by the insurgents; and we bear that the same spirit of revolt exists to the north generally. I do not see how thereby Posta can move his troops in I schroops it is directly whole district of the case too was a manageness previous, a made process up set with regulars and manageness previous, a

The desurgents are cose to the town, we all the the consideres

Seed N MOORE

PS—I beg to apologue for the heaty translation of the memorial. The document was only received by me this morning. There is not time to make a translation of the proclamation.

 $^{6}$  This proces the falsebond of what Mehamat Ali mid to Colonel Hodges, and the language the Paulia holds to the Ports,....P

### No. 745.

# Viscount Pensonby to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 12.)

(No. 128)

My Lord, Therepia, June 23, 1840.

I INCLOSE for your Lordship a communication from a person of Alexandria, who is well acquainted with Mehemet Ali, and who writes what the Pasha will es to have written.

(Signed) PONSONBY.

### Inclasure in No. 745

# Communication from Alexandria.

Alceandrie, le 16 June, 1840.

AUSSITOT que Son Alterse a su la destitution de Hosrew Pacha, seul personnage de qui elle avait à se métier, elle a noissé le bateau à vapeur Toccan, pour l'expédier ed éoc à Constantinople avec un Envoyé qui est Sami Hey, son Secretaire intime, pour complimenter Sa Hautesse sur la naissance de un file et l'entrée du nouveau Ministre, et les offire ces hominages de soumission et de thin, ce propriété ses intentions loyales. Nos diplomates d'ici augurent bien le moi interprêté ses intentions loyales. Nos diplomates d'ici augurent bien le Egyptienne su service du Sultan, Souvernin légitume du Pacha,—de mettre à sa disposition les escadres, l'armée, les finances, ses enfans, et jusqu'à la personne même du Vice-Roi. Il est à espérer maintenant que la diplomatie de Constantinople agira de manière à conduire les affaires vers une prompte solution, en prefiant de la volonté apontanée du Vice-Roi, et des bonnes dispustions des nouveaux Ministres Ottomans qui veulent en fins

### No. 746

# Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston .- (Received July 12.)

(No. 129.,

My Lord,

Therapia, June 23, 1840

the ste, and I have not set heart what has been determined in Council that, and I have no chance of hearing before to-morrow what the Sultan has said to his Ministers. I will therefore send off the messenger, and make my further communication by the Austrian post, which will leave this on the morning of the 25th.

Rechid Pushs for yesterday at noon, and before I left home the Internancio actived here, having seen the Pushs on his way from Pera. His Excellency communicated to me all be had heard, which is in substance what has been reported to your Lordship; and he discussed with me the state of affairs, and the mode of proceeding most proper to be adopted by us. We were entirely agreed upon all points, and we went together to Rechid's house, where a long conversation took place; and Rechid stated that the Sullan had lately been influenced by his mother and shown a strong desire to get back his fleet, that Rechid, in answer to the expression of this feeling, had said, "If His Majesty thought the fleet worth the price of Syria and a large portion of his territories, there could be no doubt of his obtaining it at that cost. But that in his, Rechid and only the Sin and a large portion of his territories,

concession to Mehemet Ali would place His Majesty in a most perilous

I abstant from reporting the details of the conversation, which ended in the real or apparent assent of the Sultan to the reasonings of the Pasha; but Rechid save he is in dread of the intrigues of the Horem; that the Sultan yields to his Ministers when he is with them, but is again inducated by his mother when he retires. Headed further said, that old Hoseew and others were indefatigable in their labours to overthrow the Ministry; that Hoseew had caused the Sultan to be told he ought not to preserve Ministers who were so much connected with Foreign Powers. I will observe upon this last fact, that it gives some colour to the asserted fact, that Hoseew has been lately, before his disminish, intriguing with Mehemet Ali.

Ministers of the Great Powers for their opinion on the communications made by Mehemet Ala's messenger, Sens Bey, just arrived in the Tusean stramer. The Baron and, that the Otteman Ministers would be strengthened by the reply that four out of five would probably, be thought certainly, make; that the French Ambanador would be emberrassed, and was likely to take it of exferendans, the rest exhorting the Ports to continue firm to the engagement not to set except in concurrence with the Great Powers. I concurred in this,

and Rechid agreed to propose it to his Colleagues. Re and asked se west I would advise under present circumstances? I re med, that I narrow were him is the him a to mand his to make the profession of the contract of the On can dee at the price of hir , he I have I have over thereby y Met at orb occase to a site present of and that to a relies describe of the obstruct the Pashan proposals of they shall prewhen fully known, to be of the nature supposed, and that I would advise the Parte to send secret confidential agents into Syrus, and engage the Ottoman Government to promise the inhabitants of Lebanon the sojnyment of their ancient franchises, in he guaranteed by England, &c ; further, to grant exemption from conscription, and to allow an exemption from a large portion of tuxes. during a specified period of time a that if the Porte adopted this has of conduct, I would send a secret agent to aid in it, and that I would endeavour to induce our Admiral to send British ships of war off Beyrout, that their presence might give courage to the Syrians; that if the Admiral did send ships, a Turkish trighte should accompany them in order to show the standard of the Sultan in union with the British

Louis the letter of which copy in forwarded to your Lordship. It will depend that the suggestion of the Internation, will be sent in the Turkish fright to take care that the slop be properly directed. The Internation had already offered the Pushs every support that could be given, and to damand an audience of the Sultan, should it be necessary, and and that he was certain I would take the many represent promised the Pashs I would do so, and engaged to say for the beautit of the sound policy we acted upon, and which in ght be too strong for a Turkish Minister to venture upon. I am of opinion, that it is right to speak more plainly to a Sovereign in the attention of the Sultan, who cannot hear the truth from those who surround him in that it is and plain way which may be necessary for his own asfety, but is decrived by bee and flattery

Rechid agreed to say to the Sulten, in case His Majesty should decide upon measures much evous to the Crown, &c., that the Ottoman Manaters must resign. I may here state that, on the 19th instant, after the mosque, the Sultan spoke to Feths Ahmed Pasha on the subject of requiring the fleet Feths replied, it could not be worth the price asked for it; that if the Sultan kept Syria, he might build another fleet; and finally, that if His Majesty thought proper to make a sacrifice of his territories, the Ottomao Ministers would all resign. The Sultan coloured and said no more

I will not at present trouble your Lordship with more, but what I have said will show, I think, that on this occasion the Ottoman Ministers have

I need not obtrude my opinious now, which have been niready so often and

so explicitly detailed upon the Egyptian Affair; and I will only say, that I am enturely convinced it will be most easy to destroy the power of Mchemet Ab, and that it is necessary to destroy it to avoid the many dangers, particularly to the preservation of peace, that must spring from concessions to him in the spirit of French policy.

It may, perhaps, be not thought as important by others as it is by me, to preserve some English influence in this country, but still it is my duty to declare my conviction, that it will be reduced lower than zero by the success of the French in obtaining for Mehemet Ah what they have demanded for him. The French, by their arcests, MM Cur and others, incooling an Armenian bunker, Doz Oglod, have been incressant in urging to Reched Pashs, and to all influential Turks, that England is too werk to pre-ct or to give an to Turkey that England will hereafter, as hiteorito a se not - a but weres that it Mehemet All be not conciliated, Turkey was be list rety upless saved by France

All who know the Turks know that they have to success that they are To your see Mount to tree of any will conclude that he has buffled the passer of two datases, and as trees is town. He will be an organished here to there you not at N. E stretting at traffert 115 Mile an I caracte med a very le lb at an a Sala be a puppet; but the fact must be, that he Mactic, I was took to a co, his position must be such as to muse it support of France necessary for the preservation of that position with it will have other title and the line. France was a con-Tiene Perlaps I of earl branes over the ... . A. will the one of may atronger by depriving him of a portion of Syria. The we ker he is he word b a left to process correct within men se objects of senious and desire the more he will depend upon his great ally and protector.

No country is over moderate in the coverage of power, and Prance has never shown peculiar abstracage from the exertion of bers. There are great ends of ambition to be aimed at, perhaps to be attended; there is vanity to be gratified, a thousand things to forbid the meek carrying of authority, and it would be unreasonable to expect that Russia, and Austria, and even England, would see with content this vist empire absolutely governed by French counsels. Russis would not like to see French principles at the very borders of her empire; Austria would be at little pleased with their near neighbourtood and must also dishke that the Mediterranean Sea should become a

Could realouses fail to spring up,-could they be allayed,-could they escape the universal fate of aggravation and embitterment,-must not vital and great interests speak as well as yell and passer? It is harope be dead to the testruction of the balance of power by the vast increase of the strength and cuttiones of France, or will all submit? It has been east to me, that these, my notions, are shourd; but I am so confident they are true, so to consider it to be my duty to offer them to your Lordship's consideration.

Every one of my acquaintance who is, by his position here and other through entitled to have been a man about this country respected, thanks upon this question as I do, and I include in the number my Colleagues of Austria, Prussin, and Russia.

Rechid Pasha and yesterday, he did not believe M. Thiers would resist, if the English Government were firm. It is not for me to discuss that point, though I will say, I think the French Government would be mad to risk an attempt to coerce England on this occasion.

I have, &c., (Signed) PONSONBY

### No. 747

Conven um conclus entre les Cours de la Grande Bretagne, d'Autriche, de Prusse, et de Rusne, d'une part, et la Subleme Porte Ottomone, de l'entre pou le Partication du Leount ; rignée à Londres, le 15 Juillet, 1840.

# Au nom de Dien Très Misérieurdieux

SA Hautes Serar vert in records a Leurs Majestés La Reine du Royaume Um de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, 1 Empereur à Autonne d' de Hangrie et de Boheme, le Roi de Prusse, et l'Empereur de toutes les Ruper e era uner leur appur el feur assistance au taiben des difficul-1 . I we go to be a second of the D to the second of the later of mar de vemerate manistre ou i min petre el se i eque en militar y el manistre de se emp, dans l'interêt de l'affermasement de la Paix du l'Europe, fidèles à ... moent qu'Elles ont contracte par la Note Collective range à la Ports - a La va Représen une à Constantinople, le 27 Juillet, 1839, et déscant de , is provenit i efficient de unig que excusionin not mande a come a financia de contra récemment celate en Syrie entre les Autorites du l'actin d'Egypte et les aujets :

Leurs dates Majestes et Sa IIn atomo le Sultan ant résolo, dans le but modit, de conclure cote Elies une Convention, et ont nommé à cet effet pour Leurs

The Man of the Control of the Man of the Control of -----0 6 41 5 7 1 the Country of the Co Com . On re St S de crasse, et de St Wladiane, de year rail and the contract of Pressure of S. V. D. Herry

Na Ma 1 . . . s.ca, le Sieur Philippe, Bacon de Br tow, t a ti c s de première classe, de St. Stamalas or tree and a second se Strand of the strand of the strand Terms with a pray target and the property Laure pres Su Majesté Britannique;

Fire M. . . . . . . Très Proceant et Très Magnifique Sultan, Abe ! Mednd, Empereur des Onomans, Chékib Effendi décors du Nichan Iftiliar, de première classe, Beylikdgi du Divan Impérie? Conseiller bonomité du Département des Affaires Etrangères, une Ambassadour Extraordinaire près Sa Majeste Britannique -

Lesquels, s'étant réciproquement communiqué leurs Pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en boune et don forme, ont arrête et agné les Art. les aurvans -

### ARTICLE L

Sa Hauteste le Sultan n'étant entendu nvec Leurs Majestés la Reine du Royaume Uns de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, l'Empereur d'Antriche Roi de Hongrie et de Bohème, la Roi de Prusse, et l'Empereur de toutes les Romes, ene les conditions de l'arrangement qu'il est de l'intention de Sa Hautesse d'accorder à Méhemet Ali,—conditions lesquelles se trouvent spécifiées dans l'Acta héparé ci-annexé.—Leurs Majestés s'engagent à agir dans un parfait accord, et d'unir leurs efforts pour déterminer Méhémet Ali à se conformer à cet arrangement; chacune des Hautes l'artica Contractantes se réservant de co-opérer à ce but selon les moyens d'action dont chacune d'elles peut disposer.

# ARTICLE II

Si le Pacha d'Egypte refusit d'adhérer au susdit sirangement qui lui sera communiqué par le Sultan avec le concours de leurs dites Majestés, celles-ci s'engagent à prendre, à la réquision du Sultan, des mesures concertées et arratees entre Elles, afin de mettre est arrangement à exécution. Dans l'intervalle, le Sultan ayant invité Sos Alhés à se joindre à lui pour l'auder à interrompre la communication par mer entre l'Egypte et la Syrie, et à empéher l'expédition de truspes, chevaux, armes, munitions, et approvimentement de guerre de tout genre d'inte de cet position. L' 1 . L. . Manier la la constitue de tout genre et d'Irlande, et l'Empereur d'Autriche. Roi de Hongrie et de Robbine, s'engagent à donner immédiatement à cet effet les ordres nécessaires aux commundans de leurs forces nevales dans la Méditerranée, Leurs dites Majestés prometteut en outre, que les commandans de leurs Escadres, selon les mayons dont ils disposent, donneront au nom de l'Allance tout l'appui et toute l'assentance en leur pouvoir à ceux des sujets du Sultan qui manifesteront leur théleté et obéssance à leur Souverun.

### ARTICLE III

Si Méhémot Ali, après a'être refusé de se soumettre aux conditions de l'arrangement mentionne et-dessus, dangeait sus forces de terre en de mer vers Commissionaple, les blades Parties Contractantes, sur la requision expresse qui en sersit faite par le Sultan à Leurs Représentant à Constantinople, sont convenue le cus échéant, de se rendre à l'invitation de ce Souverain, et de pourvoir à la défense de son trême, au moyen d'une co-operation concertée en commun dans le but de mettre les deux détroits du Bosphore et des Dardanelles, annu le la destant de le littre les deux de la l'abre de taute.

Il est en outre convenu, que les forces qui, en vertu d'une pessille entente que leur présence sons requise par le Sultan, et lorsque Sa Hauteuse jugern que leur présence unes ceusé d'être nécessaire, les dites forces se retirerent simultanément, et rentrerent respectivement dans la Mer Noire et la Méditerrance

## ARTICLE IV

Il est toutefont expressément entendu, que la co-opération mentionnée fans l'Artiela précédent, et destroée à placer temporairement les détents des Dardanoiles et du Bosphore et la Capitale Ottomane sons la tauvegarde des l'autres l'active l'outre des la Capitale Ottomane sons la tauvegarde des l'autres l'active l'outre des mouves exceptionnelle, adaptée à la demande expresse du Sultan, et unaquement pour sa défense dans le cus seul todaqué et desses Mass il est convenu que cette measure ne dérogera en rien à l'ancienne règle de l'Empire Ottoman, en verta de laquelle il a été de tout temps défendu aux loitmens de guerre des l'aussances Etrangeres d'entrer dans les détroits des Dardanelles et du Bosphore. Et le Sultan, d'une part, deciste par le présent Acte, qu'à l'esception de l'éventualité et dessus mentannée, il a la ferme resolution de maintenir à l'avenir ce principe invariablement établi comme ancienne

resie de Son Empire, et tant que la Porte se trouve en pair, de n'admettre au au mainent de guerre etrang et dans les defrons du 16 phore et des Dardanelles; d'antre part, Leurs Majestés la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irland. l'Empereur f'Autr de Roi de Prasse, et l'Empereur f'Autr de Roi de Prasse, et l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, s'engagent à respecter cette détermination du Sultan, et à se conformer au principe ci-dessus énoncé.

### ARTICLE V.

La presente Convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Londres dans l'espace de deux mois, ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi, les Plémpotentiaires respectifs l'ont signée, et y ont apponé les secaux de leurs armes

Fail à Londers, le quaixe Juillet, l'an de grace mil huit cent quarante

(LS.) PALMERSTON (L.S.) CHEKIB.

(L.S.) NEUMANN (L.S.) BULOW

LS) BRUNNOW

### No. 719.

10 TE SEPARE annexé à la Convention conclue a Londren, le 15 Juillet, 1840,

d'une part, et la Subtime Porte Ottomane, de l'autre,

5.3. Hautetee le Sultau à l'autention d'accorder et de faire notifier à Mébenset. Als les conditions de l'arrangement et descous.

### \$ L

Cette ligne, partant du Cap Rus-el-Ankhora sur les côtes de la Méditerranée s'electra de la directement passo à l'ambouchure de la rivière Seraban, extremué septentrionale du Lac Tiberna, longera la côte occidentale du dit Lac, survra la rive droite du fleure Jourdain, et la côte occidentale de la Mer Morte; se prolongera de là en droiture jusqu'à la Mer Rouge, en aboutassant à la pointe septentrionale du Golfe d'Akaba, et ausvra de là la côte occidentais du Golfe d'Akaba et la cote orientale du Golfe de Suca jusqu'à Sucz.

Toutefois, le Sultan, en fesant ces offres, y attache la condition, que M. hémet Ali les accepte dans l'espace de dix jours après que la communication lui en vir de le la literation de l'accepte de la literation de l'accepte de la literation de l'Arabie et de toutes les villes mantes qui s'y trouvent niuées, de l'île de Candie; du district d'Adons; et de toutes les autres parties de l'Empire Ottoman qui se sont pas comprises dans les lamites de l'Egypte et dans celles du Pachalie d'Acre, tel qu'il n eté désigne ci-dessus.

#### 6 2

Se dans le délai de dix jours fixé ca-dessus, Mébémet Ali n'acceptuit point le soudit arrangement, le Sultan returers alors Loffre de l'administration viagère

du Puchalie d'Acre; mais Su Hautesse consentira encore à accorder à Méhémet Ali, pour lui et pour ses descendans en ligne directe, l'administration du Pachalie. d'Egypte, pourvu que cette offre soit acceptée dans l'espace de dix jours suivans, c'est-à-dire, dans un délai de vingt jours, à compter du jour où la communication lui aura été faite, et pourve qu'il dépose également entre les mains de l'Agent du Sultan les instructions nécessaires pour ses Commandans de terre et de mer de se retirer immediatement en declars des limites, et dans les ports, du Pachalle.

# \$ 3.

Le tribut annuel à payer au Sultan par Méhémet Ali, sera proportionné au plus on moins de territoire dont ce dernier obtienden l'administration, selon qu'il accepte la première ou la seconde alternative.

### 64:

Il est expressement entendu de plus, que dans la première comme dans la seconde alternative, Méhémet Ali (avant l'expiration du terme fixé de dix ou de vingt jours) sem tenu de remettre la flutte Turque, avec tous ses esquipages et armemens, entre les mains du Préposé Ture qui sera chargé de la recevoir. Les Commandans des Racadres affices assisteront à cette remise.

Il ent entendu que dans aucun cas Mébémet Ali se pourra porter en compte, al défaire du Tribut à payer au Sultan, les dépenses qu'il a faites pour l'entretion de la flotte Ottomane pendant tout le terns qu'elle sers restée dans les perts d'Egypte.

# 4 5 ..

Tous les Truites, et toutes les lois de l'Empire Ottoman s'appliqueront à l'Egypte et en l'achallo d'Acre, tel qu'il a été désigné ci-dessus, comme à toute autre partie de l'Empire Ottoman. Mais le Sultan consent, qu'à condition du payement régulier du tribut susmentionné, Mehemet Ali et ses descendans perçuivent au nom du Sultan, et comme délégué de Sa Hantesse, dans les provinces dont l'administration leur seru confiée, les taxes et impôts légalement établis. Il est entendu en outre, que moyennant la perception des taxes et impôts susdits. Melsémet Ali et ses descendans pourvoierent à toutes les dépenses de l'administration civile et militaire des dites Provinces.

Les forces de terre et de mer que pourra entretenir le Pucha d'Egypte et d'Acre, fesant partie des forces de l'Empire Ottoman, seront toujours considerées comme entretenues pour le service de l'Etat.

### \$7.

Si à l'expiration du terme de vingt jours après la communication qui lui aura été faite, (ainsi qu'il a été dit plus haut, § 2,) Méhémet Ali n'adhère point à l'arrangement propose, et a accepte par l'hérédité du l'achalie de l'Egypte, le Sultan au considérera comme libre de rétirer cette ofire, et de suivre, en consequence, telle marche ultérioure que ses propres interêts et les conseils de ses Alliés pourront loi suggérer.

Le present Acte Séparé aura la même force et valeur que s'il était inséré mot à grot dans la Convention de ce jour. Il sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront échangées à Londres en inéme temps que celles de la dite Convention.

En foi de quoi, les Piénipotentiaires respectifs l'ent aigné, et y ont apposé les scenux de leurs armes.

Fait à Londres, le quinte Juillet, l'an de grace mil huit cent quarante.

NEUMANN. PALMERSTON. (L.S.)

BULOW. (LS.) BRUNNOW. (L.S.)

(LS.) CHEKIB.

No. 749.

PROTOCOLE signé à Londres, le 15 Juillet, 1840,

par les Plémpotentiaires

d'Autriche; de la Grande Bretagne . de Prusse; de Russie; et de la Parte Ottomane

EN apposant sa signature à la Convention de ce jour, le Plenipotentiaire de

la Sublime Porte Ottomane, a déclaré

Qu'en constatant par l'Acticle IV. de la dite Convention, l'ancienne règle de l'Empire Ottoman, en vertu de laquelle il a été défendu de tout temps sux batimens de guerre étrangers d'entrer dans les détroits des Dardapelles et du Bosphore, la Sublime Porte se réserve comme par le passé de délivrer des Firmans de passage aux bâtimens légers sous pavillon de guerre, lesquels sont employés, selon l'usago, au service de la correspondance des Légations des Personness amies.

Les Plempotentiaires des Cours d'Autriche, de la Grande Bretagne, de Prosse, et de Russie, ont pris acte de la présente Déclaration pour la porter à

la connaissance de leurs Cours.

(Signé)

NEUMANN. PALMERSTON BULCIW. DRUNNOW. CHEKIB.

No. 750.

PROTOCOLE réservé, signé à Londres, le 15 Juillet, 1840.

par les Plompotentiaires

d'Autriche ; de la Grande Bretagne ; de Pruse; de Russie; el de la Parte Ottomane.

LES Piénipotentiaires des Cours d'Autriche, de la Grande Bretagne, de Prusse, de Rossie, et de la Sublime Porte Ottomane, ayant, en vertu de lours Pleins-pouvoirs, conclu et signé en ce jour une Convention entre leurs Souve-

rains respectifs pour la pecification du Levant ;

Considérant que, vû la distance qui sépare les Capitales de leurs Cours respectifs, un certain espace de temps devra s'écouler nécessairement avant que l'échange des Ratifications de la dite Convention puisses s'effectuer, et que les ordres fondés sur cet Acte puissent être mis à exécution ;

Et les dits Plénipotentiaires étant profondement pénétrés de la conviction, que vu l'état actuel des choses en Syrie, des intérêts d'humanité aussi bien que les graves considérations de politique Européenne qui constituent l'objet de la sollicitude commene des Puissances signataires de la Convention de ce jour, réclament impérieusement d'éviter, autant que possible, tout retard dans l'accomplissement de la pacification que la dite transaction est destinée à atteindre;

Les dits Plénipotentiaires, en vertu de leurs Pleins-pouvoirs, sont convenus entr'eux que les mesures préliminaires mentionnées à l'Article II. de la dite Convention, seront mises à exécution tout de suite, sans attendre l'échange des ratifications; les Plénipotentiaires respectifs constatent formellement par le présent Acto l'assentiment de lours Cours à l'exécution immédiate de ces

Il est convenu, en outre, entre les dits Plémpotentiaires, que Sa Hauteme le Sultan procédera de suite à adresser à Méhémet Ali la communication et les offres spécifices dans l'Acte Séparé, annexe à la Convention de ce jour.

Il est convenu de plus, que les Agens Consulaires de l'Autriche, de la Grande Bretagne, de Prusse, et de Russie, à Alexandrie, se mettront en rapport avec l'Agent que Sa Hautesse le Sultan y enverra, pour adresser à Méhémet Ali la communication et les offres susmentionnées; que les dits Consula préterent à cet Agent toute l'assistance et tout l'appui en leur pouvoir ; et qu'ils employerent tous leurs moyens d'inducace auprès de Méhémet Ali, à l'effet de le déterminer à accepter l'arrangement qui lui sera proposé d'ordre de Sa Hautesse le Sultan.

Les Amiraux des Escadres respectives dans la Méditerranée, recevront les instructions nécessaires pour se mettre en communication à ce sujet avec les dits Consuls.

(Signé)

NEUMANN.
PALMERSTON.
BULOW.
BRUNNOW.
CHEKIB.

### No. 751

# Viscount Palmerston to Fiscount Ponsonby.

(No: 103.)

My Lord. Foreign Office, July 15, 1840.

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency copies of a Convention for the Pacification of the Levant, and of a Separate Act thereunto annexed, and of two Protocols, which have been this day signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and the Porte; and I have to instruct your Excellency, immediately to communicate these documents to the Ministers of the Porte.

Your Excellency will further urge the Turkish Ministers to cause to be prepared and sent to London, with the least possible delay, the Sultan's

ratification of the Convention and of the Separate Act.

I have likewise to instruct your Execilency, when the Sultan sends to Alexandria the Envoy mentioned in the first paragraph of the Separate Act, to send with that Envoy some person belonging to your Embassy, to convey to Colonel Hodges any communication or information which your Excellency may think useful to send to him, with reference in the proposals to be made to Mehemet Ali.

I am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON. No. 752.

# Viscount Palmerston to Lord Beaumale.

(No. 89.) My Lord,

Fareign Office, July 15, 1840.

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency copies of a Convention for the Pacification of the Levent, and of a Separate Act thereunto annexed, and of two Protocols, which have been this day signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and the Porte; and I have to instruct your Excellency immediately to communicate these documents to the Austrian Government.

Your Excellency will further urge the Austrian Government to cause to be prepared and sent to London, with the least possible delay, the Emperor's

ratification of the Convention and Separate Act.

I have likewise to inform your Excellency, that instructions have been sent to Viscount Pousonly, to despatch, with the person who may be sent by the Sultan to Alexandria, some gentleman belonging to his Lordship's Embassy, in order to convey to Colonel Hodges any communication or information which Lord Pousonby may think useful to send to him with reference to the proposals to be made to Mehemet Ali.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

### No. 753.

# Baron Brainme to Viscount Polmeraton.

My Lord,

Londres, le & Juillet, 1840.

L'ARTICLE III. de la Convention que nous venous de signer prevoit une éventualité, et annonce, le cas échiant, une co-opération concertée en commun entre nos Cours.

Pour réaliser cette intention de manière à éviter les relards que la distance des lieux pourrait faire naître, j'ai l'honneur de vous inviter, my Lord, à vouloir bien me mettre à même d'informer le Cabinet Impérial de l'étandus des secours que le Gouvernement de Sa Majonné Betanvaique serait dans le cas de placer à la disposition de Sa Hautesse le Sultan pour accomplir l'objet que les Cours Signataires de la Convention de ce jour ont en vue d'attenuére, dans l'intérêt commus de la conservation de l'Empire Ottoman.

Veuillez, agréer, &c., (Signe) BRUNNOW.

### No. 754.

# Fiscount Palmerston to Baron Bransow.

M. le Baron.

Foreign Office, July 15, 1840.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, and entirely agree with you that in the present state of things, and considering the distances which separate our respective Courts from the places where the measures mentioned in Article III. of the Convention of this day would be carried into effect, it is desirable that we should at once come to an understanding as to the co-operation stipulated for in that Article.

Recent events in Syria have indeed rendered it less likely than ever that

Ibrahim should venture to march upon Constantinople, but, nevertheless, we

ought to be prepared for such a contingency.

There can be no doubt that if such a case were to arise, the Russian Government would be able, from its disposable means in the Black Sea, to send to the Straits of the Bosphorus a sufficient succour either of land or of naval forces, according to the nature of the case, for the defence of the Soltan; and it is not therefore for the purpose of completing a force which would otherwise be deficient, that the British contingent would be sent.

But it has been wisely judged by all the parties to the Convention which we have this day signed, that we should best promote the great objects of European policy which we all have in view, by so arranging the execution of every part of our measures, that we should in every step of our progrem give manifest and indisputable proofs of our union and mutual confidence; and in this view of the matter it becomes of great importance, that a British force should co-operate with the Russian force in the contingency provided for by the

Third Article of the Convention.

But the amount of naval force which we could spure for such a purpose, must necessarily be limited by a consideration of the argregate amount of our squadron in the Mediterranean, and of the other services which that equadron will have to perform; and I had occasion to make known to your Court, by a despatch which I addressed to Lord Clauricarde in October last, that, in such a case, we should be able to send but a small number of ships to the Dardanelles and Sea of Marmora.

I have now communicated upon this matter with Lord Minto, and I have to state, that our Mediterranean squadron consists of the ships mentioned in the accompanying list; and considering the various duties which that squadeon will have to perform, according to the arrangements agreed upon between the Four Powers and the Sultan, we could not conveniently undertake to detach more than three or four ships of the line, with a proportion of frightes and steamers, to co-operate with the Russian ships, in the event of the Sultan requiring the aid of the naval forces of the Two Powers for the defence of his Capital.

But the Admiral commending our squadron in the Mediterranean will be nedered to hold the above-mentioned force ready to sail to the Dardanelles, under some steady and competent officer, the moment the Admiral shall receive from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, an intimation that the

Sultan has applied for such assistance.

(Signed) Lam. &c. PALMERSTON.

## Inclosure in No. 754.

# List of Ships comparing the Mediterranean Squadron.

| Princess Cha<br>Asia -<br>Ganges -<br>Powerful -<br>Thunderer<br>Bellsrophon | riotte | <br>104<br>84<br>84<br>84<br>84            | guna,                            | Captain Fonshawe Captain Fisher. Captain Reynolds. Captain Napier. Captain Berkeloy. Captain Austin.            |
|--|--------|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Implacable<br>flastings<br>Benbow -<br>Edinburgh<br>Reside-<br>Revenge       |        | <br>74<br>72<br>72<br>72<br>72<br>72<br>72 | 10<br>10<br>11<br>11<br>11<br>11 | Captain Harvey. Captain Laurence Captain Stewart. Captain Henderson. Captain Nicolas. Capt. Hon. W. Waldegrave. |
| Castor -<br>Dido -   |        | 36<br>18                                   |                                  | Captain Collier.<br>Captain Davies.   |

| Caryafort  | -  | -01 | 26 guns,       | Captain Martin.      |
|------------|----|-----|----------------|----------------------|
| Talbot -   | 10 |     | 26 h           | Captain Codragton.   |
| Tyne -     |    | -   | 26             | Captain Townshend.   |
| Daphne -   | -  | -   | 26 ,           | Captain Dalling.     |
| Magicionne | -  | -   | 24 ,,          | Captain Michell.     |
|            |    |     |                |                      |
| Hazard -   | -  |     | 18 m           | Commander Wilkinson. |
| Wasp .     |    | 4   | 16             | Communder Mansel     |
| Jascur -   | -  | 4   | 16             | Commander Boutbee.   |
| Zebra      |    | 4   | 16             | Commander Stopford   |
| ~          |    |     |                |                      |
| Scorpson   |    |     | 10 ,,-         | Liculenant Gayton.   |
| Weazle +   | -  |     | 10 "           | Lieutenant Simpson.  |
|            |    |     | 4.             |                      |
|            |    |     | Steam-Ver      | uels.                |
| Conne      |    |     |                |                      |
| Cyclops -  | -  |     |                | ptala Henderson.     |
| Rhadamanth | -  |     |                | ptain H. T. Austin.  |
| Hydra -    |    | n 1 |                | mmander Wakefield-   |
|            | -  | - 1 |                | munnder Robinson     |
| Phonix -   | *  | (   | and the second | mmander F. Stopford  |
| Confiance  | -  | - 3 | Lac            | utenant E. Stopford. |

No.

# CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO THE

# AFFAIRS OF THE LEVANT.

PART I.

Foreign Office, November 1840.